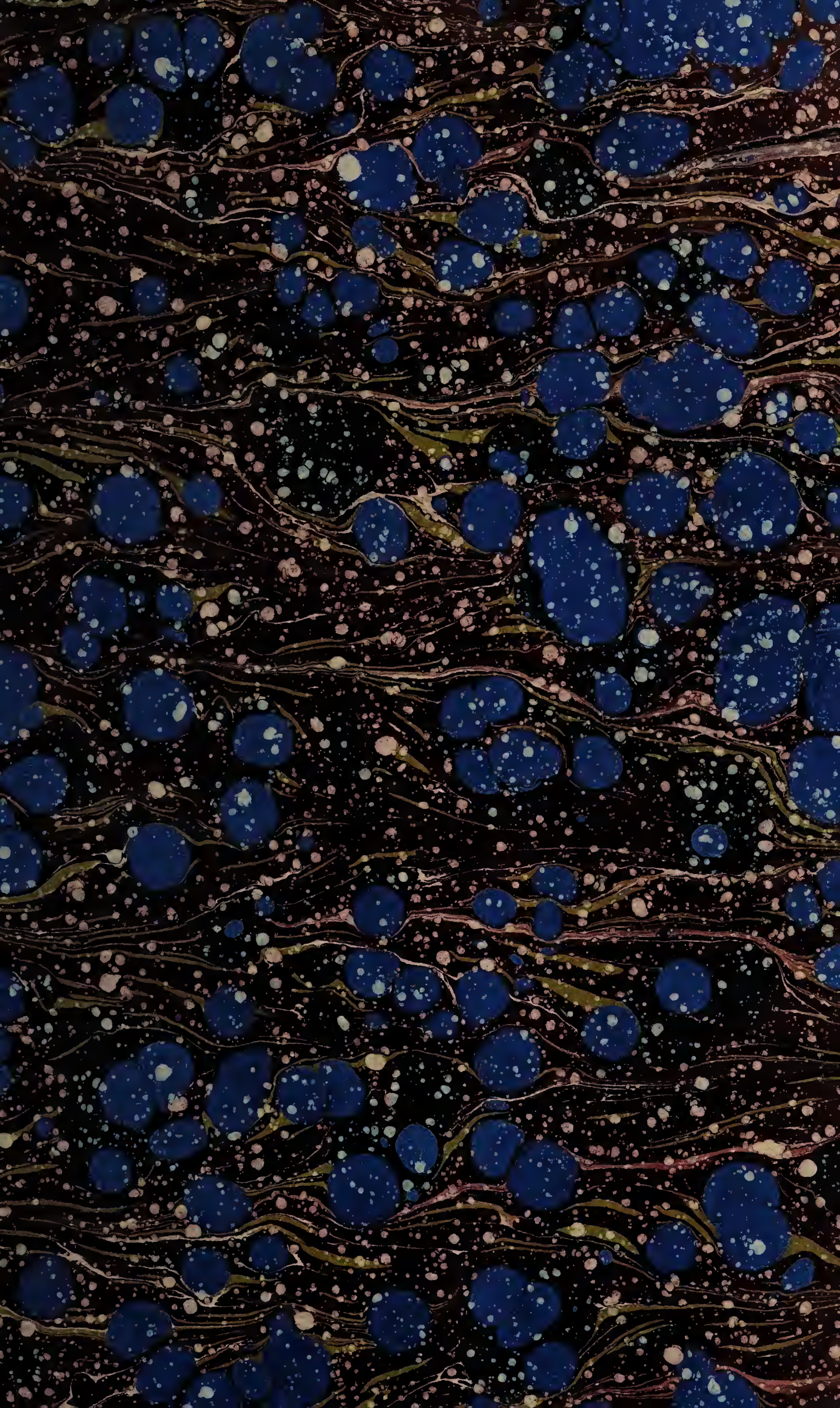


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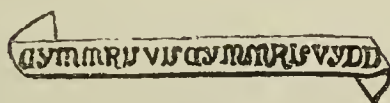
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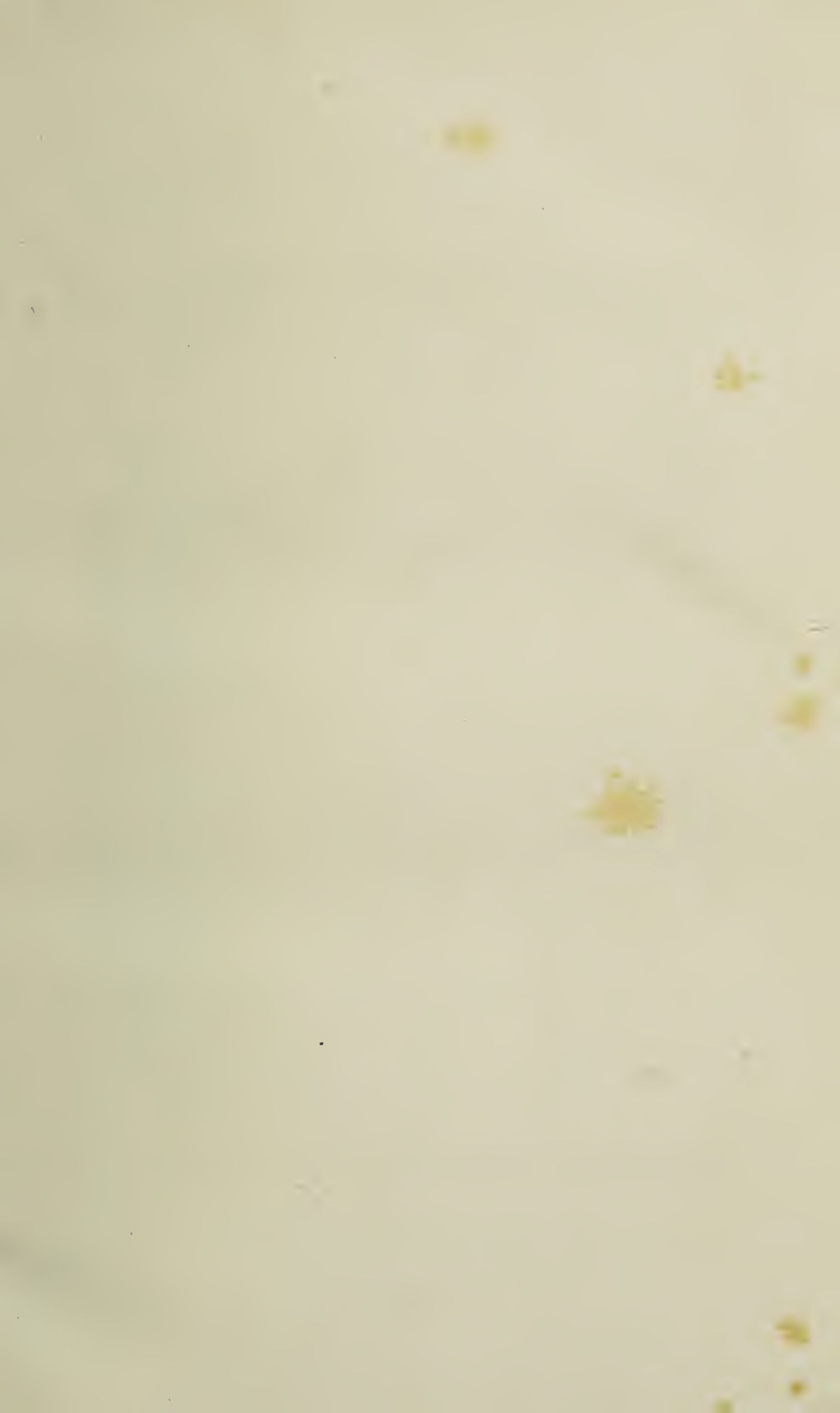
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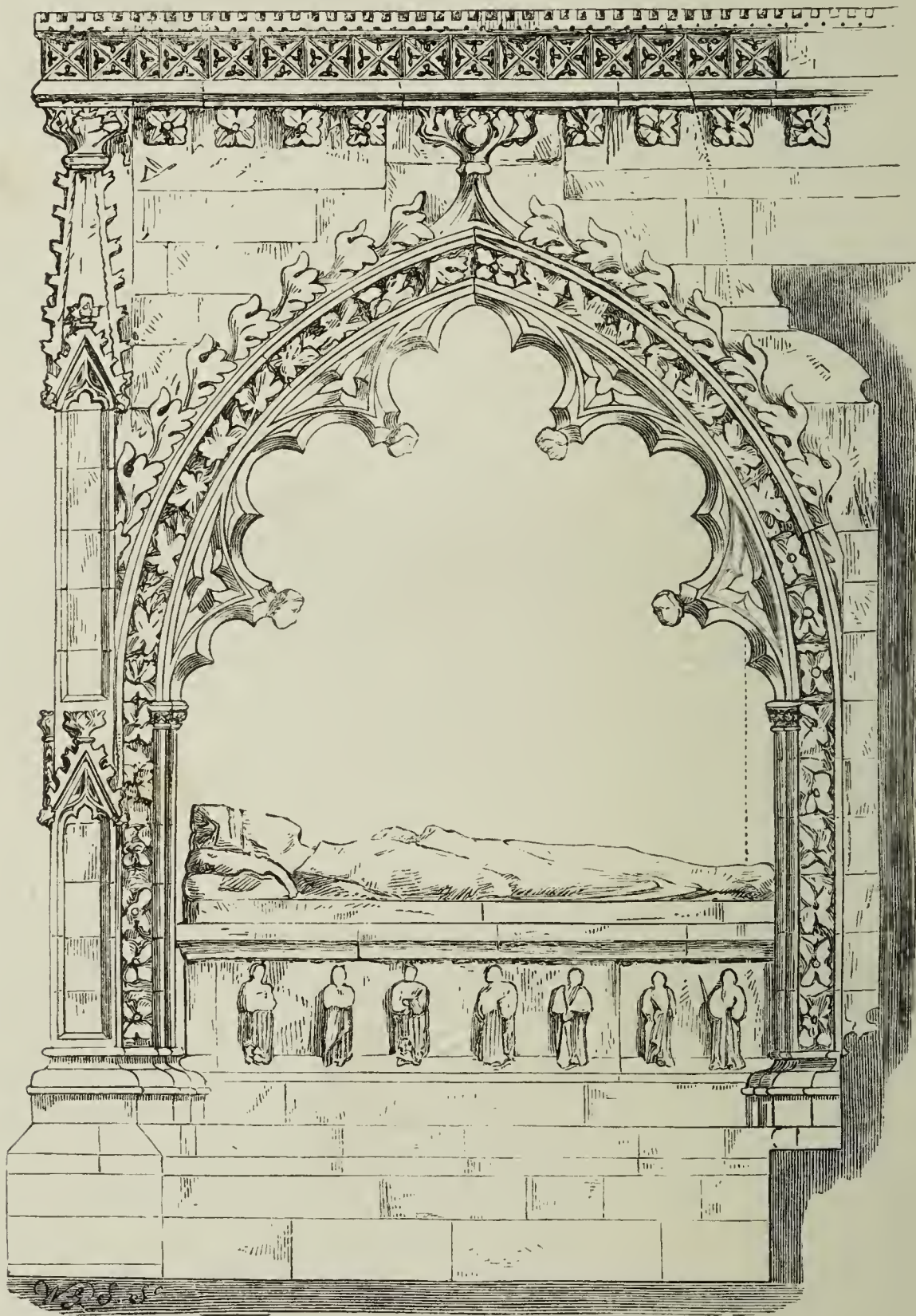
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BISHOP GOWER'S TOMB IN ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

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JANUARY, 1876.

A BRIEF MEMOIR OF HENRY DE GOWER,¹ BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, WITH BRIEF NOTICES OF HIS WORKS.

“DE GOWER has left, on the whole, more extensive traces of his mind at St. David's, than any Bishop who has occupied the See either before or since.”—*Jones and Freeman.*

HENRY DE GOWER, the eminent building prelate of St. David's in Wales, may justly be compared with his almost contemporary brother, William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, in England. Both were men of original genius, cultivated taste, great wealth, ample opportunity, and large performance.

He was, there are good reasons for believing, a native of Swansea, the chief town of the Lordship Marcher of Gower, whence he took his cognomen, and which forms the south-western extremity of the county of Glamorgan. In earlier times this district was claimed for Caermarthenshire in Deheubarth. Here had been located for ages an ancient family of considerable pretensions, from whose chief, Gryffydd Gwyr (Griffith Gower), many a good family are yet content to trace their pedigrees.² As coat armour they bore the following blazonry,

¹ Read at the Caermarthen Meeting, August 19th, 1875.

² John Gower, the poet, has been claimed by Kent as well as by Yorkshire and Staffordshire, notwithstanding the direct assertion of his eminent printer, Caxton, who, personally intimate with him, declares that he was a native of Wales.

argent, a stag lodged *gules*, attired *or*, holding in its mouth an oak branch fructed proper.¹ And it may be as well to note here, being somewhat remarkable, that so eminent a personage as the bishop (whether of this family or not) has in no known instance left an indication of *heraldic* bearing in any of his various structures, a parallel for which, in that most heraldic age, it would be difficult to find.

No record of his parentage or early training remains, but as we know that he became a canon of St. David's in 1314, and may thereupon presume him to have been twenty-one years of age, it may be averred with some degree of confidence that he was born *circa* 1293.

Bishop Godwin, in his *De Præsulibus*, p. 610, informs us that he was educated at Merton College, Oxford, whence, according to the Register of Canterbury, he took the degree of LL.D. It is generally allowed that he held the office of Chancellor of Oxford, a circumstance which has probably led to his being sometimes described as Lord Chancellor of England, a position he certainly did not occupy.

There are records to show that in 1324 he was appointed Archdeacon of St. David's, an office of active importance; and further, that on the 21st of April, 1328, he reached his crowning dignity as Bishop of that see, the temporalities of which were, as usual, restored to him by the Crown in May of the following year.

As early as 1330, his especial interest in Swansea was shown by the founding and erecting in St. Mary Street of that town an Hospital for the aged and decayed priests and laymen of his vast diocese.²

In that work of piety and true charity he was liberally aided by the great folk of the district, but especially by Alianora, the eldest daughter and coheir of the last William de Brews, who it may be here noted had

¹ Enderbie's *Cambria Triumphans*, folios 1661 and 1810. No. 56 of the plates of arms in each.

² Manby says 502 parishes in no less than nine of the counties of Wales and England.

granted a municipal charter to his borough of Swansea in 1305.¹

Of this great heiress, but most unfortunate lady, I shall have something to say farther on, when connecting our bishop with Swansea Castle, which, at the period we are now dealing with, belonged to her and her husband the Lord John de Mowbray, first baron of that name.

The Hospital erected, and all things liberally provided, the day of official opening arrived, when surrounded by the officers of his see, and graced by the presence of many noble and knightly personages, it is not difficult to appreciate the pleasure which the reading of the following document² afforded to the good bishop, the Lady de Mowbray, and their numerous friends then present :—

“IN the name of the most glorious and undivided Trinity, of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. WE, Henry de Gower, by divine permission Bishop of St. David's, confiding in the goodness of the supreme Creator of [all] things and [giver of all] blessings, and on the grace of the same, who directs and disposes of the vows of departed men according to His own will: feeling truly after the example of the Samaritan who mercifully bound up the wounds of the [half] dead man who fell among thieves, that such an one is to be relieved and succoured chiefly by works of piety; which thing certain Catholic Bishops and other faithful servants of Christ, considering with pious devotion, have in various parts of the world, out of their own estates and possessions, resolved to erect holy places to be for ever set apart for the maintenance of those celebrating divine rites, and of the poor,—whose wholesome dispositions (of very truth, divinely inspired), We are, as it becomes us, desirous with the utmost solicitude to embrace and steadfastly follow. Lest priests, blind, decrepid, or infirm, and other poor [religious] men in the bishoprick of St. David's, be at any time destitute of food, and begging, to the scandal of the clergy and of the Church—

¹ See this interesting Grant given *in extenso* in my *Swansea Charters*, folio, 1847, p. 5. In 1334 a charter to Neath Abbey was sealed at Oystermouth Castle, in Swansea Bay, by this same De Mowbray. Vide *Neath and its Abbey*. 8vo, 1845.

² An early Latin transcript is in the British Museum, Harl. MS. 1249, fol. 204.

We do, with the consent of our Lord the King of England,¹ and of the Lord of the place,² out of the lands and possession of our patrimony in Sweynes' and of others acquired, for the safety of our soul [and of the souls of] our predecessors and progenitors, *found* a certain hospital³ to the honour of the Blessed David, Archbishop and Confessor, our Patron,⁴ for the support of six chaplains (six, after the number six, which is a perfect numeral⁵) for the celebration of divine services in the said hospital, every day for ever, on behalf of the undermentioned living and deceased persons, and for the support of other poor chaplains and laymen deprived of bodily health, to be maintained in the said hospital in Sweynes' aforesaid, on the lands, tenements, and revenues undermentioned. First, We give in perpetual and pure alms and to the said hospital assign, a tenement for the dwelling of the Master and Chaplains near to the church of the Blessed Mary of Sweynes' aforesaid.⁶ Also thirteen burgages, whereof one was Robert Jordan's,* beside the tenement which was formerly Master Walter de Pederton's, heretofore Rector of the church of Sweynes' aforesaid,⁷ and another burgage which lies beside the

¹ Edward III. ² John de Mowbray, lord of Gower, etc., ob. 1361.

³ This completely sets at rest the erroneous statement so often made, that the Hospital was founded by Eleanora de Breosa.

⁴ "*Beati* David". It was not unusual, in those days, to give this, the special prefix of the Virgin, to saints of great sanctity within their own sphere or locality. The word caused no little difficulty in reading the legend round the seal when found in the Corporation chest by Mr. Dillwyn and myself. Vide his *Contributions*, p. 46.

⁵ The Rev. H. H. Knight favoured me with the following note on this curious phrase: "A perfect number is that whose aliquot parts added together make the whole number of which they are parts: thus $3 + 2 + 1 = 6$. St. Augustine (from whom, by the way, Henry de Gower might have had it) makes this remark: 'Martianus Capella, a favourite author in the dark ages, edited by Grotius in early youth, in the 7th book of his *Nuptials of Philology and Mercury*, 'On Arithmetic', makes the same statement, and, according to the fashion of the time, adds not a little to the praises of number *Six*. 'Motion is in *six* directions, forwards and backwards, right and left, up and down.' The remark that a cube has *six* surfaces is obvious. Pythagoras, Macrobius, and Isodore of Seville, mention the properties of the number *six*; whilst amongst Christian writers the creation of the world in *six* days was noticed as tending to its honour.'"

⁶ The Cross Keys is some 100 yards from St. Mary's Churchyard, or within three houses of the church, Cross Street intervening.

* All these persons are mentioned in the will of Peter de la Bere, printed in pp. 31-36 of Dillwyn's *Contributions to a History of Swansea*.

⁷ This incumbent was unknown to Mr. Dillwyn: indeed, that author gives no holder of the living at an earlier date than 1531.

tenement of Robert de Weston,* and the half burgage which formerly belonged to Thomas Mareschall,* and which lies contiguous to the tenement of Robert de Weston, and the half burgage which is situate in Fisher-street,¹ beside the curtilage of John de Soper,* and two burgages towards Tawey,² which formerly belonged to Isabella of Neath, and one burgage which lies outside the gate of Harold, which belonged to the said Isabella; also one burgage formerly of John Harold, without Harold's Gate; likewise one burgage which was Peter de la Bere's,³ and which lies without the aforesaid gate; and one burgage which was Henry Jordan's, and which lies without the wall of Sweynes'⁴ aforesaid; and one burgage which was of our patrimony aforesaid towards Tawey, and the half burgage which was John Batyn's, and which lies between the curtilage beside the wall of Sweynes' aforesaid, and the half burgage which was Thomas Dobyn's, without Gate Harold; and eleven curtilages lying between the tenement which was formerly John Harold's, without Harold's Gate on the south side; and two acres of William de Lock's on the north side, and abutting on the wall of Sweynes aforesaid, at one end towards the east, and the other end towards the King's high road,⁵ towards the west, which contain three acres of lands, and thirty-two acres of arable land, with two weirs in Sweynes' aforesaid, which were of our said patrimony, Walter de Pederton's, Thomas Perkyn's, Thomas de Sweynes's,⁶

¹ It is this house which, in all probability, is referred to in the deed, a translation of which is given by Mr. Dillwyn in page 36 of the *Contributions*.

² Swansea is named Abertawe in the Welsh, from being built near its mouth or sea-junction.

³ The same whose interesting will is still in existence at Swansea, and by which we learn that he bequeathed "to paupers of the Hospital of The Blessed David of Swansea, ijs. vjd. to be divided amongst them".

⁴ I do not remember to have seen a notice of the Town Wall in any other document. Speaking of the *murage* granted to Swansea by Edward II and Edward III, in the Notes to their grants in my volume of Swansea charters (p. 261), I have expressed rather strong doubts upon the circumvallation ever having been effected. It should, however, be admitted that this description of the fact, several times repeated, and *written at the time*, must be allowed to override any mere personal opinion.

⁵ "Stratam Regiam".

⁶ Of "Thome de Sweynes", I find in Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio* that he held a prebendal stall in St. David's Cathedral, A.D. 1291, was rated at £2 : 13 : 4, and paid 5s. 4d. By the wardrobe accounts of Edward I it is evident he attended that monarch in his Scottish

and Robert Jordan's;¹ also one messuage, one curtilage with a garden; and ten acres of arable land which were Robert de Weston's in Pennard;² and two messuages, sixty acres of arable land, eight acres of mountain meadow, twelve acres of coppice and moor, together with the half of one water Mill in the east,³ in the parish of Sweynes' aforesaid, which were the said Robert de Weston's and Thomas Perkyn's; and one messuage with fifty-eight acres of arable land and eight acres of coppice at Kyl-north, which were of our said patrimony in the manor of Pennard; and twenty acres of arable land at the Cowyke⁴ in the manor and parish of Sweynes', which were the said Robert de Weston's; and sixty acres of arable land, thirty acres of mountain meadow, forty Welsh acres of waste land which were Peter de la Bere's and Thomas his son's, in Pennilar and in the parish of Llangafelach, with all the rights and liberties which our Lord the King and the Lord of Gower by the charters to us thenceforth made, for themselves and their heirs, have granted and for ever confirmed in favour and aid of the said Hospital and of those dwelling in the same, at Our instance and suit.

Collation, moreover, of the said Mastership and Deputy mastership,⁵ when the same shall become vacant, being reserved to Us and to the Bishops for the time being our successors, or to the chapters of our church of St. David's, that episcopal see being vacant. We will also and by these presents appoint that the said Master or Warden of the said Hospital and the Chaplains for the time being, and the other poor persons dwelling therein as aforesaid, do celebrate [services] for the soul of our late Lord David, Bishop of St. David's⁶ and of others our predecessors, and for our welfare and for that of our successors whilst we shall survive, and for our souls when we shall have departed from out of this life; also, for the welfare of our Lord Edward by the grace of God King of England, and of our Lady his Queen Con-

expedition, 1299-1300. He is thus noticed, "Thome de Sweneseye clerico", and again, "per manus Thome de Sweneseia".

¹ As early deeds are rummaged out and brought to light we may hope to discover some of the precise localities of these various gifts: indeed, it is not unlikely that several of the tenements *still* the property of Swansea Church are remnants of these gifts to the Hospital.

² A parish and manor in Gower.

³ ? on the same stream as that at Aberdyberthy and the late Padly's Grist Mill, near Dillwyn's or the Cambrian Pottery.

⁴ ? Cockett.

⁵ "Dictorum Magistratus et Vicariæ", *temp.* Edward VI, we find "We, Mr. Richard Rawlinson, warden and parson of Swansea, and William Price, vicar there".

⁶ David Martin, Gower's predecessor.

sort, also for the souls of his progenitors ; for the Lord John de Mowbray, Lord of Gower, and for the soul of the Lady Alina his mother,¹ and of others their progenitors ; for the Lord John de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, his brothers and predecessors ; for the Lord Robert de Penrys, Richard de Penrys, their children and progenitors ; for Robert de Weston and Lucy his consort and their progenitors ; for Robert, son of Nicholas Martyn ; for Peter de la Bere, Agnes his wife, Thomas de la Bere their son, and their other children ; and for all other Benefactors of the said Hospital, who in the foundation, construction, and support of the same hospital and those dwelling therein, have laid helping hands, and that in their masses and suffrages of devotion they shall specially pray and fervently commend the same to God, whilst they shall have dwelt in the said hospital or shall have been supported of the funds thereof in future times for ever : and, in like form and devotion, for the souls of Galfridus Don and Isabella of Neath his sister, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, do in fit manner continually implore the mercy of our Redeemer.

In testimony of all which aforesaid matters, our seal together with the common seals of the Chapter of St. David's and of the said Hospital of the Blessed David of Sweynes', are to these presents appended.

Witness these noble persons, the Lord John de Bohun Earl of Hereford, the Lord John de Mowbray Lord of Gower, Edward de Bohun, Barons ; Robert de Penrys, John de Longeton, Knights ; Richard Wolfe, Richard de Penrys, Robert de Weston, Peter de la Bere, John de Mare, and others. Given at Sweynes' the kalends of August in the Thirteen hundred and thirty-second year of our Lord, in the sixth year of the reign of King Edward the third after the conquest, and the fifth year of Our consecration."

(Seals missing.)

The formalities completed, the banquet enjoyed, and evensong reverently and heartily said, we may be sure that John de Acum, the first warden,² with his chaplains were early next morning in their Chapel praising God and commencing those religious duties which the deed declares were "to continue for ever".

¹ She undoubtedly assisted in, and so probably got the credit of, the foundation. *Vide* previous note 3, p. 4.

² Evidences go to show that Master, Warden, Guardian, or Custos, were synonymously used to describe the chief officer and head of this establishment.

Doubtless, they were earnest in their faith and duty, for within two years we find them founding a chantry for the souls of the Earl of Hereford and his relatives, in the following terms :—

“To all the faithful in Christ to whom these present letters¹ shall come. JOHN de Acum,² master of the Hospital of the Blessed David of Sweynese in the diocese of St. David, and the Chaplains of the same place therein celebrating divine observances, eternal salvation in the Lord.

Know ye that WE with the unanimous assent and consent, license, and authority of the venerable Father in Christ our Lord Henry, by the grace of God Bishop of St. David's, Founder of our said House,³ and Diocesan of the same, do grant and by these presents are held bound to the noble Lord John de Bohun Earl of Hereford⁴ to find one chantry for the Earl himself, his progenitors, and of those of near kin, in the Chapel⁵ of the said Hospital, by one fit Chaplain of our choir to be celebrated for ever:

To the which chantry to the said earl and his kinsfolk aforementioned for the period of their lives and for their souls when they

¹ This deed was accidentally discovered in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, whilst seeking materials for my Collections relative to Neath and its Abbey (8vo, 1845), and is of especial interest not only for its contents, but from having the seals of De Gower, the founder, and De Acum, the first Master, of the Hospital still attached. I believe this is the only impression of the Bishop's seal extant; for when it was proposed in 1839 to clear the exterior of Swansea Castle from houses, and convert Cadwallader's or Castle Lane into a good roadway down to the Strand, the interest excited about the builder of the Castle induced a search for his seal, and the late Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Thirlwall, kindly seconded my efforts by causing the archives at St. David's and Abergwilli to be carefully examined, but without success.

² Of De Acum nothing is known individually. He was, probably, the first master, the foundation dating but two years before. Annexed are the names and dates of such wardens as I have memoranda of: John de Acum, in the year 1334; Thomas Henri, 1343; Johan' de Sweynseia, 1367; Joh'es William, (?); Richard Colet, c. 1397; John Williams, 1467; William Johnys, c. 1520; Richard Jonys, LL.B., 1523; Richard Rawlins, who was the last, 1545.

³ This proves beyond question that he was considered the sole founder. *Vide* note 3 to charter 1, p. 4 *ante*.

⁴ He was also Earl of Essex and Lord High Constable of England. He died, 1335, *sans* issue.

⁵ Was the chapel attached to, or may the church of St. Mary have been considered the chapel in relation to, the Hospital?



Fig. 1.—Seal of De Acum, the first Master of St. David's Hospital, Swansea.
A.D. 1334.

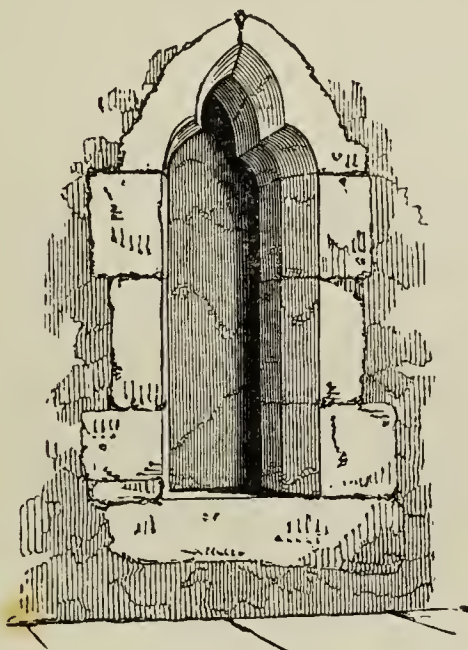


Fig. 2.—Window on ground floor of St. David's Hospital, St. Mary Street, Swansea.
A.D. 1333.

*Dee me yngaeidn
Rawlins*

Fig. 3.—Autograph of R. Rawlins, the last Master of St. David's, Swansea.
A.D. 1546.

shall have departed hence, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased in the said Hospital faithfully as aforesaid to be made, we bind ourselves and successors to the compulsion and correction¹ of the aforesaid Lord Bishop of St. David's and his successors for the time being, as often as and whensoever we or our successors in the said Hospital, without lawful hindrance shall cease or leave off the chantry beforenamed.—In testimony whereof I John de Acom aforesaid have put to these presents my seal, and because my seal is unknown to many, I have procured the seal of the Lord Bishop of St. David's to be affixed to these presents;² and we Henry Bishop of St. David's aforesaid at the urgent and personal request of the said Sir³ John de Acom, master of the said Hospital house beforementioned, and of the Chaplains his companions aforesaid, have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents in testimony of the aforesaid. Given at Sweynes' the twelfth day of September in the Thirteen hundred and thirty-fourth year of our Lord."

L. S.

J. de Acom.

L. S.

H. de Gower.

appended to parchment labels, the whole in good preservation.

As time rolled on, the duties and services increased, their borders were enlarged. Estates and property (eventually the cause of their destruction) were added unto them. From pious donors they had received, with other gifts, the presentations and profits of the churches of Llanguick, Llansamlet, Oystermouth,⁴ Penrice, and Swansea, all of them parishes or livings in Gower.

¹ "Cohercioni et districtioni".

² There appears to me a good reason for this, the establishment being of recent foundation, and the Warden's seal being a "secretum" with an antique head set in it, and not an official device, doubtless would not, whilst the Bishop's seal certainly would, add weight to the document. It was, moreover, highly complimentary to the Founder *then present*.

³ "Dominus" (Sir) was at that period prefixed to the names of the superior clergy as a title of courtesy.

⁴ A parish and manor adjoining those of Swansea on the west. The church and castle, five miles distant, are interesting structures, the former having a curious series of windows of an early date, with Roman tesserae, a Norman font and pillar-piscina, well worthy the care and restoration recently bestowed upon them. The castle had some £300 laid out upon it, under my direction, some years ago, at the cost of its noble proprietor, the Duke of Beaufort.

The appropriation of Oystermouth by Bishop Houghton in 1379 was in this wise :

“ADAM, by divine permission Bishop of St. David’s,¹ and the Chapter of the same place, to all the faithful servants of Christ salvation and perpetual remembrance of the subject matter.

“Whereas the Lord Henry de Gower (of happy memory with posterity), formerly Bishop of St. David’s, with sincere and highly laudable devotion hath honorably founded² a certain Hospital in the town of Sweynesey in the said diocese of St. David’s, and other spiritual and temporal revenues for the support of a certain Warden, Chaplains, and poor and infirm persons dwelling therein, hath legally and happily added to which (since the first foundation of the said Hospital) are, by the changes of the times much diminished and evidently insufficient for the wants of those now dwelling therein:—WE, duly considering the very numerous benefits and works of piety conferred on the said Church of St. David, the Bishops his successors, and the other ministers thereof, (both) whilst the Spouse³ survived and dwelt among men, and also after the decease of the said Father, which out of his estate he lastingly conferred (we well considering the whole matter) do appropriate the parish Church of Oystermouth in the said diocese of which the Warden of the said Hospital is now patron, to the support of the said Warden, Chaplains, poor and infirm persons dwelling therein, and that both the number of the faithful and that divine worship may be therein extended (because of the evident utility and the urgent necessity of the case), WE do, with the consent of the Chapter, hereby annex and unite the same with all its rights and purtenances to be possessed for ever.

“Giving and granting to the said Warden free and full power of entering and taking possession of the Church of Oystermouth now vacant, of our own authority or obtained [of others]. And for the indemnity of our Church of St. David and of the Archdeacon of Kermerdyn in whose archdeaconry the said Church of Oystermouth is situated, WE direct that the fabric of our Church of St. David shall receive annually two shillings on the feast of St. James ; and that the said Archdeacon, for the time being, shall

¹ Bishop Houghton was fourth in succession from De Gower. He was appointed by the Pope, 20 Sept., 1361, Richard Metford, who had been elected by the Chapter, having been set aside. Houghton was also Lord Chancellor. Ob. 13 Feb., 1389.

² See pp. 6 and 8 *ante* for footnotes hereon.

³ In allusion to the supposed marriage effected between a Bishop and the Church.

have each year on the same festival, ten pence from the Warden of the said Hospital, both as an indemnity to our Church and himself as aforesaid.¹ Given at the Chapter House of our Church of St. David the eleventh day of March in the Thirteen hundred and seventy-ninth year of our Lord, and of our consecration the eighteenth, In witness of which things, WE Adam Bishop and Chapter aforesaid have caused our seals to be affixed to these presents."²

L. S.

L. S.

Down to the period of the Reformation the institution appears to have pursued the even tenor of its way; but troubles were at hand, for though left unscathed by the grasping greediness of the eighth Henry and his sycophants, in the very first year of the gentle Edward, its rights were annihilated, its chaplains dispersed, and its possessions confiscated. Its ancient halls, chapel, and estates, by a stroke of the pen were taken from their rightful owners and granted to a local knight, Sir George Herbert, of the Place House, Swansea, and the Friars, Cardiff; he being a person of much local esteem and in high favour with the Court at that period.

No long time ensued before portions of the "decorated" walls, erected for religious and charitable purposes by De Gower, gave way to secular use and to the square-headed, heavy structures of the "Tudor" school, and thus conjoined their scanty remains may be seen to this day.

Bishop Burgess, in his Charge delivered to the Chapter at St. David's in July, 1811, thus expresses himself in relation to the loss the diocese sustained by this confiscation:³ "An asylum for poor clergymen incapacitated for their professional duties by age or infirmity, was established at Swansea in the fourteenth century by the liberality of Bishop Gower. The Church was

¹ Cunningham says: "When a church is appropriated to an abbey or college, then the archdeacon loses his induction-money, in recompense whereof he shall yearly out of the church so appropriate 12 pence or 2 shillings, more or less, and his payments are called Pensions."

² Harl. MS. No. 1249, fol. 161.

³ See its Appendix on superannuated Curates. 4to, 1812.

deprived of this very valuable establishment in the sixteenth century by a most unfortunate abuse of the Reformation. It is proposed to restore this long lost charity, and some progress has happily been made in the collection of a fund. Its present purpose is confined to the relief of superannuated curates."

So completely, strange to say, was the *locus in quo* of this establishment lost to knowledge, that Mr. Dillwyn, writing so late as 1840, says: "I cannot find any evidence to throw the smallest light on the building or on its situation in the town".¹

Subsequently, it was by mere accident that one day, riding into the stables of the Castle Hotel, and looking over the garden walls, I fancied I saw, beneath the plaster of the back premises of the Cross Keys public-house, indications of early arches. The next day I caused the arches to be cleared out, and had the very great gratification of being thoroughly satisfied that I had discovered the site and remains of the Hospital of the Blessed David of Swansea. The work of De Gower stood before me in unmistakable reality.

In connection with the Lordship of Gower, this Hospital was always returned by the local juries and in surveys of the manors, as "held by suit of Court Leet". Doubtless so arranged by the Lord de Mowbray when he joined in its foundation. From this local digression it is time to return to other and greater works of our eminent prelate.

The partial reconstruction of his ancient Cathedral and the provision of a Palace commensurate with the extent and dignity of the see and shrine of St. David's, and capable of affording fitting accommodation for the illustrious and other pilgrims who resorted thither in great numbers,² were objects worthy of his capacity; and to these he devoted himself with energy, liberality, and capability, resulting in works whose grandeur and

¹ *Contributions to a History of Swansea*, p. 46.

² Two pilgrimages to St. David's were counted equal to one to Rome.

beauty have found learned exposition at the hands of his successor the present diocesan, Dr. Basil Jones, our excellent President this year, and of his able coadjutor Mr. Freeman, in a quarto volume,¹ which in text and illustration so completely exhausts those branches of my subject as to free me from the necessity of doing more than refer the reader to its admirable pages.

We turn now to the genius of De Gower, the more marked examples and remains of whose architectural skill are to be found at Lamphey, Swansea, and St. David's.

Some doubt has at times been thrown upon Lamphey, it being averred, that as its details are simpler and the work coarser, it must be the production of some other and earlier hand than Gower's. But surely this is to make De Gower an architectural plagiarist, and is to strip him of half of his honour! Is it not more reasonable to argue that at his residence at Lamphey Court "he 'gan to try his prentice hand"; that moving thence to Swansea Castle he gathered strength of grasp; and, that returning to or settling at St. David's, he there in his maturity designed and constructed a palace, such as for completeness and beauty no other prelate, before or since, could point to. It is surely but a baseless conjecture that thus seeks to deprive a great artist and workman of having pursued the usual course in the development of invention—to begin, to improve, and to perfect. The circumstances and analogies in this case fully warrant us in asserting that those three structures, which, from his time to our own day, have been assigned to him, without a rival being named, and which are the work of De Gower, are amongst the most interesting and beautiful of the numerous mediæval architectural remains of our country.

Taking now his works at Swansea, excepting the Hospital there, which we have already disposed of, St. Mary's Church demands our next consideration. Of De Gower's undoubted work there remains to us but

¹ *The History of St. David's.* London, 4to, 1856.

the tower, the chancel,¹ and the west or gable wall of the nave. The body of the church itself, having been undermined by a too close digging of the graves, fell in suddenly on Sunday morning, the 20th of May, 1739,² thus removing from our ken and criticism so much of the work of De Gower, after which there arose in its stead the existing abortion of a pro-Roman Doric temple, such as Wood of Bath at a later period intruded at Llandaff under somewhat analogous circumstances. Fortunately we live in times of a better and healthier taste.³

Two or three fragments connected with this church remain, to which I should like to draw Mr. Freeman's and the present Bishop's attention. (*a.*) A recessed wall-tomb on the north side of the chancel has, by the old folk of the parish, always been designated as that of the founder (it is, or rather was, in the customary locale), but though the drapery of the figure may suit the early period of De Gower, I am afraid the architecture of its arched recess must be declared of a later date. To "Cromwell and his soldiers" common report (as usual) gives the discredit of the injuries inflicted upon it; but it was left to the vandalism of a modern lay-impropriator to out-Cromwell Cromwell by turning it aside to perish in the churchyard, and erecting on its site access to a needless and comfortless "retiring room".

(*b.*) A large slab of *Sutton stone* for many years formed the door step of the south entrance to the church; this, during the progress of some repairs, was taken up and proved to have in the deep mouldings on its edges the favourite four-leaved flower of De Gower, while such letters of the inscription as remained were clearly Longobardic in type; but, though no name could be made out, the question arose in my mind, Might this

¹ Of this work, see further, Mr. Freeman's remarks on the "Architectural Antiquities of Gower", in *Arch. Camb.*, vol. for 1850, p. 50.

² *Vide* Dillwyn's *Swansea*, p. 43, for full details of this catastrophe.

³ May we thereunder hope for the revival of a structure such as De Gower left, and which we are quite capable of erecting and enjoying for our mother Church?

slab once have covered the remains of the good Alianora de Mowbray, who Mr. Gabriel Powell distinctly states¹ was buried in Swansea Church?

(c.) Lastly, I now place in our friends' hands a fragment of delicately carved Caen-stone tabernacle work, dug up a few years ago from under the old vestry room. Is this of De Gower's day, or is it not also of a later period?

Much difficulty has from time to time been felt with regard to the possession by this Bishop of that *Caput baronium*, Swansea Castle, separately from the Lordship of Gower, under such a tenure as to justify the very large outlay indicated by its entire reconstruction in his costly style. So complete was the removal of the older structure, that neither door nor window, arch nor mullion, of an earlier date has been detected by any observer.² The external work is built in regular courses of squared native sandstone with angles, pillars, and arches, furnished from the well-known Glamorgan-shire Sutton quarries. It is of better structure certainly than Lamphey, but far inferior on its face to the carefully enriched work at St. David's.³

Continuing, for a moment, the historic difficulty, I think it may possibly be met in this way. When we remember it was at this period that the fury of the feuds between Edward II and Isabella, "the she-wolf of France", and their respective favourites, was at its height, that the Despenchers had not only obtained the great lordship of Glamorgan, but had persuaded the weak king to seize for them the adjoining Seignory of Gower, and that this last outrage perpetrated on the noble family of De Mowbray had set the kingdom in a flame, and was the immediate cause of that Lancastrian outbreak which resulted in the disastrous defeat of the great barons at Boroughbridge in 1322—that not only did the Mowbray family lose its estates, but John, the then Lord, was

¹ In his "Account of the Lordship of Gower." MS., fol. 1764.

² And, strange to say, there has been no intrusion of *later* details.

³ An excellent view by Brock may be found in *Arch. Camb.*, vol. vii, 1861.

taken, hastily tried, and forthwith hung at York ; while his unhappy wife and young children were seized and sent to the Tower, and there treated with such rigour that she was only able to purchase some relaxation of their distress by passing a portion of her ancestral manors over to the greedy favourite of the king ! Looking to the then local *status* of De Gower, and his *quiescent character*, there is, I venture to think, no difficulty in assuming that “the Castle” might have been placed in his hands at the pleasure of the Crown, or for the term of his natural life ; a not uncommon form of grant in those days, especially where, as in the case of a bishop, no heirs could arise to create new interests or troublesome applications in the future.

We know, as a fact, that after De Gower’s time this Castle did not return to its prior owners until Edward III made restitution of it to Alianora, the widow of one and the mother of another John de Mowbray. Of another fact we may be sure, whatever the cause. Had not misfortune fallen upon the descendants of the wicked De Breosa, neither possession nor architectural development by De Gower would have occurred, and the country could not have made reference to that which proves the old truth of his being one of those men who *nihil tetigit, quod non ornavit*,—he nothing handled that he did not adorn, hence creating what Keats has so poetically crystallised into “a thing of beauty is a joy for ever !” For the truth of these remarks let us look carefully even at the seal of De Gower, as drawn and cut by the elder Jewitt from the original yet preserved amongst the muniments of the Duchy of Lancaster, and given in the accompanying illustration. It will be seen that this seal is of the usual episcopal form, an oval, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; within two pillars surmounted by a crocketed ogee arch, the ground richly diapered, stands the bishop with his mitre and staff in the act of blessing. His sandalled feet rest on a plinth which has beneath it a carved bracket, the whole evincing De Gower’s peculiar taste and elegance of design.

On careful examination it will be observed that in lieu of a kneeling figure of the founder or a coat of arms, usually placed here, a circular recess is filled in with a trefoil tracery enriched with the bishop's favourite four-leaved flower, and within that again is a tricorporate branch bearing three sexfoils, looking not unlike tracery in glass. Anything more delicately beautiful in its way, more characteristic personally, or in an artistic sense, it would be difficult to find. Further, I desire to draw particular attention to the crocketing and finial of the arch in this seal, which remind one strongly of those yet existing (necessarily much decayed) over the grand entrance door into the ruined hall of the palace, as well as those so beautifully carved above the arches of his own tomb at St. David's. If these remarks shall receive the approval of the authors¹ of the *History of St. David's*, it is impossible to avoid the observation that with this great man nothing was too small for his attention or beneath his care, and that the principles which formed his special mode of enrichment in large architectural works were here introduced with a true feeling for art, in a space no larger than the surface of a silver penny of Queen Victoria.

Amongst the possessions still personally enjoyed by the Bishops of this see are the manors and parishes of Llangavelach and of Llanddewi, in Gower; neither of which is far from Swansea. Some particulars of them we have as far back as 1326.² In the first named parish we have no indications of the De Gower presence, for its church was rebuilt at the beginning of this century. Of Llanddewi there is a tradition current in the parish that "a bishop began to build a grand house there, but was obliged to desist from want of water." Fenton and others nevertheless relate that Bishop Gower not only began, but completed, a magnificent place, intending it

¹ Both gentlemen were present at Carmarthen on the reading of this Memoir.

² *Vide my Gower Surveys*, folio, 1870.

for one of the episcopal residences.¹ Leland² says, *in solo patromonii sui*. Fenton further states, that it was sumptuously furnished by De Gower, but that his successor Houghton being oppressed with the needless number of residences, and this one in particular being destitute of water, he, with the consent of the chapter, caused it to be taken down and the materials laid by for other use, although a previous order of the 27th May, 1342,³ expressly directs that the manor house of Llandewi be “repaired and maintained”. The bishop is at this day impropriator of the tithes and patron of the living. Adjoining the church there are remains of a house called “Llandewi Castle”, which contains some architectural features, but so choked with plaster and whitewash that my friend, the Rev. J. D. Davies, Rector of Llanmadoc, informs me it is difficult truly to predicate their period or character.

The Record publications yield us little information in connection with De Gower or his possessions—one, and I think the only entry worthy transcription in connection with his name and the Swansea district is—“Henr’ de Gower, Ep’us Menevens’, pro quatuor capellanis. Gower nonnulle parcelle terr’, etc. Passagium ultra Aquam de Tewe. Swansea hundr’, in Wallia.” This was entered in the fifth year of Edward III.⁴

At page 58 of the same volume we gather who held the lordship in the 7th Edward III, thus: “Gowerland Maner’—remanet eidem Joh. de Mowbray. Wallia.”

The life of De Gower was not extended deep into the vale of years, for if we may trust our suggestion on a previous page, that he was born in 1293, sixty-seven years would bring him to the known date of his death, 1360, engraved on the brass rail of his tomb (which, in accordance with the then usage, he had provided for himself) in the little chapel of St. John, beneath the

¹ Manby’s *St. David’s*, 8vo, pp. 201, 202.

Collectanea de Rebus Brit., p. 323.

³ *Lib. Stat. de St. David’s*, p. 24.

⁴ *Calend. Inquis. p. Mortem*, folio, 1806, vol. ii, p. 47, No. 177.

rood-loft of his much loved cathedral. Though damaged and battered the effigy yet remains *in situ*,¹ but with greater facility of access than formerly, for since the recent restorations by Sir Gilbert Scott an enclosing wall on the south side has been removed, and it is now therefore more open to the light of day and the pencil of the artist, so that we may hope ere long to see it illustrating the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

I hope I may not be charged with having pursued my subject at too great length, for it is natural, and I trust not objectionable, for one townsman to praise another, when his works remain to be pointed at as of superlative excellence, but whose fate nevertheless it has hitherto been, that no connected account exists of his place in local history. If by bringing together these *membra disjuncta*, connected with the time in which he lived and of his doings in them, I shall create a greater interest in the man, and thereby stir up a desire in others to seek for further and fuller evidence of his character and ability, my efforts will be amply rewarded, and the time you have been pleased to give me will not have been wasted.

GEO. GRANT FRANCIS, F.S.A.,

Royal Institution, Swansea.

President.

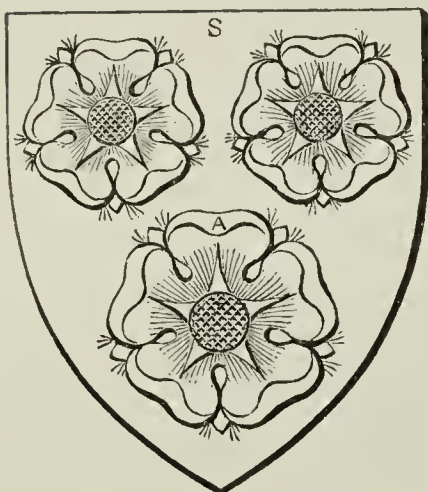
August 12, 1875.

¹ In the Society's volume for 1866, at p. 61, will be found an extremely interesting account, with illustrations, of the opening of several graves near the entrance to the choir of St. David's, with details of the objects found; and Mr. Clear states that "the extensive operations connected with the rebuilding of the two western piers of the central tower have unfortunately made it necessary to remove also the remains of the celebrated Bishop Gower, who died A.D. 1347 [*sic*, but *qu.* ?], and was buried in the Chapel of St. John in his own Cathedral, under the roodloft." Mr. Clear very properly adds, "the remains will be replaced where they were discovered."

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from vol. vi, p. 339.)



PLAS YN HORSLLI IN THE LORDSHIP OF MERFFORDD.

(Harl. MSS. 1972-2299.)

Sanddef Hardd, or the Handsome, was the eldest son of Caradog or Cadrod Hardd, lord of Tref Fodavon in Mon, by his second wife, Angharad, daughter of Gruffydd ab Carwed of Llwydiarth in Mon. (See *Arch. Camb.*, July, 1874, p. 187.) For his services in battle against the English, the Prince of Powys gave him the townships of Burton and Llai in the parish of Gresford. He bore *vert*, semé of broomslips, a lion rampant *or* = Angharad, only daughter and heiress of Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, lord of Nannau. *Or*, a lion rampant *azure*. Her mother was Angharad, only daughter and heiress of David ab Owain, Prince of North Wales, and Emma his wife, daughter of Geoffroi Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, and sister of Henry II, King of England. 1. *Or*, a lion rampant *azure*; 2, *vert*, three eagles displayed in fess *or*

Moreiddig, = Tangwystl, daughter of Cadwgan ab Cadwaladr, second son of lord of Gruffydd ab Cynan, King of Gwynedd. *Gules*, three lions passant in pale *argent*. Cadwaladr¹ was lord of Ceredigion, and Burton and Llai resided in the Castle of Aberystwith

¹ In the history of the Gwydir family is a grant from Cadwaladr of the church of Nevin, "Deo et Eccl'ie S. Iohannis Evan' de Hageman et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus." (Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 107.)

Howel, lord of Burton and Llai	=Gwenllian, second wife, relict of Ithel ab Eunydd, lord of Tref Alun, daughter and coheiress of Gruffydd, third son of Meilir Eyton, lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>azure</i> . Gruffydd married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Meurig ab Caradog ab Iestyn ab Gwr-gant, Prince of Glamorgan. <i>Gules</i> , three chevronells <i>argent</i>	Llewelyn of Burton. Most authors state that he had no issue	=Cecilia, d. and heiress of Llewelyn ab Dolphyn ab Llewelyn Eurdorchog, lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. See Ial
			Sibell, ux. Llewelyn ab Ithel

Iorwerth of Burton and Llai	=Jane, d. of Rhiryd Foel of Blodwel (first wife). <i>Argent</i> , three ravens' heads erased proper, their beaks <i>gules</i> . See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , July, 1873, p. 252	Ynyr of Ial, lord of Gelli Gynan, A.D. 1165. See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , Jan. 1875, p. 40	Ithel=Clementia, d. of Cadwgan ab Meilir Eyton, lord of Eyton, Erlys, and Buras. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampt. <i>azure</i>
			Dyddgu, ux. Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion, lord of Ial

Goronwy of Burton and Llai	=Gwenllian, d. of Rhys ab David ab Meredydd Hen ab Howel, illegitimate son of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. <i>Or</i> , a lion rampant <i>gules</i>	Margaret, ux. Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Hoedliw of Cristionydd. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>sable</i>
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David Hen of Burton and Llai	=Angharad, d. of Iorwerth Goch ab Madog ab Maelion of Creuddyn. <i>Gules</i> , a chevron <i>argent</i> inter three plates	Mali, ux. Howel Goch ab Meredydd Fychan of Aber Tanad. See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , July, 1873, p. 253
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1 Iorwerth of Llai, of whom presently	2, Gruffydd ab David 3, Goronwy Goch ¹ 7, Howell of Pickill in Maelor Gymraeg	8 Madog of Horslli=	6 Robert of Morton, ancestor of the Sanddefs of Morton
David of Horslli=	Iorwerth of Horslli=		
Ieuan of Horslli	Ednyfed of Horslli <i>ob. s. p.</i>	... heiress of her brother Ednyfed. She married Ednyfed Lloyd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Awr ab Ieuf, ancestor of the Lloyds of Plas Madog in Rhiwfabon	
Angharad, heiress of Horslli, p. 24			

¹ His daughter and heiress, Gwenllian, married David of Yr Orsedd Goch in Maelor, son of Ieuf Llwyd ab Howel Fychan of Trefalun, ab Howel Wyddel ab Iorwerth ab Ieuf ab Iorwerth.

² David Goch of Burton married Gwenllian, daughter of John ab Morgan ab Llewelyn ab Ifor, lord of St. Clears. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

4		5
Llewelyn, ancestor of the Matheys of Llanestyn and Jenkyn ab David of Tref Alun	=Erddylad, d. of Ieuaf ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell, lord of Eglwysegl	David Goch of Burton, ² ancestor of the Griffiths of Brymbo and Plas y Bowld in Caer Gwrle. P.
Eva, ux. Gruffydd Grach ab Iorwerth ab Meilir ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig Efell, ancestor of the Eyttons of Coed y Llai	Gwenllian	Angharad, ux. Madog ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, lord of Eyton, Erlys, and Bwras or Borasham, who died A.D. 1331, and was buried, on the Feast of St. Matthias, in the north aisle of Gresford Church. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampant <i>azure</i> . She married, secondly, Madog Foel of Eglwysegl.

Iorwerth of Llai, the eldest son of David Hen of Burton, married Gwenllian, daughter of Ithel Fychan ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Gam, Lord of Mostyn. Ithel Fychan bore *azure*, a lion statant *argent*, and did homage for his lands to Edward of Carnarvon, at Chester, 29 Edward I (1300). By this lady Iorwerth had issue: 1, Goronwy of Llai, who lies buried in the Llai chapel in the north aisle of Gresford Church. His tomb, on which he is represented recumbent in armour, with his mailed hand grasping his sword, still remains. The arms on his shield are a bend charged with three mullets, and there is also this inscription, "HIC IACET GRONW. F. IORWERTH. F. DD. CUJ AIE DS ABSOLWAT". He married Gwenllian, daughter of Adda Goch ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor, by whom he had issue one son David of Llai¹ and two daughters, Margaret, wife of Madog ab Llewelyn of Halchdyn in Maelor Saesneg, son of Ednyfed Gam of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy, and Angharad ux David of Rhiwlo; 2, Madog Distain; 3, Iorwerth Fychan, of whom presently; 4, Gruffydd, who married Gwenllian, daughter of Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Einion, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Angharad, wife of Meredydd ab Llewelyn

¹ David ab Goronwy of Llai married Angharad, daughter of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Fitz Gerald of Cors y Gedol, by whom he had two daughters,—Eva, who married Jenkin Hanmer; and Angharad, wife of Madog, second son of Robert Puleston of Emral. They and their two daughters were living 7th Oct., 4 Henry VI (1426).

Ddu of Abertanad; 4, Ieuan, who married Margaret, daughter of David ab Madog, Baron of Hendwr in Edeyrnion; and 5, Iorwerth Foel, who married Margaret, daughter of Meredydd ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Ial; and a daughter, Margaret, wife of Iorwerth of Borasham and Rhuddallt (ancestor of the family of Bwras of Bwras, or Borasham of Borasham), fourth son of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eyton, Erlys, and Borasham.

Iorwerth Fychan of Burton, the third son of Iorwerth ab David, bore *sable*, three roses *argent*. He married Lleuci, daughter of Meredydd Lloyd ab Meredydd ab Rhys Goch, by whom he had a son, Madog of Burton, who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter of Rhys ab Ithel ab Meredydd, by whom he had issue Catherine ux. Gruffydd ab David Sutton of Sutton, *ermine* a lion rampant *azure*, and two sons, David of Almer, whose daughter and heiress Lleicu married Madog ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Robert ab David Goch of Burton, *vert*, semé of broomslips a lion rampant *or*; and Gruffydd Fychan of Talwrn, by Croes Howel in Burton. He married Gwenllian, daughter of David of Yr Orsedd Goch in Maelor, ab Ieuf Llwyd ab Howel Fychan of Trefalun, ab Howel Wyddel ab Iorwerth ab Einion ab Ithel ab Eunydd, Lord of Trevalun, *azure*, a lion rampant *or*; but according to others she was the daughter of David ab Ithel Llwyd ab Ithel Fychan, by whom he had issue: 1, David, of whom presently; 2, Madog; and 3, Owain.

David ab Gruffydd Fychan married three times. By his first wife Gwen, daughter of David ab Iorwerth ab Madog Ddu of Abenbury, ab Gruffydd ab Iorwerth Fychan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuf ab Niniaf *ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*; he had one son Gruffydd, who died *s. p.*, and a daughter Catherine, who married Richard Tegyn of Fron Deg, Sergeant-at-Arms, son of Robert Tegyn ab David ab Tegyn ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch ab Madog ab Ieuf ab Niniaf, *ermine* a lion rampant *sable*. He married, secondly, Eva, daughter and coheir

of Howel ab Meredydd ab Ieuaf Llwyd of Trevalun, ab Howel Fychan ab Howel Wyddel ab Iorwerth (*azure* a lion salient *or*), by whom he had a son Howel, of whom presently; and, thirdly, he married a daughter of Edward Stradlinge.

Howel ab David was the first of this branch of the family who settled at Plas yn Horslli, which place he became possessed of by right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heiress of Ieuan Llwyd (Perchenwr Plas yn Horslli¹ ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Dafydd Fychan of Trefalun).² Ieuan Llwyd, who was of Trefalun, became possessed of Plas yn Horslli, by his marriage with Angharad, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab David ab Madog of Horslli, sixth son of David Hen ab Goronwy of Burton (p.21). By his wife Margaret, Howel ab David had issue, besides a daughter.....who married William ab David ab Gruffydd ab David ab Llewelyn of Trefalun, a son and heir.

Thomas Powell of Plas yn Horslli, and Constable of Holt Castle. He married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Lancelot Lowther, Esq., Constable of Holt Castle, who bore *or*, six annulets *sable*, by whom he had issue four sons: 1, Thomas, of whom presently; 2, John Lancelot; 3, George Anthony; and 4, Edward, who all with the exception of Thomas died without issue; and five daughters: 1, Ann, ux. Richard Royden of Holt; 2, Margaret, ux. William Howlstog; 3, Dorothy, ux. John Ffylkyn; 4, Wenhwyfrid, ux.—1st, John Norton; 2nd, George Tormacon; 3rd, Edward Gotley; 4th, John Dod; and 5th, Ursula, ux. Alexander Coates.

Thomas Powell of Plas yn Horslli was living in 1612. He married Alice, daughter and coheiress of Ralph Wortesley or Worsley of Berkett in Cheshire,³ by whom

¹ Cae Cyriog MS.

² David Fychan was the son of David ab Madog ab Iorwerth of Trefalun, ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Einion of Trefalun, eldest son of Ithel ab Eunydd, lord of Trefalun and Gresford. See *Arch. Camb.*, April, 1874, p. 143.

³ Hugh Worsley, who was descended from Jordan Worsley of

he had issue six sons and two daughters : 1, Thomas, of whom presently ; 2, John ; 3, William Powell of Chester, Deputy ; 4, Ralph ; 5, Alexander ; and 6, George, who was living in 1640, and married a daughter of ... Lloyd of Hersedd. The eldest daughter, Alice, married John Lloyd of Llys Vassi, and Joanna, the second daughter, married Roger Royden of Holt and Is y Coed, Captain in the royal army.

Thomas Powell of Plas yn Horslli, the eldest son, was High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1591. He married Dorothy, daughter of Maurice Wynn of Gwydir, Esq., *vert* three eagles displayed in fess *or*, and died in 1629, having had five sons : 1, Sir Thomas, of whom presently ; 2, John, of whom presently ; 3, Roger ; 4, Richard, M.A., who resided in Ireland ; 5, Worsley ; and four daughters ; 1, Sidney ; 2, Margaret, ux. William Edwards of Eyton, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1654 ; 3, Elen ; and 4, Catherine ux. Roger Davies of Erlys ab John ab Richard Davies of Erlys, ab David ab Howel ab Edward Puleston ab Madog Puleston of Bers, *argent*, on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field.

John Powell, the second son of Thomas Powell and Dorothy his wife, was of Bodylltyn, in the parish of Rhiwfabon, which place he acquired by his wife Jane, daughter of John Wills of London, merchant, who purchased it from John Eyton (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1874, "Original Documents", p. cci). John Powell, who was living in 1620, had issue three daughters coheirs : 1, Jane, ux. Edward Williams of Hafod y Bwch, in the parish of Wrexham, son and heir of William ab David ab Ieuan Lloyd (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, Jan. 1875, "Original Documents", p. ccxxxvii) ; 2, Cathe-

Worsley Manor, married a daughter of Standish of Standish, by whom he had a son, William Worsley of Berkett in Cheshire, who married Joanna, daughter of Adam Birkenhead of Huxley, by whom he was father of Ralph Worsley of Berkett, who married a daughter of Pick of London, by whom he had two daughters, coheirs,—Alice, who married Thomas Powell ; and Avis, who married, first, Thomas Vaudrey ; secondly, Humphrey Davenport ; and thirdly, John Shakerley.

rine, ux. Rev. Maurice Matthews, rector of Erbistog, 1660, see Blodwel Fechan ; and 3, who sold her lands to the rector of Erbistog.

Sir Thomas Powell of Plas yn Horslli, son and heir apparent of Thomas Powell and Dorothy his wife, was created a baronet by King Charles I in January, 1628, and was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1639. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Egerton of Oulton, Knt., by whom he had issue two sons : 1, Thomas, who died in 1617, in his great grandfather's lifetime ; and 2, John, of whom presently ; and one daughter Frances, who married, first, Edward Norreys of Speak Hall in Lancashire ; and secondly, John Edwards of Stansti, descended from Edwyn ab Goronwy, and died 19th Sept., 1655.

John Powell of Bakersed, the second son of Sir Thomas, died in December, 1642, in his father's lifetime. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Edward Puleston of Trefalun, ab Edward Puleston of Trefalun ab Edward Puleston, second son of Sir Richard Puleston of Emrall, Knt., Edward Puleston (son of Sir Richard) obtained his estate in Trefalun by his marriage with Margaret, only daughter and heiress of John Almer of Trefalun, second son of John Almer of Pant Iocyn, Esq. By his wife Margaret, who died 23rd November, 1663, John Powell had issue two sons : 1, Sir Thomas, of whom presently ; and 2, Worsley, who died in his father's lifetime, and four daughters : 1, Catherine ; 2, Frances, ux. Thomas Reddendale of Wrexham ; 3, Elizabeth, ob. 5th July, 1663, *s. p.* ; and 4, Anne.

Sir Thomas Powell of Plas yn Horslli, Bart., was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1657. He married first Mary, daughter of William Conway of Bodrhyddan in Tegeingl, Esq., by whom he had issue two sons : 1, Sir Thomas, of whom presently, and 2, William, who died *s. p.* Sir Thomas married, secondly, Jane, daughter of Robert Ravenscroft of Bretton in Merffordd, and relict of Henry Hardware of Peele, by whom he had issue two daughters : 1, Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Eyton

of Trimley and Leeswood, High Sheriff for co. Flint, 1684; and 2, Margaret.

Sir Thomas Powell of Plas yn Horslli, Bart., was born in 1650. He was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1684, and died 9th April, 1689. He married, first, Anne, daughter and heiress of Walter Cookes, of London, merchant, and relict of Timothy Myddleton of Pant Iocyn, by whom he had issue one son, William, who died *s. p.*, and two daughters, Mary and Margaret. Sir Thomas married secondly Wenefride, daughter and heiress of John Mitho of Crascombe in co. Somerset, *or*, three negroes' heads ppr., wreathed *argent*, by whom he had issue one son, Samuel, and a daughter named Winefride.

THE PARK IN THE LORDSHIP OF WHITTINGTON.

Howel, second son of Gruffydd of Abertanad, ab Ieuan=*...* d. of ..
Fychan ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin. See p. 28 | Strange

Robert=*Catherine*, relict of Tudor Lloyd of Bodidris in Ial, and eldest
Powel | daughter of John Edward Hen of Plas Newydd, Receiver of Chirk-
of | land, and Gwenllian his wife, daughter of Elis Eyton of Watstay
Park | in Rhiwfabon

Thomas= <i>Mary</i> , d. of Powel Sir Robert of Park, Corbet of ob. 1588 Moreton Corbet	Margaret, ux. William Mostyn	Blanche, ux. Thomas Williams of Willaston, ab Reinallt ab William, lord of Willaston. <i>Sable</i> , three horses' heads erased <i>argent</i>
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Robert Powell= <i>Anne</i> , d. of Robert Needham of of Park Shavington	<i>...</i> ux. Robert Lloyd of Aston
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Thomas Powell= <i>Mary</i> , d. of Thomas of Park, Atkins ob. 1618	Edward Powell= <i>Mary</i> , d. of William of Park Barnham of Lon- don, ob. 1674
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Robert Powell of Park, ob. 1653, <i>s. p.</i>	Margaret, ux. Andrew Lloyd of Aston	Rev. Robert Powell of Park, D.D., ob. 1680. This line ended in an heiress, Jane Powell, who sold the Park estate to Sir Francis Charlton of Ludford, Bart.
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Sir Francis Charlton of Ludford, Bart., had a son, Job Charlton, of Park, High Sheriff for co. Salop in

1748; and a daughter, Emma, heir to her brother, who married John Kinchant, Esq., captain in the 32nd regiment of infantry, by whom she had issue, three sons : 1, John Charlton Kinchant of Park, High Sheriff for co. Salop, 1775; *ob. s. p.* 1832; 2, Francis; and 3, Richard, father of Richard Henry Kinchant of Park, Esq., J.P. and D.L., and High Sheriff for co. Salop, 1846.

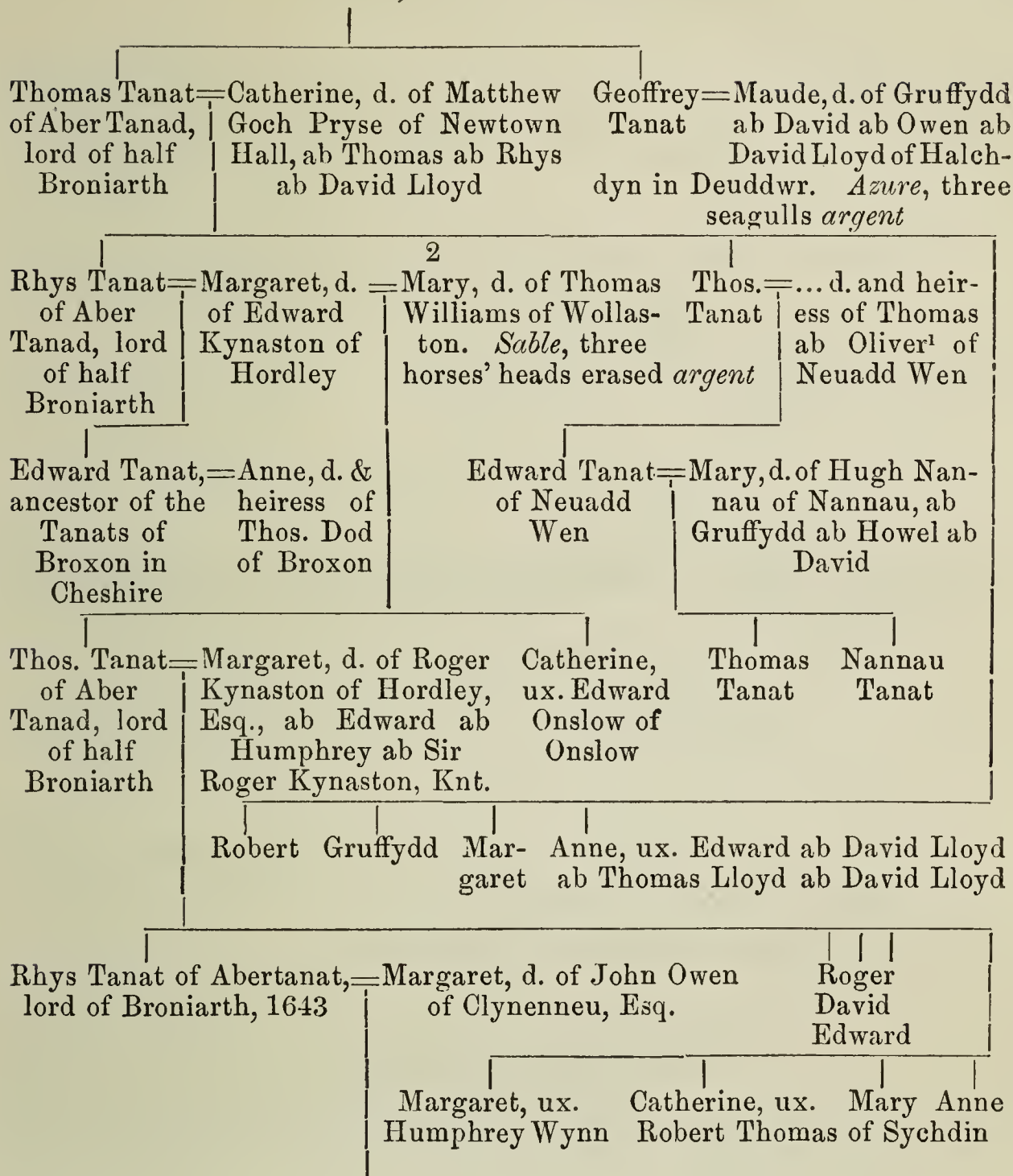


ABER TANAD IN THE LORDSHIP OF MECHAIN.

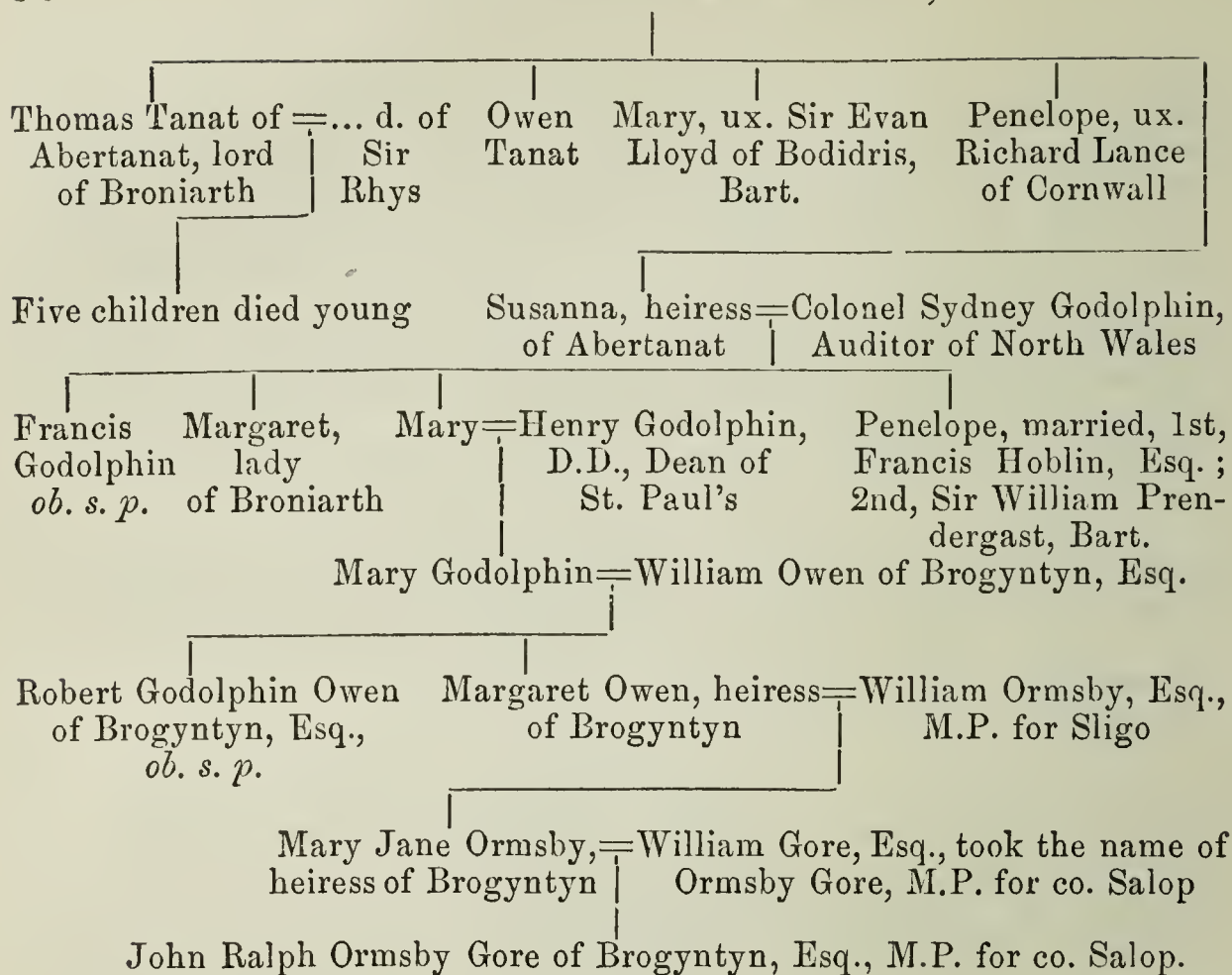
Harl. MS. 2299.

Gruffydd, third son of Ieuan Fychan= of Moeliwrch, ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin ab Madog Goch of Lloran Uchaf, ab Ieufaf ab Cuhelyn ab Rhun ab Einion Efell. (<i>Archæologia Cam- brensis</i> , July 1873, p. 249.)	= Gwerfyl Hael of Blodwel, d. and co- heiress of Madog ab Meredydd ab Llewelyn Ddu of Mechain, Aber Tanad, and Blodwel. (See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , July 1873, p. 254:
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David = Catherine, d. of Meredydd Lloyd ab Ieuan ab Meredydd of of Celynennau and Ystym Aber Cegid. <i>Vert</i> , three eagles Tanad displayed in fess <i>or</i>	Howel. See p. 27	Alice, ux. Reignallt of Garth, third son of Sir Gruffydd Fychan of Garth, Knight Banneret of Agincourt. <i>Sable</i> , three horses' heads erased <i>argent</i>
Ieuan = Margaret or Maude, d. and heiress Lloyd of David Lloyd, lord of half the of lordship of Broniarth, ab Ieuan ab Aber Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Tanad Gwenwis. <i>Sable</i> , three horses' heads erased <i>argent</i>		² Alice, d. of Cadwal- adr of Maesmawr, ab Sir Gruffydd Fychan, Knight Banneret
Ieuan Lloyd Fychan= of Aber Tanad, and lord of half Broni- arth	= Elizabeth, d. of Roger Thornes of Shelfog, co. Salop, and Jane his wife, d. of Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, ab Gruffydd Kynas- ton of Stoke	John Tanad of Brockton

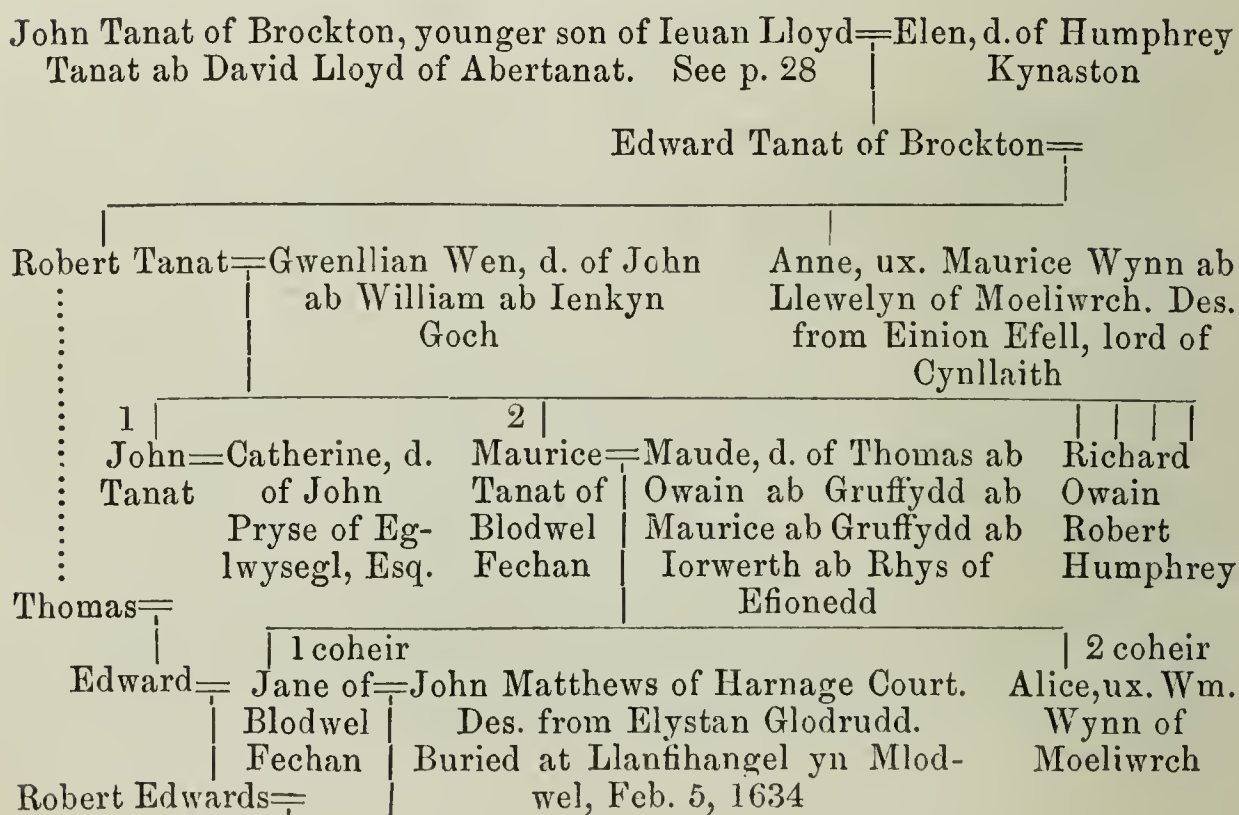


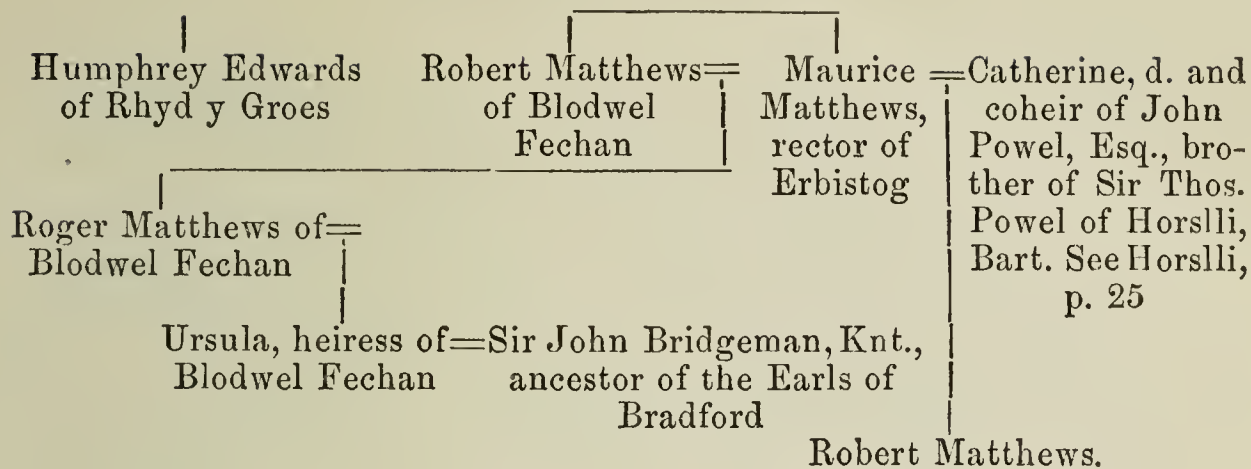
¹ Oliver of Neuadd Wen, in the parish of Llanerfyl, was the second son (by Florence his wife, daughter of Howel Clun or Colynwy of Colynwy) of Thomas Pryse of Newtown Hall and Neuadd Wen, son and heir of Rhys ab David Lloyd of Newtown Hall. Rhys was Esquire of the Body to Edward IV, and fell at the battle of Banbury, A.D. 1469. His wife was Margaret, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Owain ab Meredydd ab David Lloyd of Neuadd Wen, lineally descended from Meredydd ab Cynan, lord of Rhiwhiraeth, Llysin, Coed Talog, and Neuadd Wen, who bore quarterly, *gules* and *argent*, four lions passant guardant countercharged. The ancient baronet family of Pryse of Newtown Hall, now extinct in the male line, was lineally descended from Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlis, who bore *gules*, a lion rampant regardant *or*. See *Arch. Camb.*, January, 1874, p. 34.



The last Godolphin who owned the Abertanat estate left the property from the lawful heir to Lord Osborne. (Carlisle's *Topographical Dictionary*.)

BLODWEL FECHAN.





Elegy on the Lady Gwerfyl, daughter of Madog of Mechain, by Gutto 'r Glyn, and translated by Howel William Lloyd, Esq. See Abertanad in the lordship of Oswestry.

"A wretched month to Powys has been the month of March,
A month of abstinence,—a dead month, so to speak, for Gwerfyl.
In March our fair one fails us: it is a month of longing for a star.
The hours of March to me are martyrdom. My disease is that she
is dead.

Martha was one who made provision. By March *my* provision is
taken away.

March has carried off in Tanat-land a greater support than is father
or mother.

In Maelawr is the greatest mourning for the moon that is fall'n to
the ground.

On Thursday she went to the house of the bright Mary:¹

A day that darkened the sky from end to end;

A day of lamentation, when ceased the song;

A day of judgment to all good women.

When Gwerfyl was laid under the stone, the life of the multitude

Lost its brightness, the housewives of good husbands were no more,

The sun, moon, and stars, lost their heat;

The town has received a chill as cold as the coldness of the stone;

Thousands are weeping like Alice; the warmth has fled away

From many a cheek. Woe is the host for the lady of the mansion;

For the fair Gwerfyl the Honey Island is o'ercast;

Since she is gone, the summer has become winter;

Her once flowery carpet is affliction and woe.

It is useless now to bring green leaves or garlands to the head of
the bridge.

Woe is me now Madog's daughter is no more!

The graves on the common are gone for ever.

O God! Now that she is buried and hid from our sight, farewell to
festivals!

¹ That is to Heaven.

Lengthened are the wailings because she is lost to view.
 As for her poems they will ne'er be hidden from our sight.
 Although God and Mary have cut off the charm of my existence,
 He will not break His covenant with her husband,¹
 Nor her minstrels, nor her renown, nor her three sons.
 If the desire of the dawn is laid to sleep, with her loveliness, in
 Michael's choir,
 Still St. Michael with his golden scales shall balance
 The good and the evil done by every one.²
 When her bountifulness is in the scale, all will raise a triumphant
 shout.
 No saint, in the hours of Sunday, ever bestowed (alms) with the
 lavishness of Gwerfyl.
 Our moon is in the bosom of Jesus for her bounty, with Mary and
 her company.

¹ Gruffydd, third son of Ieuan Fychan of Moeliwrch, ab Ieuan Cethin ab Madog Cyffin. Ieuan Fychan was living at Michaelmas, 1400, and held on lease the office of Raglot of Abertanad in Mechain.

² This is part of the special office of St. Michael, according to the traditional popular belief of the middle ages. It is so represented in a homily of the fifteenth century printed by the Early English Text Society; and also in a curious fresco recently brought to light in the church of Southleigh in Oxfordshire, where St. Michael is represented as holding a pair of scales, in one of which is a kneeling figure of a soul lately deceased; and in the other, of a demon; while an imp perched on the extremity of the balance endeavours to overweigh the opposite scale. On the right of the archangel stands the Blessed Virgin; and on the left side, in the foreground of the picture, is the flaming abyss filled with expectant demons. In the east window of the church of Llangystenyn, in the lordship of Rhos, Carnarvonshire, are the remains of some ancient stained glass. In one of the compartments of this window, the Archangel St. Michael is represented holding a pair of scales, in one of which is the kneeling figure of a departed soul; and in the other, its sins, with a demon underneath endeavouring to pull it down and make it preponderate. The church of Llanymlodwel, where the Lady Gwerfyl was buried, is dedicated to the Archangel St. Michael. See lordship of Oswestry, art. "Aber Tanad", formerly in Mechain.

Gutto 'r Glyn, the composer of this elegy, was a native of Llangollen, and domestic bard to David ab Iorwerth, Abbot of Valle Crucis, who died in A.D. 1503. The lady for whom this elegy was written was Gwerfyl Hael, daughter and coheirress of Madog of Blodwel and Abertanad, ab Meredydd ab Llewelyn Ddu of Abertanad, second son of Gruffydd of Maelor Saesneg, second son of Iorwerth Foel, lord of Chirk, etc. (See Abertanad.) By her second husband, Gruffydd, she had issue (besides a daughter Alice, wife of Reignallt ab Sir Gruffydd Fychan of Garth in Cegidfa), three sons: 1, David Lloyd of Abertanad, ancestor of the Tanats of that place; 2, Howel; and 3,

The grave where her abode is now is filled to the brim with bountifulness.

If the bountiful ever are requited, may her bounty be requited to her!"

A poem by Gutto 'r Glyn in praise of Dafydd Llwyd of Glan Tanad, translated by Howel Wm. Lloyd, Esq. See p. 28. The bard begins by declaring that he will lose no opportunity of frequenting the house of David, "the father of Glan Tanad", who, together with his mother Gwerfyl, has won his heart.

"The gifts of Gruffydd (his father) were munificent, and Gwerfyl Has made herself a name like that of Non, the mother of S. David. He has had losses, but David will compensate him for them He is the Goshawk of Powys Fadog, the Gwalchmai of Maelawr. A Briton of illustrious ancestry, whose deeds are chronicled by his neighbours.

Though he know but his mother-tongue, the defect Need not hinder his advancement, as the man of one speech Stirs not the envy of others, and is often gifted with a double amount of understanding.

The English lords will respect his bravery despite his ignorance of their language.

Like Sir Peregrine, he will be feared throughout the Marches, With his huge lance and steed.

If a host from Brittany, headed by a tawny lion,¹ cross the water, It will crumble to pieces at the rebuke of David whose thigh is like Llyr's,

His fame like that of the ancient warriors, his neck as powerful as Geraint's,

His whole frame gigantic and muscular as a lion's or grisly wolf's. Wrongdoers he will put down; but his wine will flow for the weak. His weight alone is as good as an income to us, or a heap of money distributed.

If an apple-tree in full blossom will maintain a man, He is one that will maintain a thousand; nay, to me he is a whole orchard.

As gore compared with sweet apples are some countries to minstrels. Gwerfyl's apple is unfailing in its sweetness, unlike the sourness of others.

Like a griffin is Gruffydd's apple. It is gathered from an excellent stock."

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

(*To be continued.*)

¹ Henry Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

ON
THE EARLY INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED
STONES OF WALES,

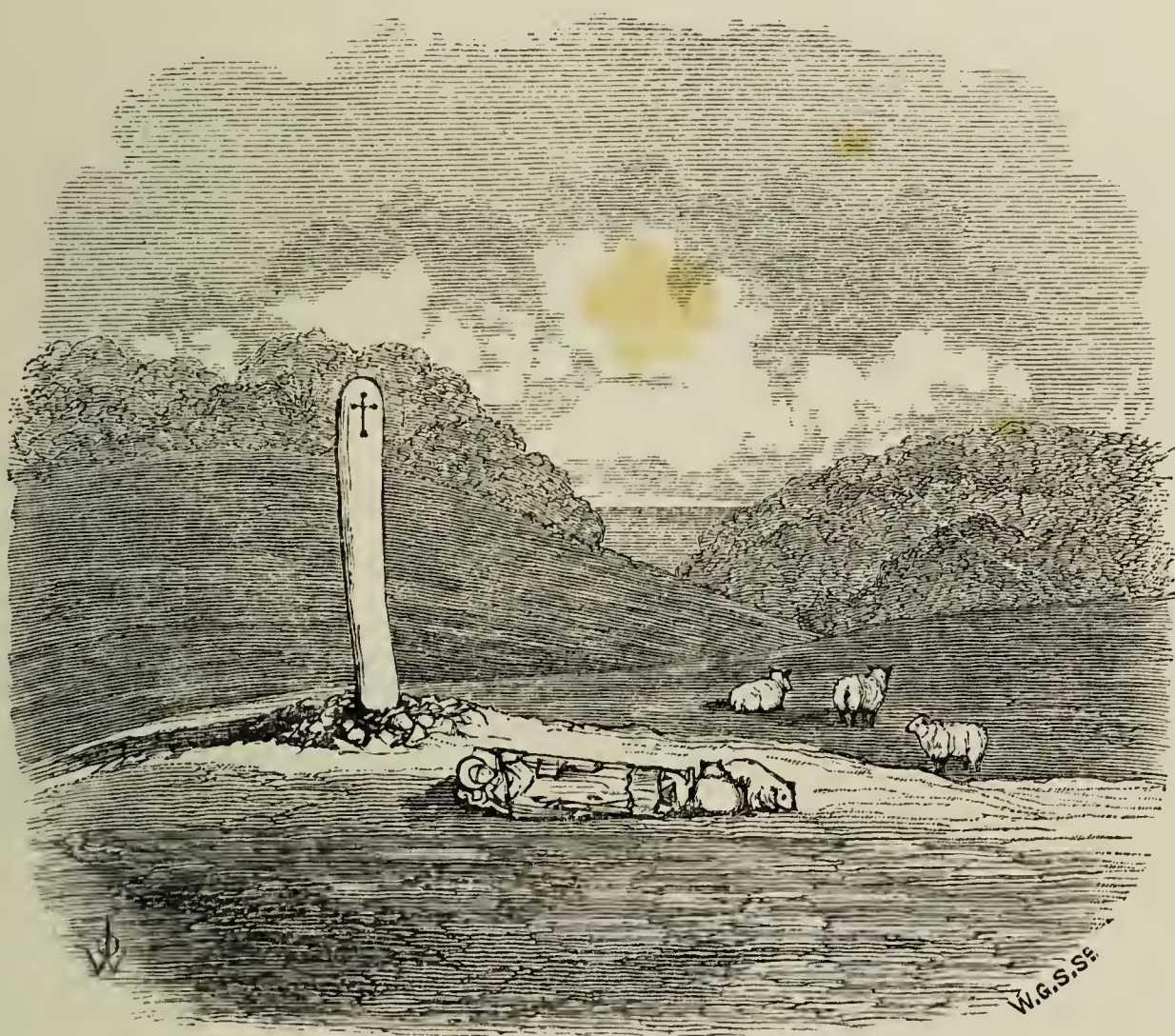
WITH INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE inaugural speech of the new President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, the Lord Bishop of St. David's at Carmarthen, incidentally directed (*ante*, p. 394) the attention of the members to the great value of the early carved and inscribed stones of Wales (some of which are as ancient as the fifth and succeeding centuries), more especially as all the ancient manuscripts of Wales had long perished. The President likewise suggested the propriety of extending our inquiries into the antiquities of our own country by a comparison of them with similar remains in other countries, so as to discover, if possible, the affinities in the manners and customs of adjoining nations or tribes, and hence to endeavour to trace their common origin and descent.

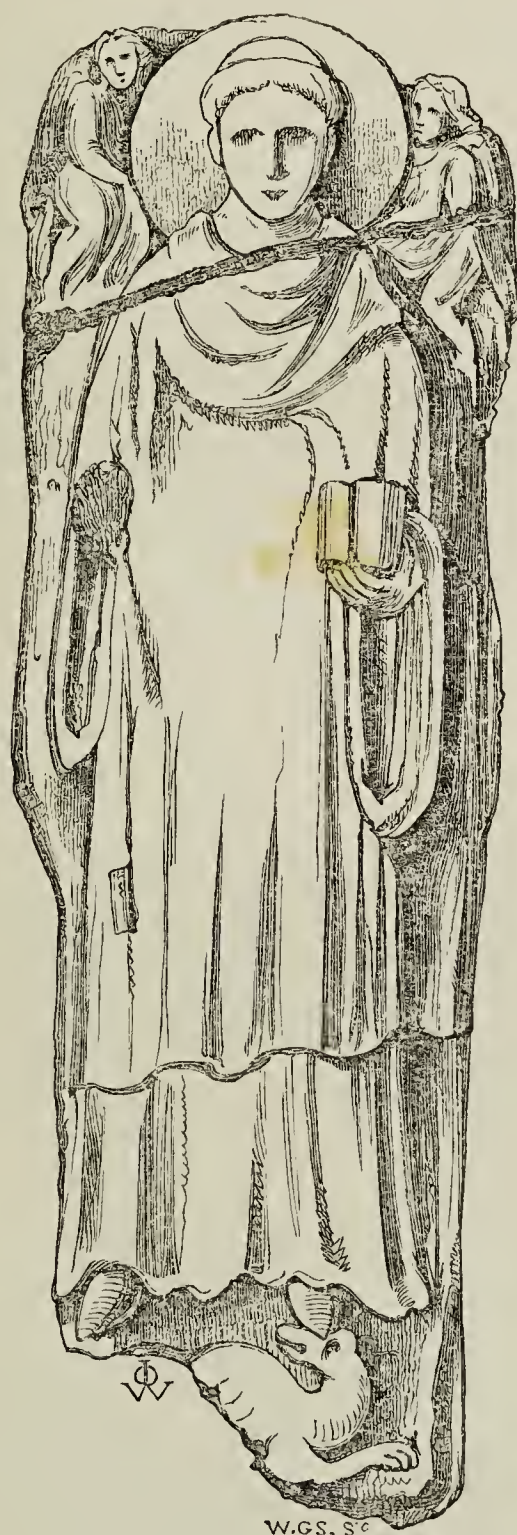
The various modes of burial of the dead and the desire of marking the spots where distinguished or beloved persons have been laid after death, constitute a very extended subject of inquiry, which has been greatly widened during the few last years by the numerous ethnological and anthropological works published in all parts of Europe and America.

That the graves of distinguished persons were regarded with veneration we know from the earliest records of the human race.¹ The grave of Machpelah (Gen. xxiii, 9; xl, 30), where Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, and Jacob and Leah were buried, as well as

¹ The strange traditions concerning the grave of Adam, out of which grew the tree which subsequently became the cross of Christ (having been raised from seeds placed under his tongue, given to Seth by the angel of Paradise from the Tree of Life), are set forth by Mrs. Jameson, *Hist. of our Lord*, v. ii. The grave of Noah is still shown near Nakhitcheran, near Ararat, and is held in high veneration both by Armenians and Tartars. (Baron von Thierlmann's *Journey in Caucasus*, etc., *Athenæum*, 1 Jan. 1876.)



VIEW OF NEATH CROSS AND EFFIGY.



EFFIGY OF ABBOT ADAM DE KAERMARDEN, THE FOUNDER OF
NEATH ABBEY.

the graves of some of the other patriarchs were places of inheritance,¹ although it is not stated that any memorial was raised over their different remains. It is, however, recorded as a remarkable or unusual circumstance that Moses was buried in a valley in the land of Moab, "but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day." (Deut. xxxiv, 6).

The erection of memorials, however, over the graves of the deceased has been a prevailing custom both among civilised and savage nations. Without going at any length into this branch of the inquiry it may be incidentally mentioned that the tomb of Jonah on the summit of one of the great mounds of earth opposite Mosul was one of the chief circumstances which led Mr. Rich to the discovery of the remains of Nineveh buried beneath the tomb.²

In one of my rambles in South Wales I met with a group of sepulchral memorials of different ages which greatly interested me. In a field in the grounds of Court Herbert, near the Abbey of Neath, stood (and perhaps still stands) a tall upright *maen hir*, doubtless of Pagan origin, but upon which, at a more recent period, the emblem of the cross had been inscribed by early Christian converts, thus rendering it an exponent of the two opposed religions, whilst at its foot lay the sculptured effigy of the founder of the Abbey Church, Abbot Adam de Kaermarden (who lived at the latter end of the thirteenth century, in the most palmy days of the Romish church in this country) dragged from its ori-

¹ It is expressly stated that Joshua was buried "in the border of his *inheritance* in Mount Ephraim" (Josh. xxiv, 30).

² Mr. Layard suggests that "the tomb of Jonah could not stand on the ruins of one of the palaces of Nineveh, and that the tradition placing it there is not authenticated by any passage in the Scriptures. The tradition is, however, received by Christians and Mussulmans, and probably originated in the spot having been once occupied by a Christian church or convent dedicated to the prophet. The building which is supposed to cover the tomb is very much venerated, and few Christians have been allowed to enter it. The Jews, in the time of St. Jerome, pointed out the sepulchre of Jonah at Gath-hepher, in the tribe of Zabulon."

ginal place in his abbey, of which a Welsh poet, who saw it in all its glory, tells us in inflated language that “never was there such a fabric of mortal erection, never was there and never will there be such workmanship which will not perish while the day and wave continue! Sic transit gloria mundi.’”

The great pyramids of Egypt, the beautiful mausolea and tombs of the classical age of Greece and Rome, with their beautifully sculptured sarcophagi, the singular Columbaria, in which the ashes of the dead, deposited in vases, were arranged as in pigeon holes in great excavations in the earth, and in our own country the great cromlechs, upright maenihirion, and circles of standing stones as well as cairns or heaps of stones commemorating the places of burial of distinguished Pagan chiefs, are all instances of the widely spread and indeed almost universal desire to preserve the record of the dead.

This was still more effectually done by the addition of epitaphs and inscriptions upon the memorial stones, and the study of these epitaphs in various countries form another, and to us still more interesting branch of the subject, especially since the introduction of Christianity and of letters into these islands.

We learn from Fosbroke that cenotaphs or barrows of honour were common among the ancient Greeks, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus observes that great men had often many tombs, though their bones were only contained in one. The Greek epitaphs were very simple and consisted only of the name and a short character, as a *good man* or *good woman*. The Athenians put only the name of the deceased, of his father and his tribes, but in the collections of Greek epigrams are numerous *ἐπιτύμβια* of various lengths, in pure Greek taste, *i. e.* simplicity and delicacy. Either upon the grave or close by it, says Rous, they were wont to erect a pillar (*στηλη*) from six inches to a foot in diameter, bearing the inscription. The most common form of altar tombstones was a truncated cone, with the smaller

end downwards and marked simply with the name of the deceased. Plato says that the epitaphs ought never to exceed four lines in length, although occasionally the will of the deceased was inscribed upon the tomb. Women's tombs were always inscribed with the names of their husbands.

The early Christian inscriptions in the catacombs of Rome are extremely simple; one of the chambers of that of St. Callistus has been dignified by the name of the Pontifical Crypt, or the Chapel of the Popes, in consequence of its containing the memorial stones of Anteros (or Antherus), Fabian, Lucius, and Eutychianus (who were all bishops of Rome within the space of forty years in the middle of the third century), in all of which the names are simply inscribed in Greek characters thus, ANTEPΩC EΠI:—ΦABIANOC EΠI MTP: AΘYKIC: and EYTYXIANOC EΠIC, the addition to the names indicating their rank as bishops or martyrs.

The most ordinary formula is, however, in Greek or Latin, as follows: "EN EIPHNH", or "IN PACE DEPOSITA", or "QVIESCIT—", or "RECESSIT—", or "REQVIEVIT IN PACE", or "REQVIESCIT IN PACE DOMINI", thus, "BELLICIA FIDELISSIMA VIRGO IN PACE", and "Hic est posita Virgo Gemella, quae vixit Ann IIII., M.(enses) IIII, D(ies) XX. decessit IIII Idus Octobres. In pace."¹

In our own and other northern countries it is interesting to notice that several distinct styles or fashions in the inscriptions and ornamentation of the early tombstones are to be seen; thus, in Denmark and Sweden the early stones exhibit large serpents intertwined, along the bodies of which the name of the deceased is inscribed in Runic letters. In Scotland the very numerous stones figured in Mr. Stuart's great work, and those of Cumberland are ornamented with elaborate interlaced crosses and other figures of a symmetrical character, together with human figures, but with scarcely a single inscription.

¹ The terminal words, IN PACE, are found in the contracted form, IN PA, on the Llanerfyl stone in Montgomeryshire (*Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 333), which Mr. Rhys was unable to decipher.

In Ireland these stones are not only ornamented with crosses, but always have inscriptions written in the old Irish language, in Hiberno-Saxon letters, or with Oghams. These are now in course of publication by the Royal Irish Archæological Association. In the Isle of Man the stones are elaborately ornamented and inscribed with Runic letters, never found in Ireland and Wales. In Cornwall there is but little ornamental work found on the early stones, but they bear the names of the deceased generally in Roman capitals. In Brittany also but little ornamentation is found on these stones, and the few inscriptions hitherto published are in debased Roman characters as illustrated in several articles in previous volumes of our Journal. In Wales there are several great crosses of early date elaborately ornamented, as at Nevern, Carew, and Newcastle ; many ornamented stones are found in different parts of the principality, but more especially in Glamorganshire, and still more bearing inscriptions either in debased Roman or Hiberno-Saxon characters often carved by very unskilled hands, and almost always in a rude Latinised form, accompanied in some instances by Ogham letters, especially in the south-west part of Wales.

This rudeness in the forms of some of the letters and irregularities in their execution, some being inverted, reversed, or even laid sideways, together with the effects of time and the elements on the surface of some of the stones, render it very difficult and even impossible to decipher them satisfactorily, which has consequently led to different readings having been given of them.

In illustration of this difficulty rubbings of the following inscriptions which had been differently read by myself and Mr. Rhys were exhibited : 1. The Bodvoc Stone on Margam Mountain. 2. The Dervac stone. 3. The Devynock stone. 4. The Llandawke inscription with its Oghams. 5. The Caritinus stone at Gnoll Castle, Neath. 6. The Ulcagnus stone at Llanfihangel ar Arth. 7, 8. The Evolencus and Eternus stones at Clydai. 9. The Llanaelhaiarn stone AHORTVS ; and 10, the Whitland stone.

The peculiarities of these inscriptions were shortly alluded to, and will be duly discussed in my work on these stones. I cannot, however, but here express my satisfaction that after thirty-five years' labour in working at the subject it has now been taken up in a philosophical point of view by so good a Celtic scholar as Mr. Rhys, whose readings will, doubtless, be of much service in enabling us to arrive at a true conclusion as to the reading of the stones.

The following is a list of the early inscribed and carved stones of Carmarthenshire. Rubbings or drawings of those marked with a * are earnestly requested for my proposed work.

1. The Eiudon stone from Aber Sannan, now removed to Golden Grove, Llandeilo Vawr.

*2. The Curcagnus stone (IACET CVRCAGNVSVRIVI FILIVS) near Llandeilo Vawr. Now lost?

*3. A Roman stone inscribed to "Fortuna". Llandeilo Vawr. Now lost?

*4. A Roman stone inscribed IMP. CASSIANO, etc., moved from the Trecastle mountain to Llandeilo Vawr. Now lost?

*5. A stone with a modern? inscription, moved from Cilgwyn, near Llangadock to Llandeilo Vawr.

6. The head of a cross with interlaced ribbon ornaments. *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859. Llandeilo.

7. The Ulcagnus stone at Llanfihangel Ar Arth.

8. A stone in the churchyard of Llanfihangel Ar Arth, marked with one large and numerous small crosses.

*9. A stone mentioned by Lewis, found about 1828, near Capel Mair, in the parish of Llangeler, with inscription DECABARBALONI FILIUS BROCANGI with marginal Ogham. Now destroyed?

10. The Curcagnus stone (CURCAGNI FILI ANDAGELLI) at Gellidywyll Cenarth, Llandysil.

11. A large stone rudely carved into the shape of a cross, bearing a Maltese cross inscribed within a circle, in churchyard of Llanglydwen.

*12. An inscribed stone at Eglwys Fair a Churig, near Llanglydwen (not visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1875.)

*13. The Llanwinio stone, with inscription and Oghams, described by G. G. Francis in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, London, 1867.

14. St. Canna's chair with inscription at Llangan.

15. A stone built into the south wall of the church of Llanboidy, with inscription much defaced commencing MAVO...L...

16. An upright stone inscribed with a plain cross and four holes in the angles of the cross at Traws Mawr, in the garden of Captain D. Davies.

17. A somewhat prismatical upright stone, marked on one side with a cross, and on another side with the word CUNEGNI, also at Traws Mawr.

18. The Severinus stone moved from Llan Newydd to Traws Mawr.

19. The Quenvendanus stone at Parkie, near Henllan Amgoed.

20. The Caturus stone at Merthyr, near Carmarthen.

*21. A small beautifully ornamented early cross, lately dug up in churchyard of Laugharne.

22. The Barrivendus stone, with Oghams at Llandawke.

23. Portion of a Roman inscription built into wall of outhouse of the Vicarage, Carmarthen.

24. Portion of a large wheel cross with mutilated inscription in churchyard Llanarthney.

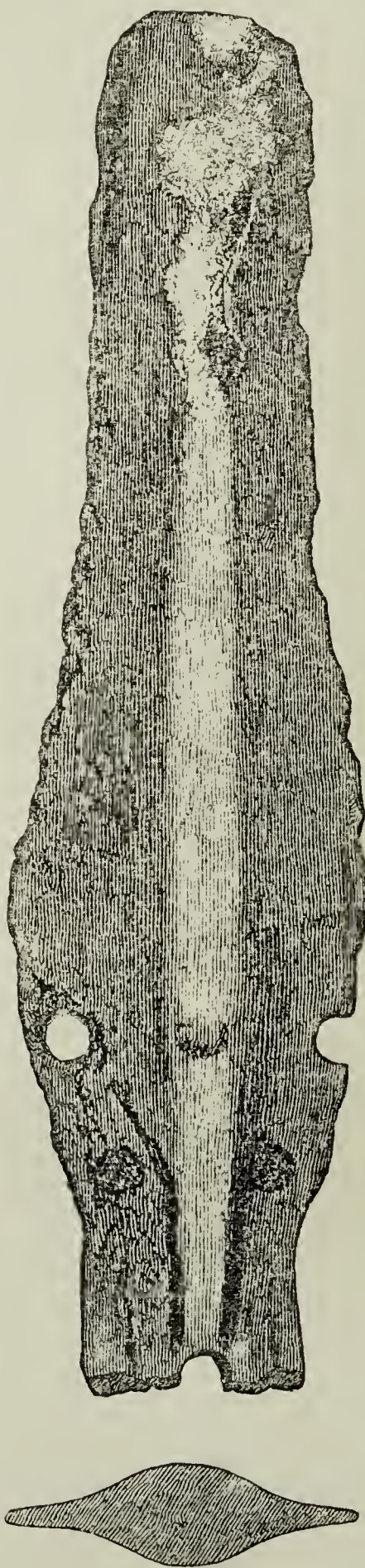
25. Fragment of an inscribed stone built into the north wall of churchyard of Llanarthney, about six yards west of stile leading into field.

26. Inscribed stone in churchyard of Cynfil Caio, *Arch. Camb.*, 1865, p. 299 ; 1856, p. 320.

27. The Talorus stone from Cynfil Caio, now at Dolaucothi House.

28. The Roman stone marked PCXXV at Dolaucothi House.

29. The Paulinus stone now at Dolaucothi House.



BRONZE SWORD HANDLE. EARL OF CAWDOR.

*30. A stone built into the wall of the church of Llan Saint, near Kidwelly. Not visited during the Carmarthen meeting.

*31. A Roman stone mentioned by E. Llwyd, inscribed IMPERATORI M. C. E. TACITO, etc., at corner of a small farm house near Dinevor. Now lost?

Several other stones have been mentioned to me as existing at Kilgwyn, near Llangadock, Llangathen, and Llancrwys; but I have not been able to obtain any details respecting them.

A Cardiff newspaper of the 14th August, 1875, mentioned the recent discovery of the tombstone of Howel Dha at Llanstephan Church, but nothing was heard of it at the visit of the Camb. Arch. Assoc. on the 17th of that month.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

STACKPOOL ANTIQUITIES.

NO. I.

IN the Temporary Museum at Carmarthen last year was exhibited a bronze fragment which to the generality of visitors appeared of doubtful nature. A more careful examination shows it to be not what some thought it, but the mutilated handle or handle-plate of a bronze sword. The engraving here given represents it exactly, and is the work of Mr. Worthington Smith, who made a drawing of it. As the handle of a sword there is nothing remarkable about it, and several exactly like it are in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy as well as in other collections. There is, however, one singularity connected with it, and that is that at some time or other it has undergone a second treatment; for on referring to the cut it will be noticed that there are four holes, the lower two of which have been plugged up. These lower ones have not been drilled like the upper ones, but cast in a mould, as Mr. Evans of Nashmills (an authority of no less weight on bronze

implements than on stone ones) thinks. If such were the case in the present instance, the founder, on examining the cast, may have come to the conclusion that they were wrongly placed, so did not remove the cores of earth or clay, which had become indurated by the heat of the melted metal, but left them as they were, with the exception of the rubbing down the surface of the cast as usual on finishing such weapons. The handles of such weapons were enclosed in thin plates of horn or bone, perhaps of wood, which plates were firmly secured by metal plugs or rivets. These latter are not unfrequently found still remaining fixed on the metal, although the bone or horn plates have long since vanished. Sir W. R. Wilde, in his *Catalogue of the Antiquities of Animal Materials and Bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy* (1861), states that "no vestige of a single fragment of any such article has yet been noticed in Ireland." Among the vast collection of Scandinavian swords in the Museum at Copenhagen are several of the leaf-shaped blades, most probably Irish; but in only one of these can any trace of the bone sides be detected, according to Sir William. The rivets, however, as above stated, are often remaining, and from their length the thickness of the handle can be determined. Instances of such will be found in the notice of the Broadward find, although not connected with sword-handles. (See *Arch. Camb.*, 1872, figs. 2 and 10, pp. 347, 350.) It is clear that in those two instances, in which the plugs project on both sides, that the weapons had never been completely finished, otherwise the projecting ends would have been removed.

The Stackpool handle appears to nearly correspond with that of the sword shown in fig. 316, p. 444, of the catalogue already mentioned, except that the central and imperfect hole (and which appears to have been drilled, not cast) is nearer the shoulder than in the Irish example. The lower part of the handle is lost, so that it is impossible to say how many rivets there

were in all ; but most probably they were in all four or five. Since the engraving was executed, one of the plugged holes, with the permission of the Earl of Cawdor, has been cleared out, so that the size of the original opening is ascertained, and it turns out to be very much smaller than the other three. This difference, however, could not have been the cause of the two larger and upper ones being subsequently drilled, as it would have been easier to enlarge the smaller holes than to drill new ones. The objection to them may have been their position, as not giving sufficient strength in securing the fitting of the handle-plate. But whatever was the reason, it is most certain that they were condemned, and the larger ones afterwards added by the drill.

The small size of the handle in its original state, as compared with sword-handles of the present time, will not escape notice ; but this difference is not to be explained by supposing the men of the bronze age were proportionately smaller, as by the manner in which their weapons were intended to be employed, namely in thrusting or stabbing, and not dealing the heavy blow of modern cavalry-swords. That such was the manner in which they were used is also shown by the character of the sword itself, the very thin edge of which would be at once destroyed by coming in forcible contact with any hard substance.

The blade of this particular sword may have been of the usual leaf-shaped form as of that in the Irish Museum already mentioned (fig. 316, p. 444) ; but the tapering above the rivet-holes makes such a supposition questionable. On the contrary, it is rather like the long rapier variety, such as those figured p. 442, and placed in contrast with the leaf-shaped type, and especially fig. 326 ; but unfortunately the character of the handles and their mode of fitting are different from that of the Stackpool specimen. A correct restoring of this fragment to the original weapon must be, then, more conjectural than otherwise. It is covered with a fine light green patina, more conspicuously on one side

than the other,—a difference which may possibly be explained by the position which it occupied for so many centuries. It has, at any rate, done much service, or been very ill treated, as the fine edges have been almost, if not quite, destroyed. That it is Irish in character can hardly be questioned, although not necessarily brought over from Ireland; for it is a very remarkable fact that while that country is so rich in such weapons, the moulds in which they have been cast, with the exception of a solitary one in the Irish Museum, have not been found in Ireland. They are hardly less rare in England; but two were found in Hennock; near Chudleigh, Devon, figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix, p. 185. These, however, were of the long, thin, rapier-form so numerous in Ireland, but without marks of rivet-holes.

Not the least interesting fact in connexion with this weapon is the situation in which it was found. It was dug out of a fox-hole in the wild and picturesque warren lying between the sea and park wall of Stackpool Court. Here also exist numerous remains of low walls in straight lines, and in square and circular forms, in connexion with which exist the scanty remains of at least two cromlechs.

Beyond these last and the lines of stones, no relics of human occupation have, we believe, been discovered, with the exception of this bronze fragment, the age of which may be, and probably is, many centuries. It may, indeed, have been accidentally dropped by some later antiquarian wanderer who carried some of his curiosities in his pocket; but it is more probably to be associated with that people who erected these walls. In most parts of Wales, and especially the north, such remains of stone huts and walls are almost universally assigned to the Gael or Gwyddel; and if the bronze fragment is connected with the remains on Stackpool Warren, it is curious that its type should be of undoubted Irish character.

E. L. BARNWELL.

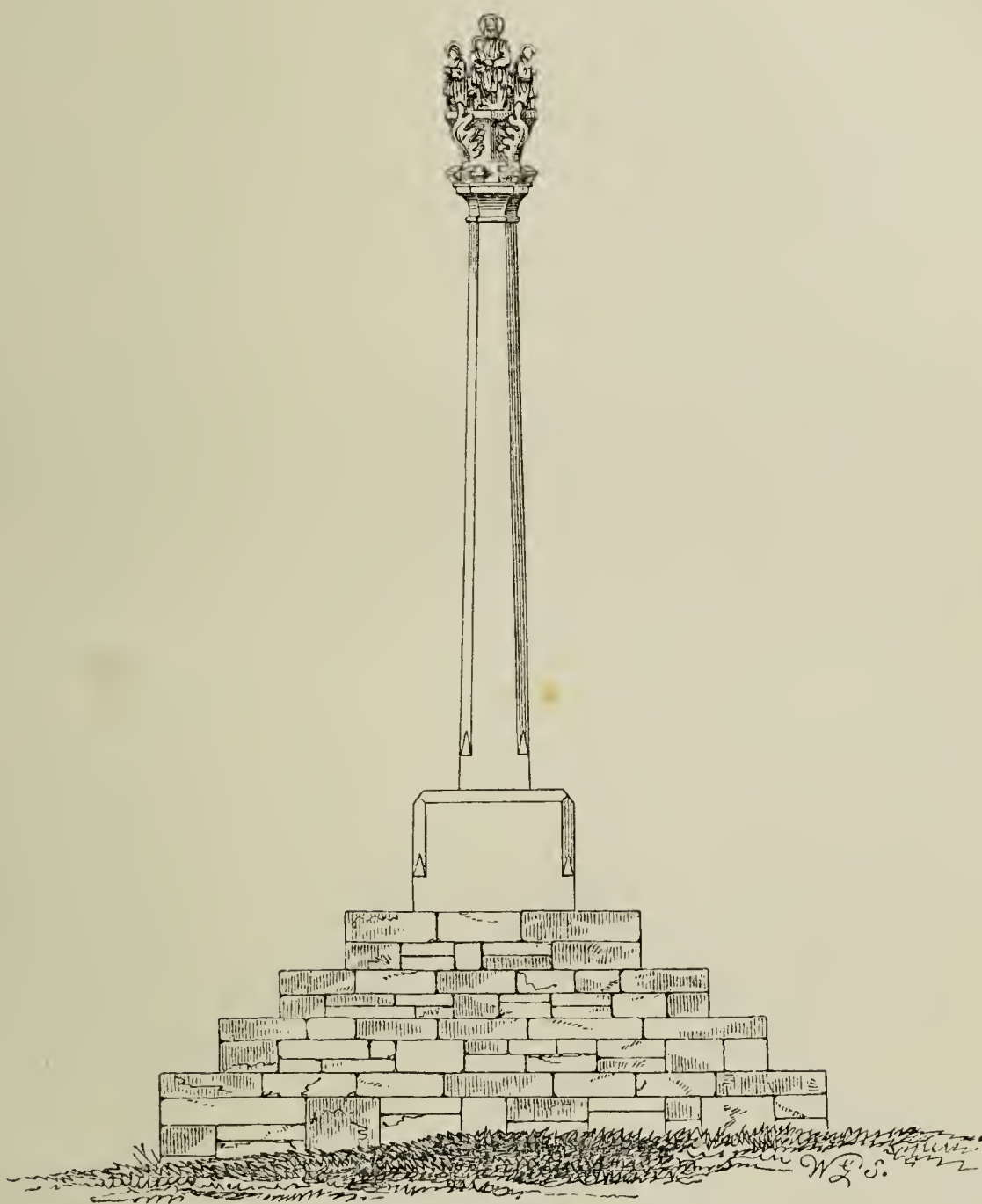
NOTES ON PORTHKERRY CHURCH, GLAMORGANSHIRE,

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CHURCH-
YARD CROSS.

ONE of the most charming spots on the Glamorganshire coast of the Bristol Channel is Porthkerry, owing its beauty in a great measure to the fact that the country is well wooded down to the water's edge,—a combination of sea and trees which is rarely met with. This is probably due to the mildness of the climate, which is such that the maidenhair fern grows wild in the neighbourhood. It is scarcely to be wondered at that a position commanding a scene so lovely should have been chosen in days gone by as the site of a church at a time when appreciation of what was beautiful almost formed part of our religion. In nearly every churchyard in the neighbourhood are remains of a cross of some description, and at Porthkerry is to be seen the almost perfect example shown in our sketch. The sculptured portion illustrated on a larger scale was so high above the ground, and in so mutilated a condition, as to look like a shapeless mass of stone from below. In a heavy gale shortly before Christmas 1874, this piece was blown down, and turned out to be a fragment of what must have been a very fine group of sculpture. The heads of all the figures have been knocked off, doubtless by the ill judged zeal of hot-headed Puritans, to whom we are indebted so largely for the loss of artistic relics of the past. Only one half of the original mass of stone remains, the other part having probably fallen off long ago. The fracture appears to owe its origin to the iron bar passing through the centre, by which the top of the cross was fixed on to the shaft.

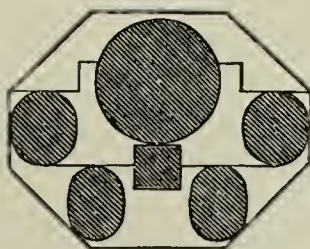
The sculptured portion of the cross, in its present mutilated condition, is a block of oolite, 1 foot 6 inches high, but must have been 6 inches higher when perfect. The pedestal supporting the figures is ornamented by four shields with a carved leaf between each. The central figure of the group of sculpture is that of the Virgin sitting on a seat, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and supporting the holy Child on her right knee, and holding His right hand in her left, the other arm being round the back of the Child. The foot of the Virgin appears from beneath the drapery which falls on each side in graceful folds. The total height of the Virgin's figure must have been 1 ft. 3 ins. On the Virgin's right is a smaller standing figure, 10 ins. high; and if the group was originally symmetrical, there must have been a similar figure to correspond on the other side. Behind the Virgin's back there are the remains of a mutilated standing female figure, 10 ins. high; and from the appearance of the stone it would seem that there had probably been a crucifix in the centre, and another figure beside it. The position of the different figures will be best understood from the sketch-plan given: 1, sitting figure of Virgin and Child; 2, male saint standing; 3, ditto; 4, female saint standing; 5, ditto; 6, crucifix. Between the shield and the leaf which ornament the pedestal will be observed a hole or socket, round the edges of which are the remains of lead which must have been used to fasten in an iron bar of some kind, the object of which is not quite apparent. It may have been for holding a light in front of the cross. The fragment of the sculptured group is now carefully preserved at the rectory. The shaft, which is a fine piece of Bath stone, 8 ft. high, remains in position surmounted by an embattled cap, from the top of which still projects the iron bar for securing the carved portion in its place. The steps are of lias limestone, and the total height of the cross is 16 ft. above the ground.

The Church.—The plan of the church is of the simplest description, consisting of nave, chancel, a porch on

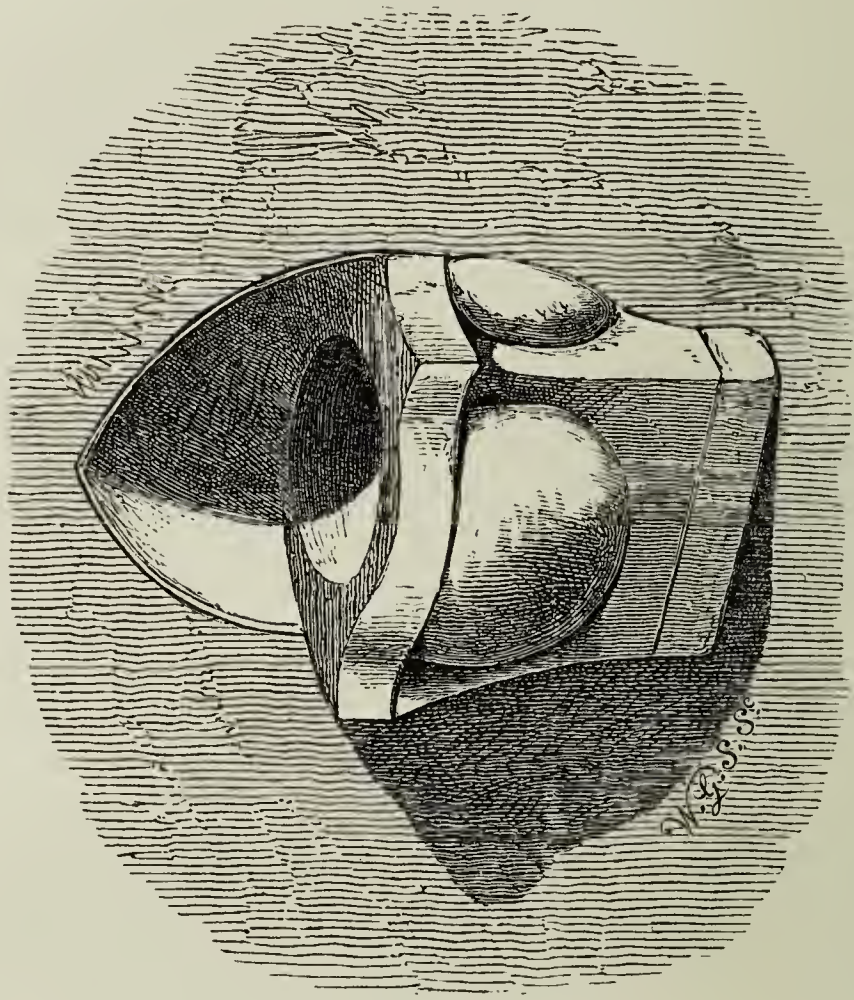
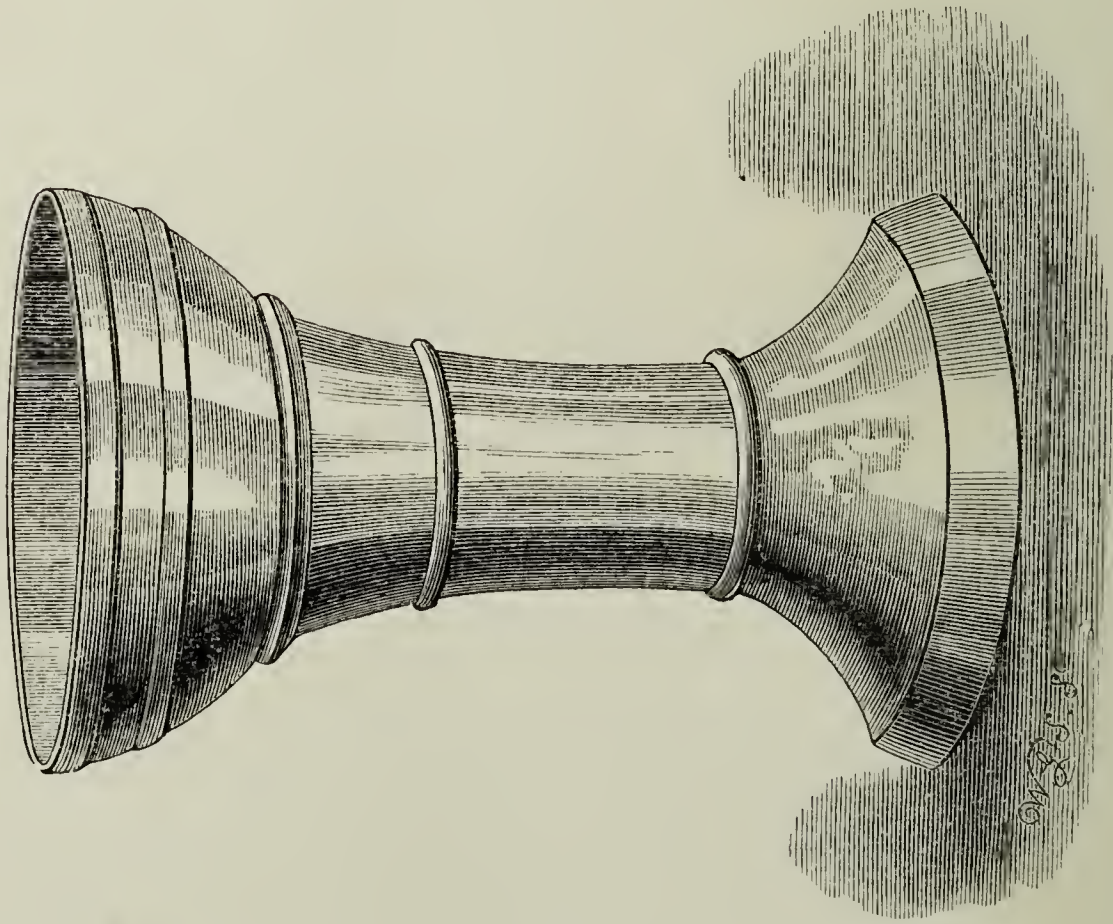


PORTHKERRY CHURCH-YARD CROSS.

($\frac{1}{4}$ in scale)



SKETCH PLAN.



CHALICE AND STOUP, PORTKERRY CHURCH.

the south side, and a tower at the west end, the lower portion of which opens into the nave. The principal interior dimensions are as follows :—Chancel, 12 ft. broad by 13 long ; nave, 16 ft. broad by 24 ft. 10 in. long ; tower, 9 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 8 in. ; porch, 5 ft. by 6 ft. 1 in. ; breadth of chancel arch, 7 ft. 8 in. The walls of the main body of the church are 2 ft. thick and those of the tower 3 ft. There are no windows or doors of any kind on the north side of the building. In the south wall of the chancel is a pointed priest's door 5 ft. high by 2 ft. broad, and a small square-headed window 1 ft. 10 in. by 9 in. on one side, and a plain lancet light on the other. The rest of the windows in the church are debased perpendicular, of the nineteenth century. The present building was repaired and reroofed in the year 1867. The wall between the nave and chancel was found to be in such a dangerous condition that it had to be entirely rebuilt. The old chancel arch was of Tudor shape, without moulding of any kind, and in pulling it down a pewter chalice, associated with a skeleton, was discovered buried beneath the floor ; this chalice, now engraved, is carefully preserved at Porthkerry House. The church is at present fitted with open seats which were added at the same time as the other repairs. The only new part added was a vestry at the north side of nave. The tower is very plain, squat, and solid looking, being 15 ft. square and only 35 ft. high. It contains four bells. Across the chancel arch is an oak rood-screen of simple character, the lower panels being ornamented with the well-known linen pattern. The font is octagonal and unornamented. The only object of particular antiquarian interest is a stoup close to the south door shown on the accompanying sketch, which is of that peculiar form which has been illustrated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1868, pp. 443 et seq. Stone vessels of similar shape were exhibited at the Carmarthen meeting (1875). The author of this paper found one of these vessels, used as a pig-trough, at a farmhouse called Clity, near St. David's. In Porthkerry Church

there is a seventeenth century monument, consisting of a slab 6 ft. by 2 ft. 3 in., having a raised cross on it, and bearing the following inscription :

“Heare lieth the body of William Deare, husband unto Cissil Portrey aged 71 yeares, departed this life July ye 8th 16—.

“Here lyeth the body of Joan wife to Reynold Porterey, March 22, 1650.

“Here lyeth the bodie of Reynolde Portrey Esquier deceased the 24 day of Februarii in A.D. 1629 havinge lyved 63 yeares who in his lifetime cured many of severalle infirmities without rewarde livinge Johan his lovinge wieffe who caused this monument of her affection of so lovinge a husbände to be set up and desires to be hieere allso interred when she dieth. They had issue on son Alexandur and two doughters.

“Cisel Portrey wife to Will Deere died Decem 10 —68 Ag. 64.

“Cisel Harry wife to Ro. Deere.

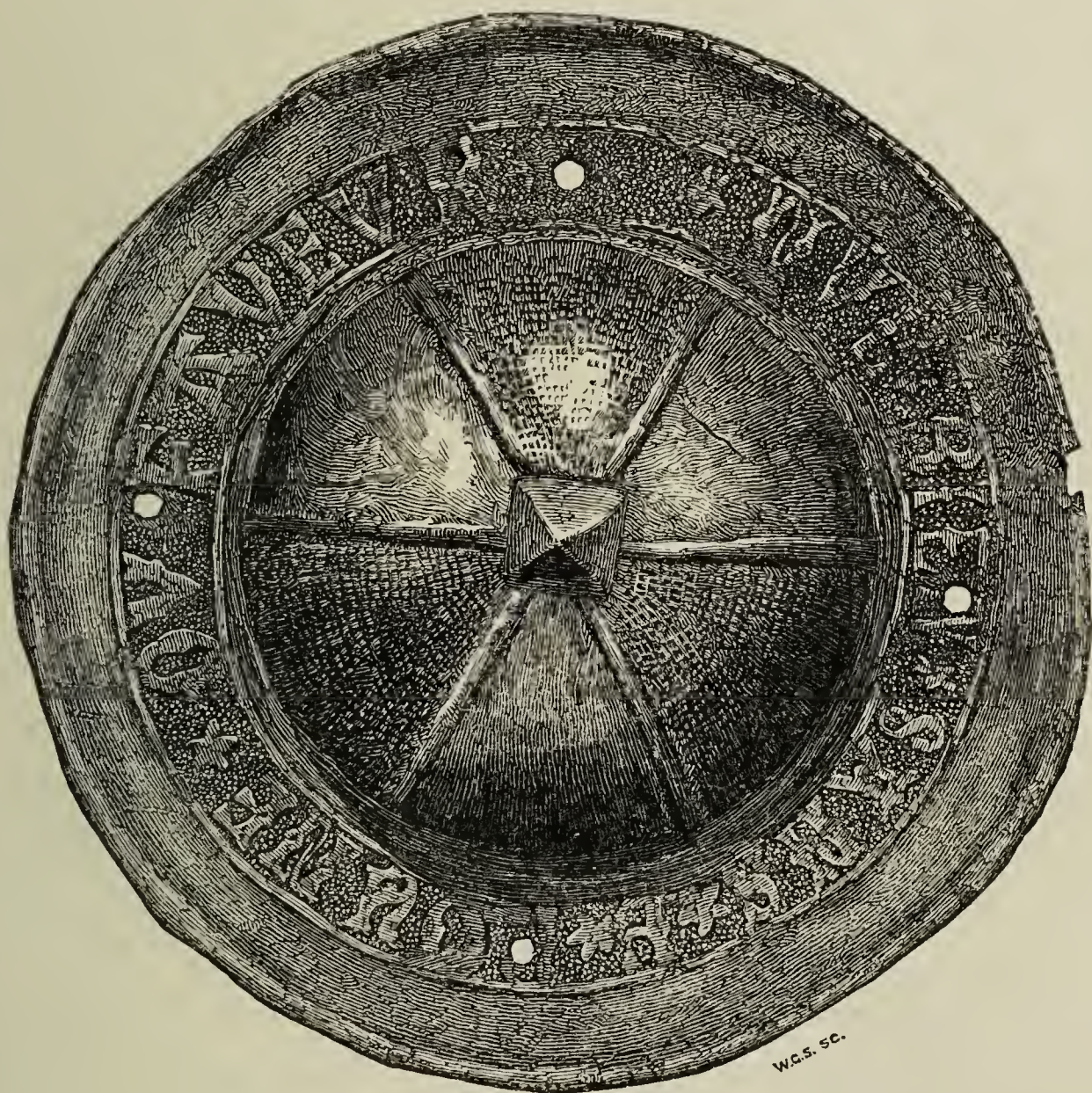
“Cisel Deere Jun. 38 —52.”

Not far from the church is the old rectory, now used as a farmhouse, which has a Tudor doorway, and also a stone staircase in the inside.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

ON A SHIELD BOSS FOUND AT ABEREDWY.

THE shield boss, which forms the subject of the accompanying illustration, was found about two years ago lying on the turf of the high ground on the left bank of the river Edwy, near the cavity in the rock traditionally known as Llewelyn's cave, at Aberedwy, or Aberedw, as it is now written. A little lower down on the right bank of the river overlooking the Wye valley, stood the castle, of which some ruined walls still serve to show the site. The boss is a thin plate of bronze, 4 inches in diameter, with four rivet holes showing the mode of its attachment to the shield, which was probably a round wooden one, covered with leather, mounted with metal, and held in the hand of a foot soldier. The legend, or motto, on it is in Norman



BOSS OF SHIELD FOUND AT ABEREDWY.

French, and runs thus : *NVL * BIEN * SANS * L' * POYNE * OV
* FAVEVR *.

Mr. E. A. Bond, the keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, who kindly deciphered it, says that the character of the letters shows that the work is of the fifteenth century, and probably German or Flemish. It probably was lost from failure of the rivets, and it may have belonged to a retainer of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who was lord of the Cantred Elvael, of which Aberedw formed a part.

R. W. B.

ON AN ANCIENT FORT NEAR ST. DAVID'S.

AT about half a mile below St. David's there is a very curious earthwork by the side of the ravine of the Alan, which does not seem to have attracted so much notice as it deserves. Those who visit this remote, but most interesting district usually find so much to occupy their attention in the cathedral and its adjuncts, and the antiquities at St. David's Head, that they have no time to search for the other ancient remains in the neighbourhood.

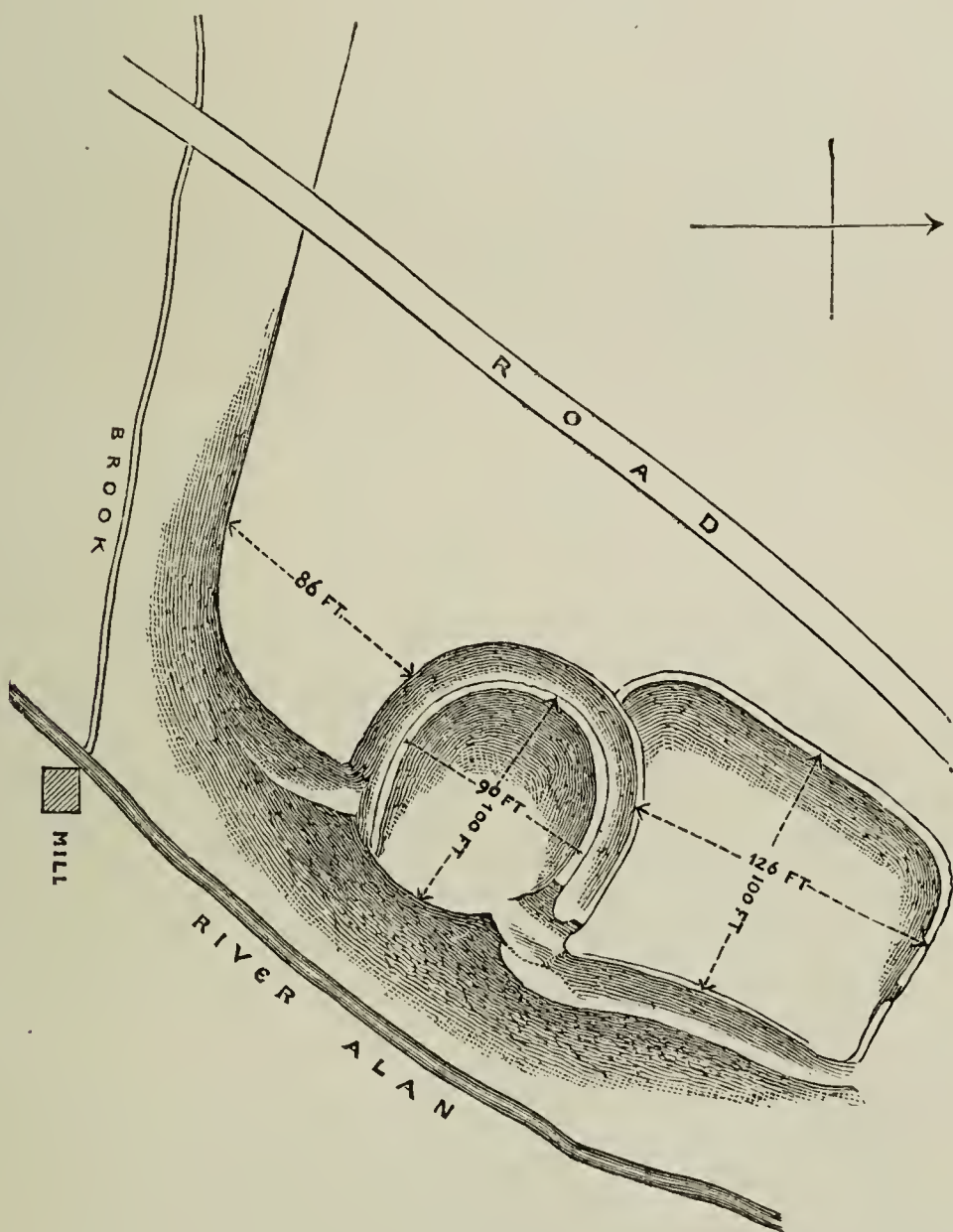
I have visited the earthwork in question on two different occasions, and inserted a short notice of it in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1852, p. 25). It is also mentioned in the *History of St. David's* (p. 30). But no plan of it is given in either case, nor do I believe that one has ever been published. The chief reason for now again referring to it is that a plan taken by Mr. C. P. Knight, a friend of the Rev. Chancellor Allen of St. David's, has been placed in my hands, which it is desirable should be published. This plan will convey a far clearer idea of the peculiarities of the fort than the above mentioned descriptions. It will be seen that we have here a remarkable combination of the two forms of castrametation, the circular and the rectangular,

which are generally supposed to appertain to the British and Roman periods respectively. There is no reason to doubt that such an appropriation of them is usually correct when the works are placed upon sites allowing of the ideas of their constructors being fully developed. In this case there was nothing to prevent that being done, as the ground, although just on the edge of the steep and rocky bank of the ravine of the Alan, is tolerably level and would admit of the earthwork being thrown up in the best form known to its designers.

The first idea which would be formed of this place is that the circular work is of British and the rectangular of Roman origin. But the two are combined in a manner not usually, if ever, found in forts made or adapted by the Romans. When that people altered a British earthwork they usually removed such parts as could not be easily accommodated to their ideas, only leaving untouched so much of the more ancient and ruder work as could not with advantage be altered, owing to the form or character of the site. In this case we find two small enclosures, one nearly circular, and of 90 by 100 feet in diameter, the other rectangular with sides measuring 100 and 120 feet respectively. The latter or rectangular work is placed against the side of the circular one, so as not to interfere with it in any way. In my former notice of this place I supposed the circular to be the more recent work, because it quite commands the rectangular part, is very much stronger, and has no direct communication with it.

In addition to these two works there are also traces of a large outer enclosure to the south-west of the circular part, the extent of which it is now impossible to determine as the western part has been quite levelled. Its outline follows the side of the ravine for about 80 feet and then turns to the west, and is carried along the brow of a slight hill, until after crossing an ancient road it is lost in the cultivated land. It is formed of a low bank, which may have once been higher, and

PARC Y CASTELL FORT, NEAR ST. DAVID'S.



which has no external or internal ditch. At a short distance from the ravine it is found to be 86 feet from the circular work. It does not seem to have had much strength, and resembles the outer work often found adjoining strongholds for the defence of the flocks which were driven into them in times of sudden danger. They were not intended to afford more than a transient defence, which would be given up to the enemy when a serious attack was made upon the more important work. In this case the strength of the outwork is so slight as not now to attract much attention, especially as a road passes across it, and together with cultivation renders it inconspicuous. This outer work was noticed by the author of the *History of St. David's*, but I overlooked it on the occasion of each of my visits to the place.

The oval or nearly circular work is the real fortress. It is 90 feet across in one direction and 100 in another. It is surrounded, except next the ravine where it was unnecessary, by a lofty bank and deep external ditch, which is sunk 5 or 6 feet below the natural level of the land. The bank is made of the materials excavated from the ditch, is 20 feet thick, and elevated about 20 feet above the bottom of the ditch, which is itself about 26 feet wide at the natural level of the ground. On the side near the ravine the site of this circular work projects naturally in a rounded manner, and its edge is so rocky and steep as not to have required any artificial defence. The rectangular work is far less strong than the circular fort. Its rampart starts from the edge of the ditch of the circular work with a curious north-westward curve, soon turning round into the north-eastern direction followed by the longer side of the work which is farthest from the ravine, and at a distance of about 126 feet from the circular fort turns at a right angle to the east and forms the narrowest side of the enclosure. The latter side does not now extend to the ravine, as a large piece has been levelled to allow of an easy access to the interior for the farmer's carts.

There may have been an ancient entrance here, but we have no certain evidence of its existence. These banks are very much lower than those of the circular part, and there is no trace of a fosse.

The approach was from the north along a sort of artificial terrace slightly cut out of the top of the precipitous bank of the ravine, and outside the slight bank of the rectangular enclosure until the circular work was reached, when a regular entrance into it is found close to the edge of the valley. It was thus defensible for a long distance, and for as long a time as the outwork was itself held by the occupants of the fort.

Probably no part of this work is very ancient, the circular part was perhaps the rath of some chief, who appended the rectangular work for the convenience of his tribe or followers, and the larger slighter outwork to the south and west as a defence for his flocks in times of danger. The road which crosses this enclosure and passes to the west of the main work is probably ancient, but of course far more recent than the earth-works themselves.

There seems to be some confusion about the size of this place. In the *History of St. David's* the dimensions are given as being much greater than those recorded in my recent notes, and on the plan which corresponds with them, and with the original computation given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* above quoted. The measurements on the plan were made by the Rev. James Allen independently, and are therefore a strong confirmation of my own correctness.

In the *History* this place is named the Roman station of "Parc y Castell". I was told to call it "Pen lan", which I venture to think is an old name, if not the true one, as the farm upon which it is situated is so called.

It now seems probable to me that the rectangular part of this work is not in any way connected with the Romans. We may generalise too much in such matters. Although the fortified spots so abundant in Ireland are usually round, we are told (*Journal of Archæological*

and *Historical Association of Ireland*, ser. 4, iii, p. 374) that "a rectangular fort or lis occurs on the east slope of the hill called Big Collin", near Drumderragh, co. Antrim, and there is not the least reason to suppose that that is of other than Celtic origin.

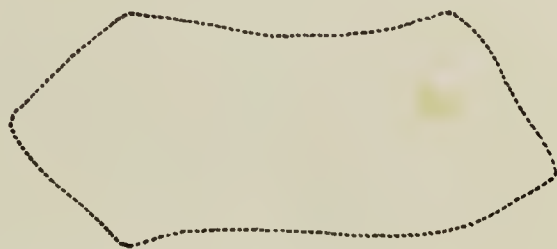
I did not notice the cyttiau mentioned in the *History of St. David's*, but they are stated to be faintly marked. Their presence probably proves that the circular work existed before the Roman period. Nevertheless, if walls replaced the banks we should have no difficulty in believing the place to be relatively modern and the residence of some Norman settler who required a fortified home and yards for himself, his retainers, and cattle. It seems to me to show clearly how much similarity there was between the wants of an ancient Celtic chief and a much later, and, as we chose to suppose, more civilised Norman or English proprietor. In the latter case the means of defence were perhaps even more required than in the former, for the place was then liable to the attacks of its Welsh neighbours who had been dispossessed of their land, and also of piratical invaders from the adjoining sea.

We are often told that these forts were thrown up by the Danes, but they would rarely require more than a very temporary defence, not an elaborate arrangement, such as we find here. Indeed the majority of the so-called Danish forts seem very unlikely to have been made by that marauding people, who would require communication with the sea and easy escape to it in case of danger from the persistent attack of the people of the country. As I have already said, such a fort as this is out of the question from its peculiar structure, and the usual so-called "Danish" forts, although often quite close to the sea, have frequently no access to the beach from within the defences, nor are they contiguous to any convenient and safe place for ships to be drawn up on land.

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

ON AN INSCRIBED OGHAM STONE AT LITTLE TREFGARNE.

PEMBROKESHIRE (as anyone may see by referring to previous volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*) is unusually rich in inscribed stones, though it is only of late years that they have attracted much attention. Now, however, as the interest in relics of a past age has become more general, the number of observers has greatly increased, and new examples come under their notice from time to time to reward their exertions, sometimes in the most unsuspected localities. The monument which is the subject of this brief notice was stumbled on by the author quite accidentally. It is used as a gate post on the road leading up to Little Trefgarne, in Pembrokeshire, a few hundred yards from the farm house. Little Trefgarne is situated on the high land on the east bank of the Western Cleddau, and is a mile and a half from Trefgarne Bridge on the Haverfordwest and Fishguard road. The river Cleddau rises in the north of Pembrokeshire, and intersects the tail of the Preceli range of mountains, six miles above Haverfordwest, passing between precipitous cliffs known as Trefgarne Rocks, near which the scenery is most wild and romantic. The stone in question is near the brow of the hill, forming the east side of the pass, and a glance at the ordnance map will show how rich the neighbourhood is in prehistoric remains. The rubbing from which the accompanying drawing to scale has been carefully reduced was taken by me in the month of September, 1875. There are two inscriptions, one in debased Latin characters and the other in Oghams. The Oghams are cut on an angle, the form of which appears from the cross sections. The stone is a fine monolith of greenstone, six feet high above the ground. The back of the stone is inaccessible, being built into a wall. Two holes appear



INSCRIBED OGHAM, LITTLE TREFGARNE.

on the drawing, which have been made for hanging a gate. The profile of the cross section resembles that of a flint knife, and it would be interesting to know whether this is natural or has been produced in any way by splitting. The ridge on which the Oghams are cut is so symmetrically situated as to suggest the idea of its having been artificially made in some way or other.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

Oct. 1875.

THE DEMOLITION OF HAVERFORDWEST CASTLE.

AMONG the municipal charters and records exhibited by the Mayor and Corporation of Haverfordwest, at the Carmarthen meeting of our Association in 1875, were four documents of more than ordinary interest, and relating to the destruction of their fine old castle. The first three have, indeed, been already printed, but not quite accurately, and in modernised orthography, in Dr. Nicholas's *Annals of the Counties and County Families of Wales*, vol. ii, 839. They do not appear at all either in Fenton's *History of Pembrokeshire*, or in Phillips's *History of the Civil War in Wales and the Marches*. As they throw a strong light upon the event, and are very characteristic of Cromwell's energy and decision, they deserve a permanent place in our Journal.

Another feature presented by them is the comparative disorganization of party ties, to which one at least of the signatures bears witness. For Roger Lort, who here recommends the demolition of the castle, had at an earlier period been an active Royalist, and his house, Stackpool Court, had been attacked and taken by the Parliamentary forces on two occasions; in 1651, however, we find him acting as Cromwell's High Sheriff of the county, and then in 1662 created a baronet by Charles II!

It is evident, moreover, that it was not the weakness of its strong walls so much as the half heartedness of the supporters of its cause that led to its ignominious overthrow. And in estimating the forces that combined to produce such an issue, we must calculate the unsuccessful of the corporate appeal against the payment of the subsidy in 1626, and more especially the heavy imposition of ship money in 1635, which amounted in their case to the large sum of £65 10s., and the consequent disappointment and bitterness that followed thereupon ; and to this must be added the great sufferings which the town had previously undergone in the many vicissitudes of capture by Royalist and Parliamentary forces.¹ However, be that as it may, the documents are both interesting and instructive, and are here secured for preservation and reference.

D. R. T.

“1. Re this l're by the hande of Mr. John Lort, this 12 of July, 1648

“Wee being authorised by Parliament to viewe and consider what garrisons and places of strength are fit to be demolished, and wee finding that the Castle of Haverford is not tenable for the service of the State, and yet that it may be used by ill-affected persons to the preiudice of the peace of these parts. These are to authorise and require you to summon in the hundred of Rouse and the inhabitants of the towne and County of Haverford West and that they forthwith demolish the works, walls and towers of the said castle soe as that the said castle may not be poss'ed by the enemy to the endaungering of the peace of these parts.

“Given onder our hands this 12th of July, 1648. To the Maior and Aldermen of Haverfordwest.

“Wee expect an account of your proceedings with effect in this business by Saturday being the 15th of July instant.

“Roger Lort, Sam. Lort,² John Lort,³ Tho. Barlowe.⁴

¹ In 1643 a Royalist garrison was placed here by the Earl of Carbery, and in 1644 it surrendered to General Laugharne, the commander of the Parliamentary forces, but in the same year it was retaken by the Royalists under Gerard, and in 1645 it succumbed a second time to the Parliamentary forces under Laugharne.

² Samson Lort of East Moor, brother of Roger, was High Sheriff of Pembrokeshire in 1648, and M.P. for Pembroke in 1658-9.

³ John of Prickeston, another brother, was High Sheriff in 1652.

⁴ Of Crisswell.

"If a speedy course bee not taken to fulfill the com'ands of this Warrant, I shall be necessitated to consider of settling a garrison.

"O. Cromwell.

"2. For the honble Livetennt Jenerall Cromwell these at Pembrock.

"Honored Sir,—Wee receaved an Order from yo^r hono^r and the Comittee for the demolishinge of the castle of Haverfordwest; accordinge to w^{ch} we have this daie sett some workemen aboute it, but wee finde the worke soe difficult to be broughte aboute wthout powder to blowe it up that it will exhaust an immense some of money and will not in a longe time be effected: Wherefore wee become suitors to yo^r hono^r that there may a competent quantity of powder be spared out of the shippes for the speedy effectinge the worke; Wee and the countye payinge for the same. And wee likewise desire that yo^r hono^r and the Comittee be pleased that the whole countie may ioine wth us in the worke and that an Order may be conceived for the leveyinge of a competent some of money on the sev'rall hundreds of the countie for the payinge and defreyinge the rest of the charge.

"Thus beinge overbold to be troublesome to yo^r hono^{rs} resolve herein wee rest Yor honors humble servants

"John Prynne, Maior; Etheldred Wogan, Will Bowen, Roger Bevans, Jenkin Howell, William Williams, Joh Dainaell.

"Haverfordwest, 13 July, 1648.

"3. lifftenant jenerall Cromwell's Orders for the demolishinge of the Castell of havrfordwest.

"Whereas vpon view and consideration wth Mr. Roger Lort, Mr. Samson Lort, and the maior and aldermen of Haverfordwest it is thought fitt for the preservinge of the peace of this countreye that the Castle of Haverfordwest should be speedily demolished, These are to authorise you to call vnto your assistance in the performance of this service the Inhabitants of the Hundreds of Daugledy, Dewisland, Kemis, Roose and Kilgarren, who are hereby required to give you assistance.

"Given under our handes this 14th of July 1648.

"O. Cromwell."

"4. The Chardge that the Towne has been at:

"Imprimis, the towne have bene at the chardge of mainteyning of 84 prisoners that were taken near Llangathan for 3 weekes.

"Alsoe, for mainteyning of 180 wounded souldiers for 5 whole weekes at 10d. p' diem at the least which comes to

"Alsoe, the free qu'rtering of Captaynes horsys and souldiers that came to this towne dayly

“Alsoe the towne have bene at the charge of £40 in pulling downe the castle.

“Alsoe, the towne have bene at the charge of free qu’rtering of Captayne Mercer’s troop for one month.

“Alsoe, the towne have been at the charge of one hundred butts hogsheads and barrells that went to the leager which came not agayne.”¹

HISTORICAL EVENTS CONNECTED WITH CAERMARTHEN CASTLE.²

CAERMARTHEN, situate on a rising ground in a beautiful valley, extends for a mile and a half along the right bank of the Towy. Its origin is lost in the gloom of ages, but the nucleus of the town seems to have occupied the site on which the castle now stands, and which, when beheld from the meadows to the south, towers above the rest of the buildings. We may imagine the first “Caer” to have been formed there to protect the original settlement and its herds from hostile attacks, and from those ferocious animals which then inhabited the deep surrounding forests, and whose names are still preserved in the nomenclature of many places in the county.

The first mention made of this town is in the Itinerary generally, though erroneously ascribed to Antoninus. As it gives the distance between towns, it is highly probable that the author was an officer under Ostorius Scapula, who, after having defeated the renowned Caractacus, was the first invader that fought his way into this town about the year 52. He retired to Caerlleon, where he encamped his second legion, and died in 55, an overtaxed and harassed man.

Fifteen years later a Roman legion was stationed here, and the place was erected into a stipendiary town, that is to say, the inhabitants paid their taxes in coin, not in produce.

In 75 Julius Frontinus became governor of Britain,

¹ The amounts are not put down in this account.

² Read at the Caermarthen Meeting, August, 1875.

and to him was committed the task of subjugating the Silures, which having been accomplished, he caused the Via Julia to be constructed, which in this county led from Loughor to Caermarthen ; and it is a matter for further investigation whether this road followed the present highway to Saint Clears, deviating from it at a place called Llethrach, near which is an encampment called “Castell y Gaer” and a country house called Sarnau, crossing the river Cywyn to Sarn y Bwla, another Sarnau, and so to Mydrim. Still westwardly to Maenllwyd, Caer-lleon, Blaen-Sarn-Goch or Sarn Newydd to Llanboidy. Thence to Park y Sarnau, Maenclochog, and so to the Roman station Ad Vicesimum, near Castell yr Hen Dref.¹

In the year 297 the Romans were defeated at Aberllwchwr, after which a battle took place at Caermarthen, but as the result is not given, we may safely conclude that the Roman forces obtained the victory, and also from the accounts given of the dire pestilences and famine that so often prevailed, and which are distinctly attributed to the loss of men slain in different engagements, we conclude that the sword was not sheathed until the Romans finally evacuated this island in the year 446.

William of Normandy at the head of a powerful army passed through this town in 1079, ostensibly to worship at the shrine of St. David's. In 1113, young Griffith ab Rhys ab Tewdwr, the rightful heir of the Southern Principality, menaced Caermarthen, and he had gathered a body of fiery young men to assist him

¹ This seems to have been the route followed by Marchell, daughter of Tewdrig, a Breconshire *regulus*, on her journey to Ireland, about the year 375 ; for in the *Cognácio Brychan*, written about the year 900, it is said that she travelled from Glansevin, through Mydrim, to Porthmawr, near St. David's.

It may be interesting to mention here that at a leet court held at Caermarthen in August, 1675, the jury presented a close or park, then in the possession of Robert Rees, gent., to be commons, and it was situate on the south side of “a certain paved way or sarn leading from the said town to St. Clear's, near a certain place called St. Barbara's Chapel.”

in the meditated recovery of his inheritance; these he had encamped in the thickly wooded Vale of Towy. And now, almost the first mention is made of Caermarthen Castle. The Normans, on the first intimation of Griffith's design, immediately took measures to defeat it. They sent for those Welsh who were then under English influence, and made them repeat their vows of fidelity to Henry I. The Normans enjoined the Welsh chieftains to defend the castle in order of succession. Owen ab Caradog ab Rhydderch of Cantref Mawr, was appointed the first custodian; and shortly afterwards, on a murky night, young Griffith suddenly attacked the town. Aroused by the shouts of the assailants, Owen with some of his comrades rushed from the house in which they were, towards the storming party, but being basely forsaken by his escort, he was there slain while vainly opposing single-handed the impetuous irruption of the enemy. Griffith's well laid plan was not wholly successful; he failed to enter the keep, and only captured the outer ward, which he burnt, and then slowly retired with his spoil into his favourite fastness in the Vale. However, this exploit gained him more partizans, and their efforts were not relaxed until Griffith recovered his patrimony, which he enjoyed until 1137, when at the early age of forty-nine he sank into his rest.

The castle, which now had through time and the effects of warfare fallen into a state of decay, was in 1143 rebuilt by the proud and haughty Hugh de Mortimer, but in the ensuing year, on the sole condition that the lives of the garrison should be safe, it was surrendered to Prince Griffith's sons, Rhys, Meredydd, and Cadell.

After Henry II had succeeded to his crown, this town appears to have become more an English than a Welsh stronghold. An attempt was made by the Lord Rhys (afterwards so called) who had invested the town, to capture the castle, and his brother Goronwy was slain in the onslaught. Rhys was forced to raise the siege, for Roger, Earl of Clare, son of the celebrated Gilbert Strongbow, came to its relief with two other earls, at

the head of a formidable army. This occurred in 1159. The third year after, King Henry, in the plenitude of his power, came hitherwards along the sea-coast road, and arrived at Caermarthen ; whence pushing forwards to Pencadair, ten miles northwards, he and the Welsh chieftain met, and a peace was arranged between them. It was at this place that an event occurred, which I give in the words of Giraldus, the narrator. King Henry despatched a soldier, “ born in Bretagne, on whose wisdom and fidelity he could rely, under the conduct of Gwaeddan, Dean of Cantref Mawr, to explore the situation of Dinefor Castle, and the strength of the country. The priest, although desired to take the soldier by the easiest and best road to the castle, led him purposely aside by the most difficult and inaccessible paths, and wherever they passed through woods, the priest, to the general surprise of all present, fed upon grass, asserting that in times of need the inhabitants of that country were accustomed to live upon herbs and roots. The soldier, returning to the king, and relating what had happened, affirmed that the country was uninhabitable, vile, and inaccessible, and scarcely affording food to a beastly nation living like brutes”. King Henry did not attack Dynevor.

When Richard I governed, or rather neglected, his kingdom, the Lord Rhys again laid siege to this town ; but Prince John came to the rescue, and Rhys was compelled to retire. Nevertheless he was not dispirited, but quietly gathering a sufficient force, he captured both town and castle in 1196, the castellan ignominiously fleeing ; and when his booty was collected, he laid the town in ashes. These dark hours of revenge, Heaven be praised ! have, in this land at least, long since passed away.

This intrepid but hot-headed scion of the Welsh princes breathed his last on the 4th of May in the following year, and left a large family, of whom Griffith and Rhys Gryg figure conspicuously in the Welsh annals, and the latter appears to be a veritable type of a courageous though irascible Cambrian.

In the year 1213, during King John's reign, William Earl Mareschal of Pembroke was appointed Governor of Caermarthen, and confirmed in that office on the 29th of January, 1214. About this time Rhys Gryg had taken umbrage, and repented of the amicable relations previously existing between him and the English, and, endeavouring to re-establish himself in the esteem of his countrymen, had ventured into this town, where he was detected while seeking the reconciliation, and immediately seized. He was hurried through the thick portal of the Castle, and lodged in its deep dungeon, where he languished until June 1215, on the 13th of which month Earl William was directed to receive certain hostages previous to his releasing "Rhys Boscanus", as he was called.

This was the celebrated year in which ampler liberties were, at the point of the sword, wrung from the infuriate King of England, who on the first opportunity turned fiercely upon his barons, many of whom, to protect themselves from John's rage, confederated with Prince Llewelyn of Wales. He, too, had suffered many wrongs, and in support of his temporary coadjutors appeared before Caermarthen on the 8th of December with his forces largely increased by South Walians. After a strenuous resistance of five days' duration, the place was surrendered by the terrified defenders. The Prince razed the Castle to the ground, and garrisoned the town, and in two years' time bestowed it on Maelgwn, brother of Rhys Gryg, in accordance with the terms of a treaty.

From the speedy re-erection of castles it is inferred that they were in those early days formed of huge timber, and that their erection in stone and mortar was the work of later days. This must have been the case, for on the 19th of December, 1219, William Earl Mareschal being present, Peter de la Roche, then Bishop of Winchester, delivered the castles of Caermarthen and Cardigan to Prince Llewelyn to be held by him as royal bailiff during the minority of young Henry III,

who some three years previously had succeeded his father John,—that pitiless dastard of whom it was said “*Fœdatur Johanne Gehenna.*”

Earl William and Llewelyn soon disagreed, and the former was nominated Governor of Caermarthen in 1222-3. He was then in Ireland, but crossed in the spring-time with his cavalry and infantry, and in Easter week took possession of Cardigan and Caermarthen. Prince Llewelyn sent his son to South Wales, at the head of an equal force, to dispute the acquisitions of the Earl, who crossed Caermarthen Bridge to give battle to Griffith on his advance from Kidwely. The hostile forces skirmished for the greater part of a day, when Griffith, being in want of the munitions of war, returned to North Wales, and the Earl employed himself in thoroughly repairing Caermarthen Castle.

In 1227 Walter Clifford, brother of Fair Rosamond, became Governor of this town; but two years had scarcely elapsed before Henry III bestowed this manor and Castle on his then powerful favourite, Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Justiciary of England, and his Countess, the Lady Margaret or Marjory, daughter of William the Lion of Scotland. And it would seem that about this time the manor was raised to that higher sort of seigniory, an honor, by King Henry, inasmuch as in 1231 he grants in general fee to the same Hubert and his Countess the honor of Caermarthen and Cardigan. At the beginning of the year 1234, Hubert fell under the deep displeasure of his frothy, feeble-minded King, who wanting money, and envying him his large possessions, resumed many of his gifts, among which were the Welsh castles.

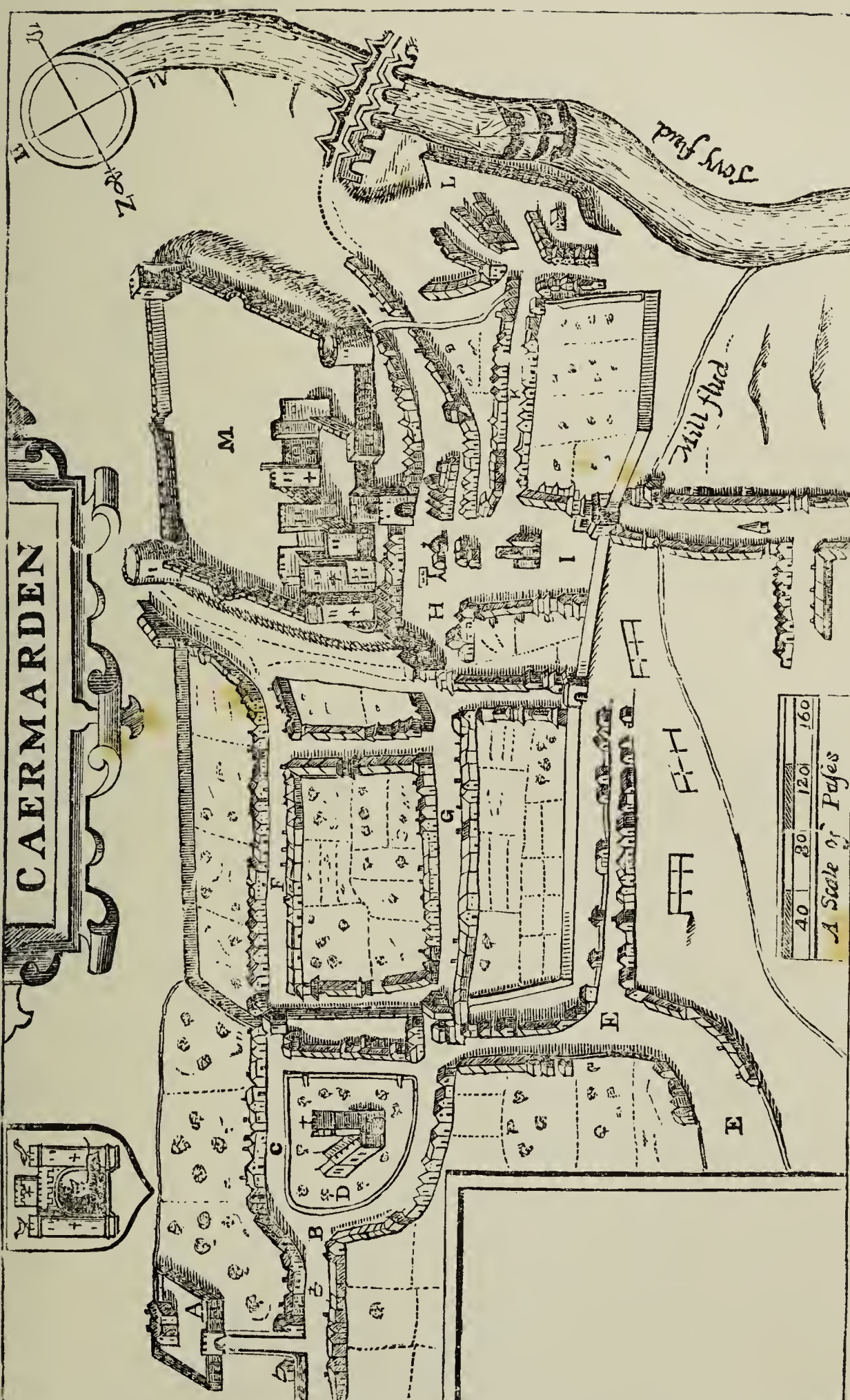
The same year Gilbert Earl Mareschal did homage for Caermarthen honor; and in 1240 Walter Mareschal held possession of it for his brother Gilbert, who died the next year, on the 27th of June, and his inheritance devolved on Walter, the succeeding earl, but King Henry refused to invest him with Caermarthen and Cardigan Honors, until two years afterwards. The

Mareschal family becoming extinct, this Honor reverted to the Crown, and in 1266 the English monarch gave it to his son Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who in the course of fourteen years exchanged it for Wirksworth Manor and other fertile lands in Derbyshire, and I do not find but that the Honor has ever since continued an appanage of the King's.

THE CIRCUMVALLATION OF THE TOWN.

Giraldus de Barri, writing in 1204, describes this place as being an ancient city strongly enclosed with brick walls, parts of which were still standing. The colour of the old red sandstone deceived the good arch-deacon, who possibly threw but a cursory glance at the walls. Speed's map¹ (of 1610) shows that they commenced, so to speak, at the south-east corner of the castle bailey, and ran on an acclivity to the northward of Danybank unto the road which now leads to the Parade, where the wall turned northwards to the *Spilman Gate* (about eighteen yards from the south-west entrance to St. Peter's churchyard) and so called from Mr. Spilman, mayor of this town about 1360. It then ran between Church Lane and Conduit Lane to King Street, where stood "The White Gate", over which existed until lately a room to which stairs led. A row of houses called *Pentre'r porth* is now situate northwards of this gate. The wall proceeded on a ridge until it reached the bottom of what is now called Jackson's Lane, where another gate gave entrance into the town. It pursued its course unto the east end of Lammas Street, anciently termed Guild Street, and here was "the Dark Gate", more expressively in Welsh, "*Y Porth Tywyll*". This was taken down in 1796. The west back of Quay Street, as seen from Blue Street,

¹ For the use of this block we are indebted to Mr. William Spurrell, who, we are glad to say, has in the press a new and enlarged edition of his useful *Notes Topographical and Historical on Carmarthen and its Neighbourhood*.



CAERMARDEN

40	80	120	160
A Scale of Paces			



shows the wall and its progress as it trends towards Little Bridge Street, and finally it followed this steep lane until it joined the tower at the south-western corner of the Bailey. At an inquisition held in June 1275, the jury found that the *castle wall* towards the river, for the length of 208 feet, and the wall from the Castle Gate unto the western corner, for the length of 260 ft., were in a ruinous state, and had partly fallen down: That a certain good *dungeon*, "*ex quinque parvis turribus constructa*", was in want of repair, as well as keeping up: that there is a great *tower* much in want of reparation, as also a convenient hall and a chamber in the like need: that the *chapel*, *stable*, *kitchen*, and *castle gate* are so decayed as to be of little value; that the defects of the *towers*, *walls*, and *houses* can be amended and newly repaired for 100 marks; that there are nine crossbows of little or no value and seven hundred arrows worth 3s. 6d. in the castle; and that the castle and its walls cannot be kept up for less than 104 marks yearly.

In 1280, nine years after the jury's report, Edward I ordered Robert de Tibetot, his justiciary, to expend £30 in repairing and roofing with stone the houses of the king's castle of Carmarthen, then covered with straw.

There was also a wall running from the north-eastern tower to the lower extremity of Jackson's Lane, which divided the castle's outer precincts into what may be termed the inner and outer wards. On this wall was a small tower, through the portal of which ingress was had from King Street into Nott Square, and underneath it was a dungeon. It was situate between that street and square, and from "time immemorial" belonged to the bailiffs or sheriffs of this borough, who confined debtors therein, thus separating them from criminals who were immured within the castle. It went under the name of "Tybach Ucha", or "The Prisoners' Gate". The circular tower to the south of the great portal of the castle was known as "Wyrriott's Tower".

All the houses within this circumvallation were built

at a period far later in point of time than that portion of the town east of Saint Peter's Church, and by way of distinction these divisions were respectively termed the New and Old Towns of Caermarthen, until Henry VIII, in May 1546, united the two, and created the entirety a borough, which was afterwards in June 1604 erected by James I into a county of itself.

ALCWYN C. EVANS.

Obituary.

SIR JOHN GARDNER WILKINSON, D.C.L., F.R.S.—The Association has lost one of its most distinguished members by the death of Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, which event occurred on the 27th of October last, at Llandovery; but as it was well known that he had been in very delicate health for some time, his friends had been in some manner prepared for their loss. Although for a considerable period previous to his last illness he had not been capable of much physical exertion, yet his mental powers still retained that freshness and energy of his more youthful years, which produced those works that will perpetuate his memory when that of more popular authors will have been long forgotten. A son of a highly respected family of Yorkshire, he was educated at Harrow and Exeter College, but does not seem to have been ambitious of classical or mathematical honours, as his name does not appear in the lists. He apparently turned his attention to Egypt and its antiquities soon after completing his University course, for his great work on "The Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians from a Comparison of their Paintings, Sculptures, and Monuments", (a work which must have occupied him for many years) appeared about 1838. About twenty years later he gave to the public "Egypt in the time of the Pharaohs." In 1848 he travelled through the Slavonic provinces of Turkey, an account of which travels he also published; while he found time at the same period to furnish the greater part of the notes of the Egyptian portion of the Herodotus of Canon Rawlinson. There were, indeed, few literary subjects that he did not devote himself to with more or less success, and the journals of more than one learned society contain valuable contributions from his pen. Among other subjects that engaged his attention was the cromlech question, in which for some time he sided with those who denied the universal enclosing of such stone structures under mounds of earth or stones, but on entering more closely into the question his sound judgment prevailed, and without the smallest hesitation he acknowledged his complete conversion to the side he had so long opposed. Varied,

however, as were his literary resources, he had others in his artistic powers, which he possessed in a remarkable degree, and which were a never failing source of amusement to himself when less able to move about. The last work we believe he was engaged on was the illustrating with his skilful pencil the first book of the Odes of Horace. He latterly fixed on a residence in Reynoldston parish, in Gower, where he added to and greatly improved the house, and where his friends were sure of meeting with the most courteous and genial hospitality. He married Miss Caroline Lucas, a daughter of a neighbouring gentleman, but has left no issue. Such men are not often found who combine so much learning with so great modesty, who are no less ready to impart to others than to learn from them, whose kindness of manner adds a double charm to their acts, and who pass through a long life so universally loved and respected.

Mr. THOMAS JONES, B.A., F.S.A., the Chetham Librarian.—This able scholar and learned bibliographer passed to his rest on the 29th of November, at the age of 66. Born at Underhill, in Margam, he was educated at Cowbridge School and Jesus College, Oxford. After leaving the University he continued his studies at home until he was appointed, in 1845, librarian of Chetham's Library, Manchester. And never was an appointment more appropriately made. He set himself at once to master the resources of the library, so as to render it more complete in itself, and more useful and available for students and literary men. An addition of twenty thousand volumes, many of them most valuable printed works and manuscripts acquired by his personal exertions, testifies to his zeal for the institution entrusted to his charge; whilst the familiar signature of "*Bibliothecarius Chethamensis*" in *Notes and Queries* bears witness to the readiness and learning with which he made its appliances available for those at a distance. In 1862 Mr. Jones brought out the fourth volume of the General Classified Catalogue of the library, which had been begun by Radcliffe and carried on by Gresswell; and the following year he added the useful alphabetical index, which for general reference has almost superseded the three larger volumes. Of this catalogue and the nature of its contents a short notice appeared in this Journal for 1848, p. 178. Two volumes contributed by him to the Chetham series, 48 and 64, contain an exceedingly valuable catalogue of the Tracts for, and against, Popery preserved in the library; it has been described by a competent authority as the most copious storehouse of information which has yet been published in relation to all the productions which appeared in the controversy in the time of James II. Extensive collections had also been made by him for a Life and an Account of the Works of Dr. Dee, Warden of Manchester College, to be published in the Chetham series; but unhappily they are not yet in a sufficiently prepared state for the press.

The Rev. JOSEPH D. LESTER, M.A., another alumnus of Jesus College, Oxford, and one of the masters of Wellington College, a good Welsh scholar, and one well versed in the older German dialects, has also passed away, and that at a very early age. He was a frequent contributor to the Westminster and Fortnightly Reviews, and has left behind him numerous unpublished translations from *Buch der Lieder*, and from Welsh poems. At the time of his death he was engaged on a historical German Grammar for the Clarendon press series.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

SIR RICE AP GRIFFITH.

SIR,—Sir Rice ap Griffith, the grandson of Sir Rice ap Thomas, K.G., was beheaded for conspiracy in the 23rd of Henry VIII, and Froude, who refers to him, in his vol. ii, 340, and vol. iii, 453, *et seq.* states that this is a very obscure portion of English history. There are in the Record Office a number of documents relating to the individual, but they do not throw much light upon the nature of the conspiracy, and it is likely to remain obscure. I would venture, however, to offer a solution.

Sir Rice ap Griffith, who married Lady Katherine Howard, daughter of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, and was beheaded on Tower Hill 4th January, 1531-2, was the grandson of Sir Rice ap Thomas, K.G., by Eva Gwylliam, and the son of Sir Griffith Rice, K.B., who was one of the knights appointed at the marriage of Prince Arthur, and one of those who attended the prince's funeral and burial at Worcester Cathedral, where he himself also (Sir Griffith Rice) was buried and where his tomb is extant, now thoroughly restored. Sir Griffith Rice married Katheryn, daughter of Sir John Seint John, Knyght.

Now although historical guesses are generally unsatisfactory, yet I am inclined to think that it will be found that Sir Rice ap Griffith was beheaded in consequence of a conspiracy hatched in favour of Catharine of Arragon, a divorce from whom Henry VIII was seeking. Spanish and priestly influence may have been brought to bear on Sir Rice ap Griffith, who probably was very discontented with his position, and was almost certainly attached to the fortunes of Queen Catharine.

1st. Discontented; because he was not appointed to any of the great offices which his grandfather held. (He succeeded his grandfather, who died 1527, in the estates, his father having died 1523).

His grandfather was Governor of all Wales, Constable and Lieutenant of Brecknock, Chamberlain of South Wales, in the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, Seneschal of the Lordship of Builth, and King's Justiciary of South Wales. You might expect, therefore, that his grandson and successor was disappointed in not only having Lord Ferrers appointed over him, but being himself kept out of other offices.

2nd. Attached to Queen Catharine's cause. Sir Rice ap Griffith's father was made Knight of the Bath on the occasion of Catharine of Arragon's marriage with Prince Arthur, and on Prince Arthur's death attended as one of the knights the funeral in Worcester Cathedral; and when he died he was buried in the south-east transept, near Prince Arthur's tomb. Queen Catharine's daughter, Queen Mary, reversed the attainder and restored the estates.

The following is a list of the Papers in the Record Office, above referred to as connected with Sir Rice ap Griffith:

1. March 3 (no year date). Rice ap Griffith to Cardinal Wolsey complains of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers' deputies, and prays that he may be appointed Lord Ferrers' deputy justice and chamberlain.

2. Jan. 20 (no year). Ditto to ditto. Account of his having captured and holding in ward, at the king's pleasure, one John Sant, who had murdered a servant of Breretoun of the privy chamber.

3. March 11, 1528. Ditto to ditto, touching certain pirates whom he had taken, who hindered Breton and Portugal merchants from resorting to Tenby, etc., and praying that the king would grant him a vessel to defend the coast.

4. July 10, 1528. Ditto to ditto, touching the trial of these (Bristowe) pirates.

5. June 16, 1531.¹ Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, to Cardinal Wolsey, complains of Ryce for stirring up rebellion and insisting upon release of a kinsman, Thomas ap Howen, in prison for misdemeanour, and drawing his dagger upon him (Lord Ferrers).

6. June 17, 1531.¹ Lady Katheryn Rys' petition to "your abundant fatherhood" Cardinal Wolsey, declaring her husband guiltless and the difficulty of preventing his people from rising in rebellion if he is kept in ward, and accusing Lord Ferrers of drawing upon and wounding her husband with a dagger, and of violently taking down his (her husband's) arms from certain houses in Kermerthen, reminding Wolsey of the great friendship between him and her father.

7. Venetian Ambassador's account of Rice ap Griffith's execution on Tower Hill 10 Jan., 1532.

8. Instruction to Commissioners to seize all Rys' property.

9. Account of monies received from Rys' estates and jointures of the widows of his grandfather, father, and of his own widow.

¹ Should not the date be 1529? for Cardinal Wolsey ceased to be Chancellor, October, 1529, and died November, 1530.

10. A list of letters patent of divers offices granted by Rice ap Griffith.

11. Extracts from accounts of Rice ap Thomas when chamberlain of Carmarthen.

Yours truly

W. WIGGIN.

THE PRESERVATION OF PAROCHIAL RECORDS.

SIR,—In offering the following remarks on the desirableness of some immediate steps being taken for the better preservation of parochial records, I venture to make no other apology than an expression of regret that in a matter of such high importance they should be necessary. The present system of registration under the supervision of the Registrar General works well, but does not provide for preservation of records compiled before its introduction, a vast number of which are in charge of incumbents of old parishes throughout the kingdom. Looking upon these documents as the antiquary and genealogist would, they are highly important as bearing upon the history of localities and the pedigrees of families. And even to persons who have no sympathies with archæologic and genealogical pursuits, these records occasionally cannot fail to secure for themselves a large amount of interest and consideration, seeing that upon their testimony many and important, real and personal, estates depend for their lawful possessors. An experience of nearly eighteen years convinces me that a number of such chronicles have been altogether destroyed and many others greatly injured owing to the following (and may be other) causes: I. Wilful damage and tampering. II. Decay occasioned (1) by damp and negligence, (2) by deleterious or corrosive chemicals in ink used in making the entries; III. Destruction by fire. I now proceed to give instances whereby these three suggested causes are verified. I. Wilful damage and tampering. In the year 1867 I had occasion to search the parish registers of Eglwys Fach, in the county of Denbigh, when and where I found myself completely baffled in an attempt to prove the claim of certain parties to an important property owing to wilful destruction of a register—forty-five years' record having evidently been torn out a long time previously—and the gap noted by the vicar in a list of records in his custody! I could mention several other instances, but will only refer to one of tampering among the registers of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, which came to light a short time ago at the assizes *Simmonds v. Rees*. II. Decay, (1) occasioned by damp and negligence. This is a very common cause. Other clergy as well as myself have documents bearing abundant evidence of this cause. I am custodian of registers, which speak and plead for themselves silently yet more eloquently than tongue can tell or pen describe. (2) Decay owing to deleterious or corrosive chemicals used in making entries. These cases are not so numerous, but they do exist. There is a register belonging to my church where the book, though in good

condition otherwise, is being consumed owing to the chemicals (I take it) used in entries eating through the parchments. III. Destruction by fire, etc., The registers of a neighbouring parish to mine, Llangunnoc, not many years ago, were placed with the clergyman, who lived at a farm house—a fire occurred and nearly all were destroyed. Disaster from this cause may occur at any time, and needs no further comment. Somewhat has already been done in an attempt to remedy this want of care in the preservation of parish records.

The Registrar General has been written to by myself on the subject, and the question has been brought by Lord Romilly under the consideration of the House of Lords. The result so far has been that, whilst “it was the opinion of that assembly that the registers should remain where they are now, and not be brought together into a central office”, an Order has been issued that a Return should be made of all registers in their care by parochial incumbents to the diocesan registries, and thence to the Home Office. Further remedies that I would venture to suggest are—1. That immediate and innocent measures should be taken by all persons having charge of records. I am credibly informed that decaying register sheets have been successfully and legibly immured in tracing cloth. I mention this as being a probable deterrent and preservative in cases of decay from damp; but can means be found to arrest decay through use of deleterious chemicals? 2. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners or Registrar-General should forthwith be empowered to provide, or cause to provide, proper safes in every parish not already provided with dry and fire-proof receptacles. Also strong rooms of proportionate dimensions should be provided in connection with every diocesan registry. 3. A survey of all decaying records to be forthwith copied and invested with equal legality as their originals. I would be much gratified if what has been done should provoke some practical hints and lead to satisfactory legislation. Meanwhile a short bill should be presented to Parliament to legalise copies of decaying chronicles. Every writer and scrutiniser to make affidavit to faithfully perform his allotted task, and all copies to be verified on oath.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

Carmarthen, 8, Dec., 1875.

AARON ROBERTS.
Vicar of Newchurch.

GLYNLLIFON PARK.

SIR,—About a mile and a half from the Maenhir and grave, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1875, p. 381, another curious old grave has lately come to light in a gravel bank, and local tradition has promptly assigned it to Llywarch ap Bengam or Byngam; Tyddyn Byngan being the name of an adjoining farm. The grave consists of four sides formed of flat stones, averaging 18 inches in height, with a large stone on the top measuring 4 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. Unfortunately I did not see it when in its natural position

and was only told about it after a high wind had blown down a tree immediately above it, which brought down a piece of the bank, together with the grave. I am, however, informed that the workmen when coming for gravel had noticed it for some little time. I have had the stones placed in, as near as possible, their original form, and the tomb makes a very good, but mysterious seat on the side of an adjoining pool. Can any of your readers inform me how the body was generally placed in these rude graves, whether it was put in naturally, or if the bones after cremation were put in an urn and so buried. I have carefully examined the gravel, but cannot find any trace of bone or ashes. I am yours faithfully,

FREDK. G. WYNN.

Glynllivon Park, Oct. 25, 1875.

WIGMORE GRANGE.

SIR,—I am not aware that any notice of the partial destruction by fire of Wigmore Grange, which occurred last winter, has been given in the Journal. The fire broke out in the middle of the night during the heavy snow, which, if it delayed the arrival of the engine from Ludlow until too late, saved the magnificent barn of the fourteenth century, a view of which from the pencil of Mr. Edward Blore, together with the other remains of the abbey buildings, from the drawings of Mrs. Stackhouse Acton, will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1871. The chimneys and exterior walls were saved; the remainder with exception of the roof, which was partially concealed by plaster, has since been replaced by the proprietor, Mr. Salwey, as similarly as possible to the former state, so that the damage has been repaired as far as possible. I am, dear Sir,

A MEMBER.

SIR THOMAS TYLDESLEY.

SIR,—Besides the spurs mentioned in the catalogue of the Carmarthen Museum, there were also exhibited by the President, a sword which has been preserved in the Tyldesley family, as having belonged to Sir Thomas Tyldesley, and a portrait, taken from the picture at Ormerod, co. Lancaster, in which he is represented with this sword in his left hand, and a general's baton in his right.

This Sir Thomas was a staunch Royalist, and raised at his own charges a regiment of foot and horse in the service of Charles I, whose life he saved at Edgehill. He was joint governor at Lichfield with Lord Bagot during the memorable siege, and he also commanded at the siege of Lancaster Castle and at the battle of Burton-on-Trent. He afterwards raised a troop from his own tenantry, in connection with the Earl of Derby, to join Charles II, and fell in a skirmish at Wigan when on the march to Worcester, in June, 1651. He owned Tyldesley, Morley, and Ince Halls, near Wigan, and Foxhall, near Blackburn, and held Myerscough Lodge, as Forester for

the Crown, under the Earl of Derby. He lies buried in the Tyldesley chapel in Leigh Church, near Wigan.

The court sword exhibited belonged according to a family tradition to one of the Parry's of Gaervallwch, co. Denbigh, who intermarried with the Tyldesleys, both families being then Roman Catholics. Believe me yours truly,

Gwynfryn.

DORA JONES.

WELSH FORCES, *TEMP.* ARMADA.

SIR,—Some explanation of certain anomalies seems wanted as to the forces of Wales at the time of the expected Armada. The returns are of able bodied men, trained men, armed men, etc., but it will be sufficient to give only the returns under three heads, viz., 1, armed men; 2, pioneers; 3, light horse. In Denbighshire those of the three classes are respectively 600, 160, and 30; Flintshire, 300, 200, and 3; Carmarthenshire, 704, 300, and 15; Radnorshire, 400, 100, and 14; Anglesey, 112, 101, and 17; Montgomeryshire, 600, 50, and 19; Pembrokeshire, 800, 396, and 0. The other six counties seem to make no return.

The number of armed men in these six counties amounts to 3,516, whereas the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, and Sussex each contributed 4,000. It is not impossible, the danger being greater, that more energy was displayed in the south. Denbighshire furnishes the largest number of light horse, being ten times that from Flintshire; and while the number of pioneers provided by Pembrokeshire is unusually large, there is an entire want of cavalry,—a fact which could hardly arise from actual want of the animals. Do any returns exist of the other counties? and where can we look for them?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A. B.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 50.—THE DYNEVOR PEDIGREE.—Brooke, an English herald, compiled the pedigree now at Dynevor, two years before the death of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Walter Rice had not then been knighted, but had been for some years the head of his family. There is little doubt that the herald intended to connect the direct line from Urien Rheged with the other great line of Rhys of Dinefor from Rhodri Mawr; and that the person through whom he made this union of the lines is the mother of Sir Rhys ap Thomas; that is to say (according to Brooke's pedigree) Thomas ap Gruffydd married (1) Elsbeth, daughter of Sir John Gruffydd of Abermarles, which Sir John was descended from Ednyfed Vychan, who had to wife Gwenllian, daughter of Rhys ap Gruffydd (*circ.* 1180).

The pedigree accordingly goes through Elsbeth Gruffydd of Aber-

marles to the line of Rhodri Mawr, by the person of Ednyfed Vychan, and is so drawn and blazoned.

Is this union of two great lines an accepted genealogical fact among learned men, or is the claim here preferred to the blood of Rodri Mawr only a *concession of English heraldry* to Walter Rice's other and better grounded distinction as the true descendant of Urien Rheged?

Again, a similar query. Sir Elidir Dhu, Knight of the Sepulchre, was contemporary with the last princes of the line of Rhodri Mawr. He married "Elisabeth, daughter of Seyssell ap Llewellyn ap Morig Warwyn, whose wife Eleonore was daughter and heiress of the Lord Rhys, Prince of South Wales". Now, if this be sustained, I presume it is an earlier and a more direct union of the two lines. If it be so, why, I wonder, did not Brooke refer to it in his pedigree? which he certainly does not; the above is not quoted from it. He gives Sir Elidir as wife, "Cicely, daughter of Seyssell ap Morithique", and adds no more.

I am very desirous to learn what the judgment of learned Welshmen would be as to the union of the two lines.

J. G. JOYCE, F.S.A.

Query 51.—"BRANCETOR".—What was the real name and his connection with the family of the unfortunate Sir Rice ap Griffith of the person thus named, who is described by Froude (*History of England*, vol. iii, p. 453) as an uncle of Sir Rice, and who proved at the court of Charles V a regular thorn in Henry VIII's side? W. W.

Query 52.—WELSH LETTERS.—Is there any evidence of the Cymry having possessed or made use of an alphabet peculiarly their own previous to their adoption of the Roman letters. From the statements made by the generality of Welsh writers, we are led to believe that they possessed a very ancient literature, which of course includes the use of letters of a corresponding antiquity. Have the researches of Welsh antiquaries discovered the existence of such an alphabet, the forms and powers of the letters, etc. I of course exclude from the enquiry the "Coelbren y Beirdd", a forgery, or at least an invention of the late mediæval bards. RICHARD R. BRASH.

Query 53.—WELSH INSCRIPTIONS.—The Cymry having the reputation of a literary people at an early age, have doubtless left many inscribed monuments in their own ancient language. As I believe the first efforts of any people in a literary direction were made in perpetuating the memories of the dead, I should be glad to know from some of your correspondents where such monuments are to be found, and the probable dates of the oldest of them.

RICHARD R. BRASH.

Miscellaneous Notices.

GYFFYLLIOG CHURCH.—During the renovation of this church, which has just been completed, several curious mural paintings were discovered, and as unfortunately they have not been preserved, it is important to record some notice of them in the pages of the *Archæologia*. The walling is formed of the rounded stones from the river bed, cemented together with a compound of mud and fine gravel; and the whole of this seems to have been roughly painted. Then came a coat of plaster, and this in its turn was also painted with different subjects. The peeling off of the whitewash exposed on the north wall portions of a helmeted figure and other subjects, besides fragments of an inscription; but a storm that occurred whilst the church was unroofed, suddenly brought the plaster down and made it impossible further to decipher the objects. On the south wall was a painting in three compartments, the central one containing four figures, three large and one small, the principal figure having one hand raised in benediction, and the smallest with both lifted up and wearing a crown. It has been supposed to represent the Crowning of the Virgin by the Holy Trinity; but it may perhaps have been intended for the Presentation of our Lord in the Temple. The side compartments had angels on bended knee in the act of censuring; and from the peculiar feathering of their garments and the pomegranate pattern of the groundwork the date has been conjectured by Mr. Baker, the architect of the rebuilding, to be about the middle of the fifteenth century. The position of the painting he has also pointed out to be peculiar, as the rood-loft must have partly hidden it; but the rage for rood-lofts, which marked that period, paid but little respect to the wall paintings, which in beauty of workmanship and execution they must no doubt have very greatly excelled. Such fragments as remain of the screens have been worked up into the chancel seats, but the paintings have gone, and unfortunately no sufficiently careful sketch was made of them in anticipation of such a fate.

LLANCARVAN CHURCH.—We learn that this fine old church is about to be restored, and we earnestly hope the work may be carried out with discrimination, so that the historic features of the building may be preserved. In the words of the circular it “probably occupies the site of the church of the celebrated ancient collegiate establishment in the Carvan Valley, of which St. Dubritius was founder and St. Cadoc the first principal or abbot; and it is said to have been founded by Archdeacon Walter de Mapes in the time of Henry II. Only a small portion, however, of his work now remains, the principal parts having been erected in the Decorated and Perpendicular periods”. An admirable account of the church and parish has already been given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, for 1865, from the

able pen of Mr. G. T. Clark, so that we will only add a hope that the vicar may meet with generous support in his endeavour to raise the necessary funds, which will amount to more than a thousand pounds. Its connection with the famous Caradoc, the father of Welsh history, should prove a passport to the sympathy and the purse of the lovers of ancient Cambrian lore.

ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL.—In opening a doorway into the nave, during the course of its recent restoration, the capital of a Norman pillar was discovered worked up into the wall. This is interesting as being one of the rare carved relics of the earlier cathedral which was burnt down by the soldiers of Edward I, and preceded by at least a century the one which was then rebuilt, and which has now been so well renovated. Beneath the new north door a brass has been inserted to show that it is a “memorial to Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire, well known to the members of our Association as its first President in 1847 and 1848.

“THE OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE AT DOLGELLEY” has been in some peril of being swept away to make room for street improvements. Happily, however, we shall not now have to deplore the disappearance of this venerable memento of the brave Glyndwr. The patriotic spirit of the town and neighbourhood has been evoked in its favour, and a committee appointed to carry out the improvement, not by the destruction of the building, but by its restoration to something of its former condition. They propose—if funds be forthcoming, and for such a public spirited movement we trust that for the honour of the county they will be liberally supplied—to exhibit the great hall in its full proportions, it being now divided into several small rooms, to clear away the lean-tos which obstruct the external view, to repair thoroughly the injuries wrought by time and ill treatment, and then make use of it for the appropriate purpose of a County Museum.

TOMEN Y MUR.—The farm on which stood this famous station, the “Mons Heriri” of the Roman Itinerary, has been recently purchased by Mr. Breese, of Portmadoc, our local secretary for Merionethshire, who “purposes to make some methodical excavations and trace more clearly the remains of the Roman encampment, amphitheatre, and town which once existed on the spot.” We very heartily congratulate him on his purchase, and we shall look forward with great interest to the important discoveries which we anticipate from the proposed examination.

CARMARTHEN MUSEUM, 1875.—Mr. Green exhibited a number of coins and a copy of the Gloster Journal of April 23rd, 1770, which contained an advertisement that deserves to be made a note of, especially as his list was received too late for insertion in the catalogue. The advertisement offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of

one William Williams, mercer, and £10 for Morgan Jones, a pedlar, both of whom were concerned in the murder of William Powell, Esq., of Glansawel, in the county of Carmarthen, on the 8th day of January, 1770. In reference to which it is recorded that the late Mr. L. O. Lewis, solicitor, Llandilo, was some years since employed in the sale of some property that belonged to the family of the above Mr. Williams, and it being necessary to prove his death, went to France, and succeeded in finding out where he died, and amongst other things found an old pocket-book that belonged to W. Williams for the year 1771, and a memorandum on the 8th day of January of that year (being the anniversary of the murder) as follows: "Singular my finger bled this day", and a blot of blood had dropped on the book on that date.

COINS.—Aureus of Allectus, found near the Roman Road, about a mile beyond Chapel Hermon, on the old Conwil and Newcastle road, *r.*, COMES. AVG Victory, with laurel crown and olive-branch standing. Denarius of Vespasian, *r.*, COSVII, etc., a captive kneeling. Denarius of Trajan, *r.*, COS.V. SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI. The emperor seated. In right hand, palm branch, in left a spear; another, but emperor standing, in left hand a palm branch. Denarius of Faustina the elder, DIVA FAVSTINA; *r.*, PIETAS AVG., Piety sacrificing. Denarius of Sept. Severus; *r.*, dates. Figure with trident, with right foot on head of captive. Denarius of Julia Domna, wife of Severus; *r.*, Juno. Denarius of Salonina, *r.*, female standing holding a globe. Second brass of Trajan and Faustina the elder. Groat, Edward III; groat of Richard III; shilling of Elizabeth; ditto of Charles I; crown, half-crowns, and half groat of Charles II; five-guinea piece of James.

Literary Notices.

Celtic Scotland.—It is with no little satisfaction we announce a new work by the author of *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*. The work will be divided into three books or volumes, in the first of which the history and ethnology of ancient Alban will be treated; in the second, its church and culture; and in the last, the land and people. Of the value of a work undertaken by Mr. W. F. Skene it is unnecessary to speak; and it must be a matter of considerable congratulation that so interesting and important a subject should have found one so well qualified for the task. The first volume is, we believe, already printed, and may be had on application to Edmonson and Douglas, 88, Prince's Street, Edinburgh. The price of each volume is 12s.

We rejoice to know that Professor Westwood's important and long expected work on *The Inscribed Stones of Wales* is soon to be issued

from the press. The first part, which will comprise the Glamorgan-shire stones at Llantwit, Margam, Merthyr Mawr, etc., will consist of some twenty-seven illustrations in photo-lithography and on wood; the whole will be completed in about four Parts, and the price of each will be 10s. 6d., which subscribers are requested to send *before-hand* to the Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Melksham, Treasurer.

A volume of Lectures on Welsh Philology is being prepared for publication by Mr. John Rhys; its principal contents will be the mutation of the consonants in the modern Celtic languages, the vowels, the outlines of the history of Welsh orthography, the history and the origin of the Ogam alphabet, the early inscriptions of Wales and Cornwall, and the classification of the Celtic nations. On some of these points his views are already tolerably well known to the readers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. His eminent distinction as a Celtic scholar is ample guarantee for the character of the rest.

We have much pleasure in drawing attention to *A History of West Gower* now in the press, by the Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A., rector of Cheriton and Llanmadoc. The work is to be issued in parts, the first of which will contain information concerning its early inhabitants, its occupation by the Danes, conquest by the Normans, and colonisation by the Flemings, *temp.* Henry I. This will be followed by historical notices of the sixteen parishes in the rural deanery of West Gower, copiously illustrated. The price of each part will be five shillings, and subscribers' names and addresses should be sent to the Rev. J. D. Davies, Llanmadoc Rectory, Swansea.

The Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland for April, 1875, contains an article on "Patrician Missionaries in Leinster", which deserves the attention of students of early Welsh ecclesiastical history, as it touches on a period of very close intercourse between the Irish and Cambro-British Saints. Prefixed to it are two useful genealogical tables, which show respectively "the connection of St. David and other Cambrian saints with Ireland", and the pedigrees of "some Cambrian and Armorican Saints connected with Ireland in the fifth and sixth centuries." The systematic numbering of the generations reduces to something like intelligible order the close and intricate relationships, by which so many of them were connected together; but it fails to remove the difficulties which still beset them; for we have on the same page the mother of St. David given, in one genealogy as Eleri, the daughter of Brychan, and in another as Melaria or Non, the daughter of Gyner of Caer Gwach in Pembroke. A few slips in the spelling of the Welsh names may easily be rectified.

The Legends and Folk Lore of North Wales forms the subject of a lively and enjoyable article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for November. The writer travels, in a pleasant way, over a field of great and varied

interest, and one which promises abundant material out of which to quarry many facts of historical and physical science, that now lie embalmed in those curious old word pictures.

Y Cwitta Cyfarwydd.—This valuable MS., comprising a “Chronicle of births, deaths, marriages, and other events in the counties of Flint and Denbigh,” compiled by “the famous Clarke Peeter Roberts”, and embracing the period from 1607 to 1646, passed at the Bronyrhwylfa sale in 1875 into the possession of Mr. Breese, F.S.A., one of our Local Secretaries. Under the erroneous title of “Bodrhyddan Memoirs”, some “extracts” are given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1864, from a transcript made by Miss Angharad Llwyd of Tynyrhyl; but from a comparison of these with the original it appears that there are many errors and omissions in them. Leaves are missing from both the beginning and the end of the MS., and its recent history seems to be involved in some obscurity, for in a notice accompanying the Memoirs it is stated that the MS. had been given by the late Lord Mostyn (how it came into his possession is not mentioned) to Lloyd, the author of *Beaumaris Bay*, and by him bequeathed to Miss Angharad Llwyd, but that it never reached its destination. The entries are of great interest to the dwellers in Dyffryn Clwyd, and the owner has very readily consented to let them be at the service of our Journal. Some lines on the last page but two of the volume deserve to be recorded here for the “immortall prayse of old Peeter’s name.”

“1644.

“Reader, the Author ever tooke care and paynes
In punctuall writings, but in this what gaynes
More than by all the sheepes skinnnes he hath spent,
And Ludlow sheetes,¹ w’ch now lye wast & rent,
After lifes terme is done, lying in Grave
Old Peeters name immortall prayse shall have,
And just it is he should rewarded be
With spreading fame unto posteritie,
Who must believe their auncestors of ould
Were only by report (as here is tould)
Christened & married; but no doubt is made
Their barnes and stables tyme of building had.”

Mabinogion.—Several other MSS. were purchased at the same time by the same spirited collector. One volume, containing four Mabinogion, which have not been published in Lady Charlotte Guest’s admirable volumes, is especially interesting, and we trust the fortunate possessor will some day do for them the same good office that her ladyship has done so well for the others.

It has been suggested that the present would be a good opportunity for getting some of the most ancient and valuable of our Welsh manuscripts reproduced by photozincography at the Ordnance Office in Southampton, as has already been done with the English

¹ What were these “Ludlow sheetes”?

Domesday Book, and with other series of rare manuscripts from Scotland and Ireland. The idea seems admirable, and *Llyfr Du Caerfyrddin*, the *Juvenius Codex*, and others, have been suggested for such reproduction. The Editor would gladly welcome further suggestions on the subject.

Review.

OSSIAN AND THE CLYDE, FINGAL IN IRELAND, OSCAR IN ICELAND; OR
 OSSIAN HISTORICAL AND AUTHENTIC. By P. HATELY WADDELL,
 LL.D., Minister of the Gospel, Editor and Biographer of Robert
 Burns, Translator of the Psalms into Scottish. Author of *Behold
 the Man*, etc. Glasgow: James Maclehose. 1875.

THE volume on *Ossian and the Clyde* consists, to a considerable extent, of articles published in a local journal north of the Tweed, and it is a great pity that they were not mercifully allowed to slumber in their original obscurity. They are partly philological and partly devoted to considerations of geography and geology. Of these last we do not purpose to speak; for even on the hypothesis that Dr. Waddell's geography and geology are unimpeachable, they profit him nothing unless his philology will bear scrutiny. Here, lest we should seem to prejudice our readers against the Doctor, we shall let him speak for himself: "Gaelig, or the language of the Gael—which means the language of the tribes, and which has been variously written Gaullic, Gallic, Gaelic, and Gaelig; which latter form has been adopted by us as presumably the best, and appears throughout in the text of the present work, except where quotations from other writers occur—is unquestionably one of the very oldest types of human speech in the world, and is either the root, or intimately connected with the development, of almost every tongue in Europe. The three great varieties of it among ourselves are the Scotch, the Irish, and the Welsh." (Appendix, p. liii.)

This is like a voice from the Inverness Gaelic Society, and the mention of Gaelic Welsh, or Welsh Gaelic, makes us fancy that we are again reading that *naïve* account in *The Times* of a Welsh bishop preaching to his countrymen at Chester in their "native Gaelic." We will not attempt to guess what was passing in the author's mind as to the meaning attached by ordinary mortals to the word Gallic, or to divine how he came to discover that Gaelig means the language of the tribes; that being, no doubt, like Lord Dundreary's mathematical speculations, a matter which "no fellow can make out"; but we certainly should expect a man who undertakes to prove Macpherson's *Ossian* historical and authentic, to have mastered the elementary fact that the Celtic family of nations divides itself, in the first instance, into two branches, to one of which belong the Gaels both of Scotland and Ireland, and the Manx; to the other, the Welsh and the Bretons. Having thoroughly made this his own,

he would in time, perhaps, be able to comprehend how it is that Welsh is no kind of Gaelic; and that, Professor Blackie notwithstanding, there is no language known to scholars as *the* Celtic language. Nay, it is conceivable that he might even be brought to see that Scotch Gaelic is only a dialect of the old Gaelic of Ireland, and not exactly one of the oldest types of human speech in the world; which, whatever theory one may hold as to the range of man's history, is an assertion only to be accounted for by Dr. Johnson's excuse for his erroneous definition of the word *pastern*,—"Ignorance, Madam; sheer ignorance."

But it may be that we are expecting too much in a country where the prevailing method of philologising on the Celtic languages is to start with wild comparisons between Scotch Gaelic and Hebrew, Syriac or Arabic, or perhaps between it and Sanskrit. This is slightly more rational, but scarcely more profitable, as all the intermediate steps are ignored, and especially the fact that those who wish to understand the history of Scotch Gaelic must study old Irish manuscripts. But the Highlander of to-day has apparently little love for his Hibernian brother. Unshackled, too, by any timid regard to modern philological method, he naturally prefers dealing with his language in the good old way, and is only occasionally troubled in so doing by a recollection of the fact that his ancestors found Bedel's Irish Bible, printed in ordinary type, satisfy their religious wants until the time came when they thought it more respectable to set up for themselves.

A man like Dr. Waddell, the "editor and biographer of Robert Burns", takes care to have more than one string to his bow. If not a Celtic scholar, still he will be a scholar and a philologist, as will be readily admitted from the following passage which occurs in the course of his account of "the freshwater herring" of Loch Lomond: "But however this may be, certain it is that *sgadan* in the Gaelic—corrupted by Lowland tongues, as we see, to *Scadden*, is synonymous with Sidon or Zidon in the Phœnician dialect, being so pronounced, and that Sidon, or the city of herring—the herring town, of Canaan in fact—was so called from the multitudes of that fish caught there; and, notwithstanding all its maritime splendour, might well be associated with Tyre in its doom by the prophet, that it should once more be reduced to its original obscurity, and become "a place for the spreading of nets", by the shore at least, if not "in the midst, of the sea"; on which subject the reader is referred for much interesting information to the epitome of ancient Irish history from the *Chronicles of Eri*, in the appendix" (p. 27). It would be rash to try to review Dr. Waddell's skill in "the Phœnician dialect", or his method of setting Dr. Euting and sundry other Germans aright respecting "certain Moabitish inscriptions recently discovered"; so we turn to the appendix for the promised light on the law and the prophets. There we find that the *Chronicles of Eri* begin with the year 1006 B.C., when the Gaels disembark in Belfast Lough: the day of the month is accidentally omitted. However, the *Chronicles of*

Eri form merely a continuation of the *Chronicles of Gaelag*, and both may be familiar to some of our readers in the shape which Keating thought proper to give them in that part of his history of Ireland which describes the eventful life of the Irish Gaels before the deluge. Talk about Mr. Sayce and other Accadian scholars attempting to explain Biblical names, they are not fit to hold a candle to this indefatigable doctor, assisted by the "strangely neglected history" contained in these chronicles. Here is quite an ordinary specimen of the instructive entries which he quotes from them:—"Ardfear dies, and is canonised by the name of Naoi, or man of the ship, the chosen of Baal; and is succeeded by his son Iat-foth, equivalent to Japheth, 2215 B.C. of their computation." Other examples might be given explaining in one breath the names Og, "Og-y-ges", and "Iat-ban or Javan"; even then our readers could not be said to have an adequate idea of the importance of these wonderful chronicles, for they are found to refer, among other things, to the separation of the Scilly Isles from the coast of Cornwall. On this the doctor justly remarks that "there is no other distinct record in the world" of that catastrophe, and we see no reason to differ from him. As to the said chronicles generally he places it on record that he finds them "now capable of verification in all substantial respects." Under the circumstances it is scarcely necessary to point out how far the Ossianic controversy has been settled by his book.

CORRIGENDA IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

P. 362—For *gunzglyer* read *gunzler*.

P. 365—For *in* read *with* in the fourth line from the bottom.

—For *Hubner* read *Hübner*, three lines higher.

P. 377—For *Ab* read *Ex* in the fourteenth line from the bottom.

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXVI.

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ISCOED IN MAELOR SAESNEG.

THIS name occurs three times within a radius of five miles. There are the parishes of Is y Coed, near Wrexham; and of Bangor Is y Coed, which occupies both sides of the Dee; and this township. The word means “below the wood or forest”, and not only implies that this part was reckoned the lowlands of the district,¹ but also indicates the outskirts of the great “holt” or forest that formerly covered the higher lands on the Cheshire side of the river. At the east and west ends of this township, the name “Gelli” (grove) is found, which may possibly refer to Druidical worship. The successive stages of Christian worship may more easily be discerned. There is a “Maes y Groes” (field of the cross), and close by the “Hên Rûs”,² written sometimes “Hen-gwayes” (probably “hen grwys”—the old crosses).³ There are also traces of many buildings; and it may be that these were ecclesiastical, as we have the words

¹ Celyddon Is y Coed was the name for the Scotch Lowlands.

² Owen Pughe gives “rhws”=cultivated ground.

³ The frequent occurrence of this word in the nomenclature of this district, *e. g.*, Henrûs, Henwayes, Hendre, Hengoed, Hen Dinas, suggests an occupation anterior to its permanent settlement; such, for instance, as we can well conceive to have been dispersed in the fierce and frequent inroads to which it was exposed in early times; and it *may* be the clue to the early name of Hanmer also.—ED.
Arch. Camb.

“lletyon”(lodgings)¹ and “Kil-green”² (the green of the cell) applied to them. There is, indeed, much probability that this was one of the offshoots of the great Monastery at Bangor. There is reason also to suppose that there was a cell in the adjoining township of Bronington, and another at Erbistock, in connection with that Monastery. Whenever the British parish at this end of what is now called Maelor was formed, it is almost certain that its church was called “Eglwys y Groes”, and the Saxons appear to have given the parish the kindred name, in their own tongue, of “Croxtan”.

Eight coins, mostly of Constantine and of his son, have been found within the last forty years on what is believed to have been the site of the church; and from the extensive church lands mentioned in *Domesday* as lying within this district, it is probable that the church hereabouts was amply endowed in pre-Saxon times, as it evidently was in the pre-Norman period. When the Saxon period in Iscoed commenced, it would appear that a new site was chosen for its church;—the site which is still occupied by the Chapel of St. Mary, Whitewell. The small spring and well of pure water there may, perhaps, have been one of the Druidical *ffynnonau*; and doubtless, as was the usual rule, it afterwards supplied the water that was used for the purposes of Christian worship. It is not known, indeed, on what authority its dedication to the Virgin rests; and we should be more disposed to think that it was formerly, as now, called the Chapel of the Whitewell. But some have held that Offa, who dedicated his church at Lichfield to St. Mary and St. Chad, may have divided the ancient district of Eglwys y Groes (which probably included Beddesfeld and Burwardeston), and dedicated Hanmer to St. Chad and Whitewell to St. Mary.³

¹ In times past it appears to have been not unusual to leave bequests to provide “lodgings” for Irish labourers along the line they would travel on their harvest journeys to and fro. Such provision, I have been told, was made along this very line at Pentrehobin, near Mold.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

² Kil-hendre is a name near Erbistock.

³ This could hardly be, as dedications to the Virgin were not

To the north of the Chapel are two large mounds, which, with a third that has been removed, were found to contain bones and fragments of sepulchral pottery.¹ Iscoed is probably included together with Tybroughton (Hanmer parish) in the *Domesday* manor of Burward-eston; and if so, there need be little doubt that its church endowments were amply continued or renewed throughout the Saxon times until the days of King Canute, when a change occurred, and they were lost, one *salina* or salt-pit of the high annual value of twenty-four shillings being reckoned amongst them.²

The Danes would seem to have overrun this district, and there are still traces of their presence.

Deprived of its endowments, Iscoed appears, in course of time, to have become annexed to the parish of Weston (Whitchurch) in Salop. We find as evidences of this, in the first place, that the boundary between Iscoed and Hanmer parish was called the Chequer Brook and the Chequer Lane; referring, no doubt, to the arms of the Warren family (Norman lords from the Conquest³ until A.D. 1260), who bore sway up to those limits in that direction;⁴ and secondly, that in the Taxation of the Ninths,⁵ in 1341, a part of the parish of Whitchurch was in Flintshire, which county was not included in

known in this country at so early a date. Moreover, the dedication of Lichfield Cathedral to St. Chad and St. Mary is assigned to Bishop Roger de Clinton, c. A.D. 1140. See *Anglia Sacra*, i, 434; Tanner's *Notitia*, 1744, p. 435.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

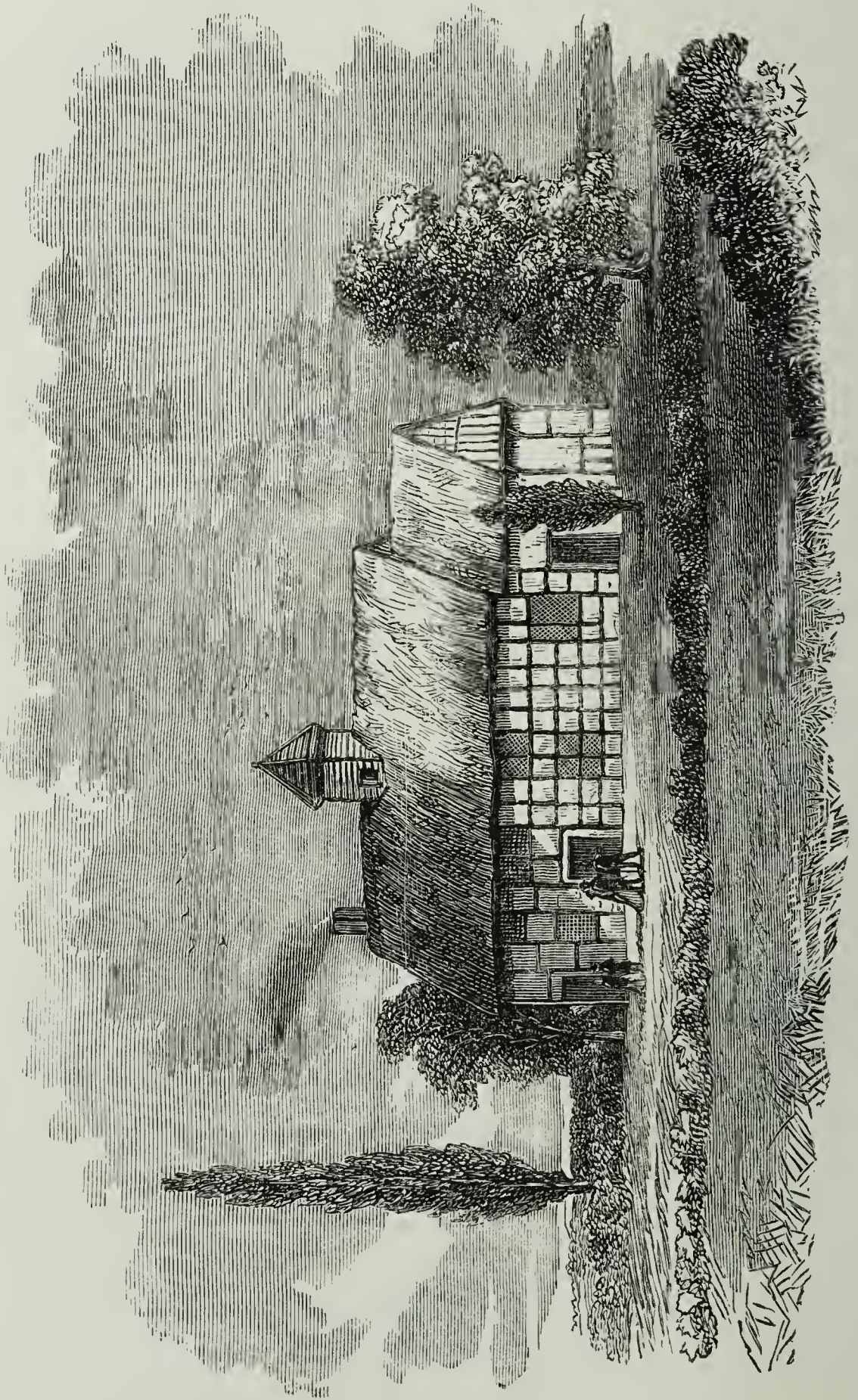
¹ Similar to that described by Sir John Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, p. 165, fig. 157.

² The Wich at Northwich at that time was valued at 35s., and that at Middlewich at 25s.; and when we remember that here only the Lower Wich was in Iscoed (the other being on the Cheshire side of the water), it is plain that the former importance of these now forlorn and deserted hamlets must have been considerable. It accounts for the Maes y Groes being established there in British times, and Whitewell (or, as some would explain it, *Wich-well*) Chapel, not far distant, afterwards.

³ See Eyton's *Salopia*, x, 21.

⁴ These arms occur on some early floriated crosses at Bangor, figured in Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, i, 302.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

⁵ *Inquis. Nonarum*, p. 183.



THE OLD WHITEWELL CHAPEL IN ISCOED, A.D. 1828.

well (in y^e Township of Iscoide aforesaid, in the County of flint) bee separated from y^e parish of y^e Malpas, and that y^e said Chappell of Iscoide be made a Parish Church ; and that y^e Tithes of y^e said Township of Iscoide be anexed to y^e said Parish Church of Whitewell for y^e maintenance of a preaching minister there. And further wee finde that there is a river called y^e river of Elfe, wth another dangerous brooke w^{ch} lieth betweene Iscoide and Malpas, whereby y^e passage (as it is dangerous) soe often hindereth y^e Inhabitants of Iscoide from going to Malpas to partake of ordinances in publike.”

Whether this arrangement was carried out for the time is uncertain. If it was, the old state of things was soon returned to. Bickerton, which is here said to have been already annexed to Hart Hill, remained part of Malpas till about 1840 ; and so, in this case, we find the burial of a curate of Whitewell recorded in the Hanmer Register about 1750. The old black and white chapel of timber and plaster was pulled down in 1830, having given way when an attempt was made to enlarge it. One who was present at the time, states that its walls were constructed in great part of wicker-work which was recognised at once to be of Saxon workmanship. This fact, together with the smallness of its size, proportioned no doubt to the very small population then existing in that district, is a valuable testimony to its great antiquity. A new chapel was built by Miss Congreve, of Iscoed Hall, whose father, the Rev. Richard Congreve, was the first who had been buried in that ground in 1782.¹ Amongst the monuments are the original one of Philip Henry, brought from Whitchurch at the request of the rector in the year 1841, in order that an epitaph in English might be substituted there ; also one to Mrs. Martha Congreve, 1809 ; and another to Joseph and Theodosia Lee, of Redbrook ; one to John and Grace Parsons, of Wirswall ; and one to Charlotte Harriet Godsal, 1861 ; besides memorial windows to Philip Lake Godsal, the Honourable Grace Ann Godsal, and Joseph Lee the younger.

With regard to the manorial rights of Iscoed, it is unfortunate that so few records remain to show through

¹ There is a handsome monument to him in the chapel.

what hands they passed in their way from Robert Fitz-Hugh, Domesday Lord of Malpas, and his heirs,¹ until their ultimate reversion to the Crown. In the time of Llewelyn, if not before, the Welsh princes had recovered their rights, and Queen Emma, widow of Griffith ap Madoc of Powys, died seised² of the land of Maelor Saesneg, within which Iscoed lies. In Caradoc's *History of Wales* (p. 179) it is said that, finding Edward I would not "deal fairly by her and her sole surviving son, she conveyed her estate to the Audleys, her own kin, who, getting possession of it, took the same from the king, from whom it came to the house of Derby." It has been noticed already that in the reign of Edward II there are traces of the Warren family having had some hold upon Iscoed. In A.D. 1330, King Edward III appears to have been possessed of the manorial rights, and to have included them in the grant he then made to Lord Eubulo L'Estrange, and his wife and heirs, of the "terra and manor of Maelor Saesneg", and it was in virtue of this grant that the Countess of Derby, in the seventeenth century, is stated to have rested her claim to negotiate for the sale of such residuary rights as were still remaining to her in that manor. When the sale was effected in 1656, Sir Thomas Hanmar, Bart., Mr. Lloyd, of Halghton, and Mr. John Bridgeman, shared the purchase, £1,050 being the amount paid for them. Iscoed appears to have formed one of the constituent parts of the manorial rights so disposed of. In the succeeding century the Iscoed share fell by purchase into the hands of the Hammers of Fens, and it is still possessed by that family.

With respect to the landed estate of Iscoed, as distinguished from the manor, it is recorded that in the course of the fourteenth century the heirs of Iorwerth Voel,³

¹ One of the farms, called "Eastwick's Tenement", paid till lately a small charge to the Lords Cholmondeley,—a trace, probably, of the Malpas barony. Sir Roger de Estwick lived about A.D. 1218.

² Inq. post Mortem, 5 and 6 Edward I.

³ Iorwerth Voel was one of the many distinguished descendants of Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford. Pennant says that they were

lord of Maelor Saesneg in 1313 were in possession of it, and so continued until it passed out of their holding, by the marriage of the heiress with one of the Roydons¹ of Holt, whose ultimate heir was one year old in 1674. The family of the Jennings,² of Gopsal, appear to have resided here afterwards, but whether as owners or tenants is not ascertained. In the early part of the following century it became, by purchase, the property of William Hanmer, Esq., of Fens, who died in 1754, leaving an only daughter and heiress, the wife of A. Curzon, Esq., with whom the estate passed into that family. Subsequently, Lord Curzon sold it to the Rev. R. Congreve, whose family remained in possession until the year 1841, when Miss Marianne Congreve sold it to the late Philip Lake Godsall, Esq., who added the neighbouring Hall of Wolvesacre³ (which some suppose to be the old manorial residence) to his other property there.

Other ancient families connected with Iscoed were the Dickwys,⁴ Edowe,⁵ Puleston of Pen-y-bryn, Lloyd⁶

reckoned the nobility of the Princes of Powys. There is a handsome monumental stone to Gwladys, wife of Iorwerth Voel, in Hanmer Church. Her name is there spelt "Wladys".

¹ Harl. MS. 1971-2. In a list of those who compounded for their estates (Thomas Dring, London, 1655) is "Royden, John, of Escoyd, Denbigh, £0090 : 0 : 0, Gentleman." The Roydons had property at Holt, which accounts for "Denbigh" being written.

² "Thos. Jennings, A.D. 1599, descended from Thos. Jennings of Oldcastle (Malpas) by seven descents." (Harl. MS. 6172.) William Jennings of Iscoyd, co. Flint, Gent., dates his will, 31st Jan. 167 $\frac{6}{7}$. It was proved at Chester the 3rd of March following. He mentions his loving friend and brother, Joseph Hanmer of Marchweal. His own brother, John Jennings, succeeds to "Iscoyd messuage and the heirlooms".

³ Bishop Bridgeman purchased from Richard Egerton, Esq., in 1635, the manor of Malpas, as also Wolvesacre, Wigland, and Brynepits. In 1667 (January 6th) Philip Henry makes this note, "The school taken now from Whitw. Chap. to Wigland by S'r O. B."

⁴ This name occurs in the Scrope and Grosvenor Award, A.D. 1385-1390.

⁵ In Harl. MS. 2151. Randle Holmes gives a sketch of a slab-stone with floriated cross chiselled upon it, in Malpas Church, to M. Edowe of Iscoyd, 1609. Others of the name, in Hanmer, are noticed by the Rev. D. R. Thomas in his *History of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 826.

⁶ Harl. MS. 9864.

of the Bryn in Hanmer, the Teggin, and the Mathewes, of Broad Oak.¹ The pedigree of these last, who had been long settled in Bronington, is in the handwriting of the Rev. Matthew Henry, and has not hitherto been published.

“A pedigree of the Mathewes’s, which I find in my grandfather Mattheue’s hand :

	“Bleddyn ap Kinwyn	
	Meredith	
	Madock	
	Enion	
	Rhyn	
Matthew Gough bore <i>azure</i> ,	Kyhelin	Another pedigree makes David
three boars <i>argent</i> passant	Jemmy Gogh	to be the son of Matthew
in pale. ²	Iorwarth	Gough. ³
	Ednevet	
	David	
	Jemmy	
	Griffith	
	Madock=Margaret, daughter and heir to	
	28 H. 6th Matthew ⁴ Gough, Esq., a great cap-	
		tain in France

¹ Thomas Howell of the Broad Oke was living on 3 March, 157 $\frac{9}{1}$, his wife Ales having been then buried at Malpas. In 1604, John Howell of Broad Oke in the township of Iscoyd, in the co. of Flint, gentleman, makes his will, and leaves a legacy to the Rt. Worl. Sir Thomas Brereton. Afterwards it became the property of John Benyon of Ashe Magna, gent., who had married Jane, daughter of the said John Howell. John Benyon, in view of his daughter Sarah’s marriage with Daniel Mathewes of Bronington, gentleman, agreed to settle Broad Oke on them and on their issue.

² In Harl. MS. 4181, p. 315, the crest of the family is an arm erected, in armour, holding up a dragon’s head erased *vert*. Their motto, “Post tristia leta.”

³ “Third son.” (Harl. MS. 4181, p. 314.)

⁴ William of Worcester (*Itin.*, p. 357) says that “Ewen Gough, father of Matthew Gough, Esquire, was bailiff of the manor of Hangmer; that the mother of Matthew Gough is called Hawys, and her father is called Davy Handmere”; adding, “Morte Matthæi Gough Cambria clamat, Ogha.” This famous Welshman (whose descent from Sionas Goch, lord of Llanerch Banna, is given in Harl. MS. 6831, p. 318) was born in A.D. 1386, and was companion in arms of the great Talbot. His deeds of valour are frequently mentioned by Hollingshed and the old chroniclers. He was killed on London Bridge in Cade’s rebellion, when fighting with the Lord Scales on behalf of the citizens, A.D. 1450. His death is noticed by Shakespeare in *Henry VI*, Part 2nd, Act IV, scenes v and vii.

|
 Jenkyn=Ann, daughter to Philip ap David ap Madock. She and her sister
 | Joan were coheirs to Meredith ap Madock ap Grif. Vychan Rich.
 | ap Grif. Vychan
 Matthew=Katherin, daughter to Edw. ap David ap Madock
 |
 William=Eleanor, daughter to John Meredith
 |
 Thomas=Eleanor, daughter to John ap Thomas ap Meredith
 | ap Madock bach
 Daniel=Sarah, daughter to John Benyon
 |
 Katherin=Philip Henry.¹

The old house at Broad Oak was pulled down by an agent of Philip Henry Warburton, and supplied materials for building three farmhouses. The oaks in the immediate neighbourhood, but on premises held by lease from Mr. Hanmer, of Fens, seem to have been afterwards an occasion of dispute. In Tonge's *Life of Matthew Henry*, we find, "A.D. 1710-11, May 2nd. Heard from Broad Oak that Mr. Hanmer has cut down the lesser of the great oaks. I wrote to him about it." "May 5th, I hear Mr. Hanmer, when my letter was brought in, would not receive it or read it, but ordered it to be burnt; and the great oak to be cut down, though he had promised Mr. Key it should not. I would learn to take wrong; I have reason to think he could not justly do it", "May 14th. The broad oak was a week in falling."²

At the neighbouring place, called the Wiche, are two adjacent hamlets upon the river Elfe,³ named respectively, in former times, the Upper and Lower Dyrte-wich. The three salt springs at the former are on the Cheshire side; the two at the Lower Wiche are in the

¹ Philip Henry's grandson, of the same name, took his mother's name of Warburton on succeeding to her Cheshire property. His nephew, Philip Henry Keay, Esq., succeeded him, from whom the Broad Oak estate came to its present possessors.

² It is said that Philip Henry, with his wife and six children, could, with their extended arms, just clasp it.

³ This name appears to have been derived from the root *hal* (unde *halen*, salt), *ἅλς*; Latine, *sal*; and to have given to Nantwich its Welsh name, "Nant yr Heledd Wen" (the stream of the white salt-pit). The epithet "White" is also noticeable, from its neighbourhood to our Whitewell.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

township of Iscoed and in Flintshire. They have not been any of them used for some years. The following notices of one of these Wiches occur (*Harl. MS.*, 139, on a page that had been cut out in 1779, but which was afterwards recovered.)

The right of the Prestlond family to their property near Malpas and the Wyche appears to have been obtained by marriage with a Miss Brereton (heiress) whose grandfather had married one of the daughters, co-heirs, of David de Malpas; the other of whom married Urian de St. Pierre.

(26th Report, *Welsh Records*, p. 50, appendix) 28th Edward I. Urian St. Pierre held of Richard de Sutton in free soccage, two burgages in Malpas, and two salt-pits in Fulwich, by service of 20d. yearly; value, 1 mark.

(27th Report). 23 Henry VII. Andrew, son of Richard Prestlond, quitclaims to Edmund Dudley and his heirs (of) two salt pits in Fulwich, where he had other property already, see 22 Henry VII, etc.

18 Henry VIII. Lord Dudley sells to Wm. Davidson, of Chester, merchant, two Wich houses, Nov. 29.

19 Henry VIII. Wm. Davidson grants two Wiches, called two salt-houses, in townships of Over Wich and Layerwiche, in Iscoed, for use of Malpas Grammar School, founded by Sir Randolph Brereton in 1527.

36 Henry VIII. Roger Brereton, knight, recovers from Humphrey Puleston de Malpas a bryne pitte, etc., in Overfulwiche.

37 Henry VIII. (Suppression of Chauntries, certif. 8, No. 31).

“Mem’dum that within x yeres last past there was a Gramer S’hol erected in the syd Towne of Malpas, and the Soole maysre thereof haveynge lands and t’ents assygned for hys stipende to the yearly value of xii^{li}. The same lands now beyng resumed and taken by one Sr Roger Brereton, Knyght, so that at this p’sent there ys no S’oole there left, Albeyt y^t were verry necessary to haue S’oole there.”

The following entries in the summary of the contents of the Chester deeds drawn by Randle Holmes have reference also to these Wiches.

Harleian MS. 2079, p. 138: "Pl'tus p'x' ant' fest' S'ti Laurentii, 18 Ed. II, before Judge Ingham, Will'mus de Hampton oppon' se Vice-com', Enyon¹ Goch de Fulwych de placito q^d redd' rationabil' comptu' suam de tempore quo fuit battus suus in Fulwych de recept' denar' ipsius Will'i, etc. But Enyon ap'ered not."

"There was a writt granted, but returned *non inventus*. There was another writt, which was returned with *habet corpus*."

In Harl. MS., 1970, pages 264, 270, 271, 273, are notices of a trial between Abbot Birton, of Haghmond, and Enyon Goch in 6 Richard II, but no traces of what it was about. The details must be among the Chester plea rolls.

Harl. MS., 2079, page 144, 3 Edward III, John de Hildesley and William de Sutton "de feodo in 3 partibus de Overfulwich and Netherfulwich.

There are several other deeds, relating to lawsuits at about the same date in respect of property at these Wiches, amongst the Chester rolls as appears by the notices in Harl. MS.

An old paved road runs through Lower Wiche in the direction of the Cheshire Stretton. It has been suggested² that it may be the Mala Platea of Giraldus. Where it was thought to have diverged in order to avoid the Fens' Moss, a pavement has been found below the bog, reaching the whole length from the Shropshire side towards Fens' Hall.

The road from Whitchurch strikes off in the direction of Ellesmere, at a point within the township of Iscoed, called the Red Brook,³ having been made in accordance with a writ of 10 Edward I (Welch Roli 6) in which this locality, viz., "La Rede Broc", is expressly named. This writ, which was issued at a time when Iscoed and the adjoining parish of Hanmer were reputed

¹ This was, perhaps, the father of Matthew Goch.

² See *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July 1874, p. 203.

³ To the south of the Upper House at Redbrook, and at a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards, are some traces of an older building which was, perhaps, moated. There was a large rookery there in 1830, and the Lent lily still grows in great abundance.

to be within the county of Salop, was directed accordingly to William de Botiler, "*Capitaneus munitionis Regis de Albo Monasterio Warenn'*,"¹ who was enjoined to see to the making of the road in question, while the Sheriff of Shropshire was at the same time ordered to render him his aid and counsel thereto.

From the same point a road² proceeds to Bangor also, which might be supposed to be an ancient one, were it not that during the whole length of its original course it bent to the right and left in the most unaccountable manner, in a continuous sort of zigzag.

In a copy of award for the enclosure of Commons in Hanmer, A.D. 1777, the following names occur of Landholders of Iscoed, who had also allotments upon Fens' Moss: Philip Henry Keay, of Hefferston Grange; county Chester, Esquire, for his ancient lands; William Painter, of Iscoed, gentleman; Asheton Curzon, of Hagley, county Stafford, Esquire, Brookes, of Iscoed, Gentleman; William Challoner (of Redbrook) gentleman.

The following names of fields and other places occur throughout the township, and are curious as showing the intermixture of languages along this border land. The numbers, as given in the Tithe Apportionment Map, are prefixed:

84. Top Graig=top of the rock; but more probably either "Top Cryg", the top of the hillock, or "Top Grug", the heather bank.

18. Gethwellyn=Cae Llewelyn, *i.e.* Llewelyn's field.

106. Cae High [W. haidd]=barley field.

206. Big "Girthley [W. Gelli] hazel grove, on Pen-y-bryn Farm.

There is also the Gelli Farm at the extreme west of Iscoed; and a field called Gelli by Redbrook House.

¹ This is Whitchurch, not Oswestry. See Pipe Roll of A.D. 1277, June 8th, the year before the formation of the present county of Flint.

² Reference may, perhaps, be made to this road in Welsh inquiries. Right of way in Halghton, No. 6, 39th Elizabeth, "*extra altam regiam viam a molendino vocat' le olde myll in Halghton*". If so, it may be supposed to be of British origin.

In each instance, as in others not far distant, there is a high mound natural or artificial, where Druidical rites might have been carried on, sheltered from observation by the hazel grove around.

178. Panlither=1, Pant llithr, the hollow of the landslip; or, 2, Pant llethr, the hollow under the slope.

207. The Tear Teag=Tir têg, *i.e.*, Fairland; *cf.* Plas Teg, near Mold.

256. Cae Ledion [W. Letyon]=lodgings.

562. "Cae Thalín", pronounced Cae Vallin, *i.e.*, the apple-tree field.

21. Little Broom Bannacle [W. Bannadl, broom] and

34. Doley Meadow;=Both instances of a Welsh name and its equivalent English combined.

— Waen-Rydd=the meadow of the Hart (yr Hydd); *cf.* "Hart Hill."

39. Cae Riffin=Griffith's field.

46. Brun a funna=bryn y ffynnon, *i.e.*, the well bank.

63. Cae Parber [Parbet, in Ordnance map]. This is the name of a wood on the Cheshire boundary. One family of the name still remains, the head of which believes that he is of Danish descent.

64. Par Carisan, qu, Parc Harrison; *i.e.*, Harrison's Park? or Parc Garison, Garrison Field.

67. Dogupley=Dol...?

126. Little Skibber [W. ysgubor=a barn]

136. Catterus Field, either from cadros, battle-field, or "Cae Coed-dyrus", *i.e.*, thicket-field.

134. Cae Shanock.

403. Little "Cae Crwn"—round field.

406. The Gassack? qu., Cae Sych, the dry field? Mention is made of a "Bryn y Kessig" in an MS. of 1613.

606. Twifer's Croft? Tarfar's.

427. Bryn Owen may mean either Owen's bank, the meadow (y waun) bank, or yew-tree (ywen) bank.

Cae Shone Morys=John Morris's field.

Kikron? the round field, mentioned in a deed of 1613, as "Cae Cronn, *alias* David ap Goronwy field".

Cae Methig=the Doctor's field.

208. Callis Croft=cae Llys=the Court Croft.

251. Little Hays [Sax]=the little park; this is on Parkley Farm.

352. Callow Hanmer, cae llo=the calves' field.

574. Cae Kattern, qu., Katrin=Catherine's field.

625. Great Gulvin (?), on Pinfold farm.

333. *Nook* Shot Croft, near *Kil* Green.

I am indebted to the Editor, to the late Rev. J. A. Jackson and to Major Jones, R.E., for the interpretation of many of these words.

M. H. LEE.

Hanmer Vicarage, Whitchurch, Salop.

ST. JOHN'S PRIORY, CAERMARTHEN.¹

THE old town, eastwards of the walls, formed the lordship of the Prior of Caermarthen until his religious house, dedicated to St. Teilo and St. John the Evangelist, was, with six hundred and forty-two others, suppressed by Act of Parliament in July 1539. This Priory, or Monastery as it was in later times called, stood within a quadrangle south of Priory Street, and near the centre of the wall next the river. Part of the building was undestroyed until some ten years ago, when it was taken down to aid in erecting a row of small cottages near its site. The entrance to the Priory was from Priory Street, and the arched gateway is still there. To the right of the portal, when entered, is a tenement where a part of the wall (now closed up) shows, so it is said, an entrance to subterranean vaults. The Priory was occupied by six Augustine or Black Monks, so called from the dark robes worn by them; and when we take into consideration the singular fact that a

¹ Read at Caermarthen as a continuation of the paper on the Castle, *suprà*, p. 58.

causeway adjacent to the grounds of the Priory is even now known as the "Nuns' Walk", we may fairly assume that these Augustine monks belonged to a sub-order called the Gilbertines, that allowed women to reside under the same roof as themselves, but separated by a party-wall. Towards confirming this suggestion, a deed of Dionysia, widow of John Loryng, and daughter of Bernard, states that the Prior and canons had given her a "corrody" (or allowance of meat, drink, and clothing, at the Priory) to the end of her life, in exchange for her houses and lands bestowed on them by her.

In the *History of the Foundation of Battle Abbey*, p. 56, it is stated that Henry Beauclerk, the Conqueror's fourth son, granted, when he became King of England, A.D. 1100-1135, the churches of St. Peter and St. Theodore, "*antiquissimis temporibus ibidem fundatam*", and the Pentewy lands in Llanstephan, which were distinguished for the excellence of their crops, to the Abbey which his father had founded. It is very probable that Theodore is misread for Theulacus, the Latinised form of St. Teilo. Some years afterwards Bishop Bernard, elected to the see of St. David's in 1115, was so charmed with the scenery about this old town of Caermarthen, that he, by dint of perseverance, induced Henry I to substitute Llangenhurste Abbey for St. Peter's Church, and the exchange took place when Warner was Abbot of Battle. Bishop Bernard's next step appears to have been to transfer the appropriation thus secured to the Priory of St. John's, in the foundation of which we shall probably not be far wrong if we attribute to him no inconsiderable share; for from the foundation charter of Henry II, which we are enabled, by the names of the witnesses, to assign to the interval between A.D. 1176 and 1184, we learn not only that the establishment had by that date been largely endowed, but that the Bishop himself had been one of its benefactors. The charter, in its more material points, runs as follows:

"Henricus, Rex Anglie et Dux Normannie et Aquitanie et Comes Andegavie, Archiepiscopis, etc. . . . Sciatis me pro salute

anime mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum, concessisse et dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Kaymermerdin et Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam, Veterem Civitatem de Kaymermerdin cum omnibus pertinentiis suis Dedi etiam prefatis canonicis Ecclesiam Sancti Petri, que sita est in eadem civitate cum Capella de Castello meo de Kaymermerdin et omnibus aliis capellis ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus. Preterea dedi eis et concessi iiij carucatas¹ terre in Eglisnewith quas habent ex dono Bledrici Latimeri et ij^{as} carucatas terre in Cwmau quas habent ex dono Bernardi Menevensis Episcopi Dedi etiam eis et concessi unam carucatam terre in Egliskein cum capella infra terminos eiusdem terre sita quam dedit eisdem Canonicis Alfredus Dryve, et unam carucatam terre que dicitur Pentewy Testibus Ricardo² Cantuarensis Archiepiscopo, Gyleberto,³ Londinensis Episcopo, Petro⁴ Menevensis Episcopo, Ranulfa de Glanville, Humfrido de Bohun, Hugone de Lacey. Apud Westmonasterium.”⁵

In the year 1196 Meredydd ab Rhys appears, from the charter of William de Braos, lord of Brecon, conveying certain lands to the Priory, to have been the commander of his father's army in the attack and capture of the town, already noticed, and during that brief occupation of the place he reduced the Priory to ashes, and, as the charter relates, “predam predicti Prioratus abduxit, et homines plures interfecit”,—he conveyed his booty away, and slew many men. Meredydd, a “courtous young man, the terror of his enemies, and the love of his friends”, was slain by the Normans in 1201, near Cydweli, and his remains now lie in St. Mary's churchyard in that town. His elder brother's descendant, bearing the same name, Meredydd ab Rhys Meredydd, in the decade of 1280, gave to the Priory, of his own free will,—the same church and lands which William de Braos had years previously given, and which the latter had no just right to give, viz., Ebernant

¹ A carucate comprised as much land as could be tilled with a single plough in a year, computed at two hundred and forty acres.

² Consecrated in 1174, ob. 1184.

³ Gilbert Foliot, 1163-87.

⁴ Peter de Leia, 1176-96.

⁵ From the *Inspeximus* Charter of Richard II. At a future time we hope to print in full, among the “Original Documents”, this and other charters illustrative of the history of this Priory.

Church with its appendant chapel of Conwil Elved, and the sanctuary and liberties appertaining to them. We learn from a charter of Edward I, that in 1290, Meredydd was in prison on account of his offences against the king, and that place of incarceration was, without doubt, within Caermarthen Castle. His father was captured on the 2nd of April, 1291, in a battle in which 4,000 are said to have been slain, taken to York, condemned and hanged. The next historical notice of Caermarthen Priory is found in a charter of Henry IV, dated the 16th of February, 1404, where he mentions the damages done to it by the abstraction of its records by the rebels, meaning, of course, Owen Glyndwr and his forces. The date of this occurrence (5th July, 1403) is fixed by a letter written by the Constable of Dynevor on the 7th of that month: "I do you to wetyn that Owen Glendour, Henri Don, Res Duy, Res ap Griffith ap Llewelyn, and Res Gethin, hau y won the towne of Kermerdyn, and [Roger] Wigmor, Constable of the Castell had yeld up the Castell of Kermerdin to Owein, and they hau y-brend the towne, y slay of men of the towne more than fifty men." The Priory was rebuilt; and Leland the Antiquary, enumerating the "Abbais and Prioris in South Wales," rather more than a hundred years later, speaks of it as "Cairmardine, a Priori of Blake Chanons, standing in Old Cairmardine, on the river side," but adds in another place the term "down," in allusion apparently to its recent suppression.¹ Cole, writing in the last century, calls it a mean structure, and says that the church, the walls of which were standing in his time, had but a single aisle. When the Endowed School Buildings were erected, the workmen frequently dug up portions of leaden coffins while excavating for the foundation; and tradition exaggerates the usual assertion, to the effect that the monks, previous to their dispersion, concealed a golden table and other valuables in a vault within the grounds.

¹ *Itinerary*, ed. 1769, vol. v, pp. 14 and 21.

Exclusive of the lands and houses which the priors held in Old Caermarthen, they owned nearly the whole of Trebersed; the lands of Cwmau or Cymmerau (now subdivided into several farms) given by Bishop Bernard; Maesyprior; the previously mentioned farm of Pentewy, which reverted to them from Battle Abbey; four ploughlands (about 960 acres) in Eglwys Newydd, the gift of Bledri Latimer, progenitor of the Jones's of Cwmgwili; Mochein or Mwchau in Llanstephan; a ploughland (or 240 acres) in Llangain, given by Alfred "Dryve," "Drew," or "Brine;" and other scattered lands.

They also held in appropriation the churches of St. Peter, Abergwili, Ebernant, and its sanctuary, Llanllwny, Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Llanybyddair and Merthyr near Cwrt Derllys; and the chapels of Conwil, Canon Hill, the Castle, Cefncoed, Eglwys-Newydd, Manor Gain, St. Mary, Llanfihangel-Llechmeilir, now known as Llanfihangel Uwch Gwili, Llanfihangel-Rhosycorn, Llanfihangel Croes-feini on Waunllanau-uchalund, Llanllwch, Llandeilo-abercowyn, Llanllawddog, and Pencadair. At the dissolution, the yearly revenues were valued at £174 : 8 : 8 in the whole, and £164 : 0 : 4 clearly, and were granted, 35 Henry VIII, to Richard Andrews¹ and Nicholas Temple.² In the year 1684, the site came into the possession of Jesus College, Oxford, in whose hands it still remains.

The priors also claimed Old Caermarthen in pure and perpetual alms; freedom of sale and purchase; assize of bread and ale; a weekly market on Monday, and a yearly fair on the 28th and 29th of August; a daily court of Pie-poudre; a fortnightly hundred court, which was held in St. Peter's Church; and a monthly Welsh court. Wrecks and Royal fish cast on their lands; a pillory, prison, the custody of thieves and felons, a coroner, and freedom from all legal suits in Carmarthen-

¹ The following year the House of the Carmelites or White Friars, at Denbigh, was also granted to Richard Andrews in conjunction with William Lisle.

² Tanner's *Notitia*, 1744, p. 702.

shire and Cardiganshire, except at an assize presided over by a judge appointed by the king or prince.

The Priors.—John Edrich or Istrigge, first on record ; Robert T., resigned 23rd March, 1253 ; John Chandos, ; John Winter,¹ 1344 and 1355 ; William Symonds, in 1362 and 1363 ; John Jussel, in 1369 ; William Tayer, in 1391 ; Thomas Bret, in 1399, and 1409 ; John Matthew, 1420 ; John Higgon, in 1428-9 ; Robert, in 1429 ; William, in 1439 ; Thomas Morris Owen, *circa* 1500, he was great grandson of Eineon, brother of Philip Morgan, Bishop of Worcester and Ely ; Griffith Williams, the last prior.

ALCWYN C. EVANS.

The Chartulary of this Priory was printed a few years ago by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, under the title, *Cartularium S. Johannis Bapt. de Caermarthen*. It is a folio of fifty-nine pages, bound in boards ; but as the price (two guineas) puts it beyond the ordinary reach, it may not be amiss to reproduce here the list of charters and other documents that bear upon the history, as given by Tanner in his *Notitia Monastica*, p. 702, with an occasional note in brackets.

“Vide in *Mon. Angl.*, tom. ii, p. 282, Cartam R. Hen. 2 donantis totam civitatem Veteris Caermerin, cum eccl. S. Petri et capella infra castrum : et confirm. donationu’ Bledericī Lacimeri, Bernardi Menevensis episcopi et Alfredi Drine.²

“Prynne’s *Records*, vol. iii, p. 122 (perhaps 1122), 1034.

“The MS. in the Harleian Library, 67 C 14, p. 149, etc.

“Cart. 31 Hen. 3, m. 9 (Confirmat. Cart. Reg. Hen. 2).

“Cart. 18 Ed. I, n. 78, pro advoc. eccl. de Eberunt.

“Pat. 6 Ed. 2, p. 2, m. 21, de eccl. de Mecher.

“Inquis. 9 Ed. 2, n. 209 (Wall).

“Claus. 10 Ed. 2, m. 23, de privilegiis tenentium suorum in vetere villa de Caermerdin.

“Cart. 12, Ed. 2, n. 45 (de privilegiis Prioris quod ad mercimonia, mensuras, pondera, etc.).

¹ Swore fealty to Edward the Black Prince on his accession to the Principality. (*Arch. Camb.*, “Original Documents”, p. clx.) He was also Chamberlain of South Wales.

² This charter calls it “*Ecclesia Sancti Johannis Evangeliste*”, not “*Baptiste*”. *Vide supra*, p. 98, l. 3.

- "Cart. 1 Ed. 3, n. 72 (confirmatio 12 Ed. 2).
 "Pat. 2 Ed. 3, p. 2, m. 21.
 "Pat. 3 Ed. 3, p. 2, m. ult. vel penult.
 "Brev. reg. 4 Ed. 3, m. 51. (Prior of St. John Bapt.,¹ Kaerm.; toll of his men.)
 "Pat. 16 Ed. 3, p. 2, m. ult. vel. penult.
 "Pat. 1 Ric. 2, p. 4, m. 21 (confirmatio 1 Ed. 3).
 "Cart. 18 et 19 Ric. 2, n. 15, pro mercat. et feria apud Karmarden.
 "Pat. 22 Ric. 2, p. 3, m. 5, de mess. et terris ibidem; et m. 9, pro eccl. de Mertheire.
 "Pat. 1 Hen. 4, p. 6, m.
 "Pat. 5 Hen. 4, p. 2, m. 34. (Confirmatio possessionum in maneriis, terris, advocacionibus, etc., cartis et munimentis a rebellibus subtractis, etc.)
 "Pat. 1 Hen. 5, p. 1, m. 33 (confirm. 5 Hen. 4).
 "Pat. 1 Hen. 6, p. 6, m. 7 et 17.
 "Pat. 14 Hen. 6, p. 1, m. 17, confirm. general. omnium terrarum, etc., quia cartæ et munimenta prioratus combusta fuerunt per rebelles.
 "Pat. 4 Ed. 4, p. 1, m. 16.
 "(Carta 1 Hen. 7, concedit Priori quod senescallus suus Ville Veteris Kermerdyn foret Coronator ejusdem Ville.)"

Other records bearing upon the Priory have been indicated by Mr. R. W. Banks as follows:

Close Rolls.—9 John, m. 8. Order to Wm. de Lond. to render to the Prior of Llanthony, of Gloucester, the Priory of Carmarthen.

Inquis. post mortem, vol. i, 12 Ed. I, No. 50. Friars Minor of Kermardin Aqueduct.

Originalia.—Roll No. 3, 6 Ed. II. The Prior appointed Chamberlain of Kermerdyn.

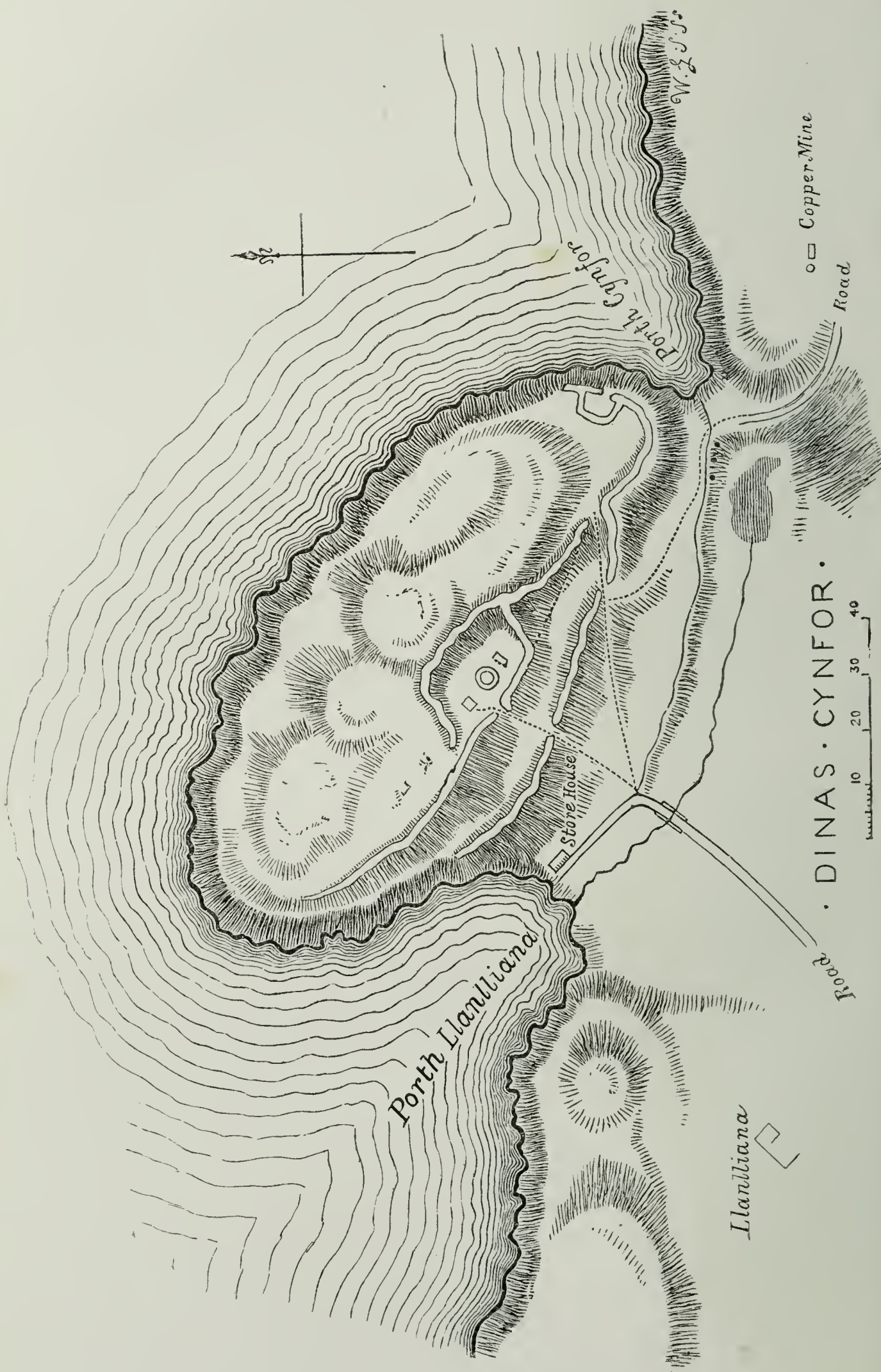
Royal Letters.—No. 781. R(ichard), Bishop of St. David's, prays the King that on account of the danger of the way, and the poverty of the Canons of St. John of Carmarthen, he would allow his Bailiff of Carmarthen to give the royal assent to the election which they shall make.

No. 1989. Letter from the Superior and Canons of Carmarthen to the King, touching their election of an abbot, A.D. 1281.

No. 1990. Letter of the Bishop of St. David's about the same matter. Same year.

ED. *Arch. Camb.*

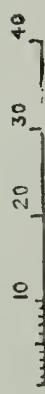
¹ Observe the different dedication.



○ □ Copper Mine

— — — Road

DINAS · CYNFOR ·



Porth Llanlliana

Porth Cynfor

Llanlliana

Store House

MONA ANTIQUA.

DINAS AND MORWYDD YMRAWYR.

A GLANCE at the Ordnance or any other good map of Anglesey, will show that the most northerly point of the island consists of a bold promontory, not quite three furlongs long by one broad, lying north-west and south-east; surrounded on all sides, excepting a narrow isthmus at its south-east end, by land very little above the high water level. And we may further glean, from inspecting the Map of the Geological Survey, that its isolation from the mainland, and the highly contorted state of the strata in it and the neighbouring rocks, are attributable to a fault passing from the shore at the isthmus above mentioned, and running inland for a mile and a half in a south-westerly direction. Several names are given to this headland, as Dinas, Pen Dinas, Dinas Badrig, Dinas Cynfor,—all having reference to it as a post of defence. No mention is made of it by Rowlands in *Mona Antiqua*. Miss A. Llwyd, who wrote her *History of Anglesey* in 1833, and Lewis in his *Topographical Dictionary* (published the same year), briefly allude to it in almost the same words: “Near this spot” (Llanlliana) “are the remains of a British fortress called Dinas”. The next notice I find of it is in a small tract of 14 pages, entitled *Amlwch and its Copper-Mines*,¹ where the parish is said to be bounded “on the north-west by the Ddinas or citadel”, of which it is further remarked that “we cannot pass by the Ddinas without making the observation that it was at this place the Romans first invaded Anglesey.....Numerous traces of their defences are yet visible.....The last battle of the Druids was fought here” (p. 3). We do not find it in

¹ Second edition, corrected and enlarged. Beaumaris: printed by Enoch Jones, Wrexham Street, 1848.

Mr. Longueville Jones' *Mona Mediæva* ; neither is it enumerated in his list of early British remains, where he thus speaks of the closely adjoining Llanlliana: "Llan Lleiana. —The nun's church or chapel ; the remains of a small building, probably the retreat of an early female recluse, on the shore of a wild and most romantic bay or cove between Cemmaes and Amlwch."¹ In a small pamphlet of 32 pages,² that gained a prize at the Amlwch Eisteddvod in 1866, under the title of *Hanes Amlwch a'i Gymydogathau* (History of Amlwch and the Neighbourhood), there is so good a general account of this spot that I append a translation. The writer says: "Near to Llanlleianau is an old British fortress ; the largest, perhaps, not only in Anglesey, but in Wales. It is called Dinas or Pen Dinas ; but we may suppose that the original name was Dinas Cynfor, either because it was built by Cynfor, or held by him on some occasion. We cannot say positively whether he was Cynfor ab Tudwal Mwynfawr ab Cadfan, grandfather of Arthur, or some one of the same name who lived in earlier times ; but at all events this place of defence was both large and well fortified. The hill whereon it is situated is high, and oblong in shape. On the land side the ascent is rather steep, and guarded by a strong earthwork within which is a deep ditch ; and on the sea side the face of the rock is very precipitous, being also more than 100 feet high. At either end are two creeks, in one or other of which the boats or small craft of those early ages could find shelter from any wind. The name of one is Porth Seion" [perhaps a misprint for Porth Lleian] ; "the other, Porth Cynfor. A remarkable thing has been observed in connection with this fortress, viz., that upon digging to the depth of about 1 foot into the ditch within the earthwork, sea-shore pebbles of from ten to twenty pounds weight each are met with ; which were doubtless carried up there from the two creeks above mentioned, and placed along the ditch so as to be avail-

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1855, p. 26.

² By Hugh Hughes (Ieuan Glan Eilian).

able for hurling down upon any host attempting to attack the stronghold; and they would assuredly be found most effective missiles to use in such a situation, before the invention of firearms. A somewhat sheltered depression near its eastern end is occupied by the remains of a wall enclosing an area having a square of about 40 yards, and it is thought that an old covered way may be traced, leading thence down to Porth Cynfor. It may be that within the above named area were the quarters of the officers, their wives and children; and that the pathway was intended to enable them, when hard pressed, to retreat to their boats without the enemy's knowledge."

It is further stated there was a paved road leading direct from hence to Aberffraw, traces of which are still to be seen at Cemmaes Fawr and Pant Heilyn; and that there have been found remains of an extensive cemetery at Peibron (a name which, he says, should be written "Bedd Fron", Grave Bank), near at hand; and that in carrying earth from a garden belonging to a house named Pen yr Orsedd, on the land of Glasgrig Fawr, there were discovered, under 6 feet of good earth, rows of urns that had been subjected to the action of fire, and contained human bones. Nearly the same thing is said in a book called *Hanes Sir Fôn*¹ (History of Anglesey), and again also in *Cymru Hanesyddol*,² etc. (Wales Historical, etc.), although in both of the latter accounts the mistake is made of placing the "Dinas" in Llanbadrig instead of Amlwch.

I now proceed to give a more particular description of the present appearance and condition of the defences. On referring to the plan, it will be seen that there are on the only accessible—that is the landward—side of the hill for the greater part of its length, three lines of circumvallation. The *outer* commences at Porth Cynfor, where the earthwork and fosse forming it cross the isthmus, and where also was, probably, one, if not

¹ By T. Prichard; Amlwch, printed by D. Jones, 1872, p. 100.

² Edited by the Rev. Owen Jones. Blackie and Sons, 1875.

the chief, of the entrances ; from thence it is continued along the margin of what in former times must have been a small lake, its course being marked by a modern wall as far as the point where a culvert carries the road, leading to the large storehouse belonging to T. F. Evans, Esq., across a small ditch, and that road indicates the line of its course the rest of the way to the head of Porth Llanlliana. There may have been an entrance at or near the above-named culvert, as well as below the steep rock at the Porth Cynfor end, for trackways lead down to both, but, owing to the carting of china-stone from the summit of the hill, it is now almost impossible to distinguish ancient from modern approaches. The *second* line, an earthwork for the most part, springs from the inner defence, at a point immediately to the south-east of the main entrance, the way up to which passes through it at a point about fifty yards distant. It is carried in a westerly direction round the hill, and dies off at the steep rocks above the storehouse, beyond which it would not be needed. There is an opening through it, at a point nearly abreast of the culvert, which *may* have been an old entrance, but we cannot speak with certainty. The greatest distance between the first and second lines is eighty yards. The *third*, or inner line of defence, starts from the steep rocks overhanging Porth Cynfor, a little to the north-north-east of the sheltered depression at that end, and takes a somewhat eccentric course, following the upper step of the hill until it also reaches the precipice above the storehouse. A good deal of stone seems to have entered into its composition in the central portion, where there also appears to have been an additional work thrown out, having in it an opening, abreast of the one in the second line that faces the bend of the road near the culvert, within which, at its western corner, there was apparently another regular entrance into the interior. This additional work encloses foundations of buildings ; one circular, with a diameter of twenty-one feet, and two others apparently rectangular. There

are some slight traces, as of a wall, springing from its south-east corner, following a line dotted on the plan, and again falling in with the inner vallum near the main entrance. Other dotted lines on the plan mark the supposed course of approaches. Disturbed foundations are to be met with more to the north-west inside the inner enclosure, but we must not suppose that those above enumerated were all the fortress contained, for the numerous ledges and snug crevices in the rock would afford plenty of places where dwellings may have once existed, whose remains have been entirely obliterated during excavations made for china-stone, which are to be seen all over the summit of the hill. As I said before, the carting away of this material—an altered felspathic rock used in the manufacture of porcelain—has rendered it almost a hopeless task to trace out the ancient ways of approach, although with regard to the inner and second lines of defence, it seems highly probable that the moderns took advantage of openings already existing towards the east end. Whether or not the trackway down the slope, that joins the present road from the storehouse, is an ancient way, may be questioned. I should be disposed to think that, after clearing the second line a sudden turn was made to the eastward, and that the principal way was below the steep rock, near an excavation that seems to have been either a well or an old working for copper, and across the isthmus at the head of Porth Cynfor, which is, as before stated, strongly defended by mound and fosse at this the only really accessible point, in times when the tract of lowland all the way to the head of Porth Llanlliana must have been covered with water. I do not think that the sea, even at high tide, ran up this marsh during the period when the Dinas was occupied, for the bottom, where cut into by a ditch, shows a depth of peat but no shingle. The author, whose account I translated at the beginning of this paper, supposes the depression at the east end of the inner line of defence to have been officers' quarters, but

it seems to me more likely that the foundations are those of a kind of return wall protecting the entrance, which undoubtedly existed here in connection with a pathway leading down to the shore. A similar arrangement, though more symmetrical, and on a smaller scale is to be seen at Lligwy.¹ After crossing the isthmus the road probably followed a course identical with that of the lane up towards some copper-mining buildings on the hill-side, and so into the old line of road that goes westward from a farm named Ty Fadyn. The authors before quoted speak of its continuation to Aberffraw, and say "that along it couriers were sent when anything of importance happened;" also, "that a tower was raised on a bank near the spot now called Bryn Llewelyn where watchmen were on the look out day and night." One thing is tolerably certain, that communication existed between the Dinas and a post of observation on the top of a hill above Rhosbeirio, called Morawdd, or, as it is put down on the Ordnance map, Morwydd Ymrawyr, where there are to be seen remains of an artificial mound, which was again connected with the two camps below, about to be described, the nearest being only 220 yards distant. The traces of a "paved road", before alluded to, are still to be met with at Cemmaes Fawr and Pant Heilyn, its intervening course probably falling in with the line of the present Cemmaes road at the turning near Pen y garn, following it as far as Taihên, where, after crossing the road to Llanfechell it went along what is now an old lane going up the west side of the hill, and continued down Pant Heilyn, over Dyffryn Llifad, and on in the direction of Clegyrogl Blâs, after passing which it fell in with the course of the road from Llanfechell towards Pen y garnedd; traces are to be seen at points abreast of Panty Gist and Case Clock; near the former place, it goes within a furlong of Bryn-du, famous for the discovery in 1871 of three copper cakes, two of which were stamped with the characters IVL.S. They were

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 1867, p. 50 seq.

purchased, from the finder, by T. F. Evans, Esq., of Mona Lodge, Amlwch, and form the text of a most interesting article by him in the *Journal* of the Archæological Institute, afterwards reproduced in *Iron*.

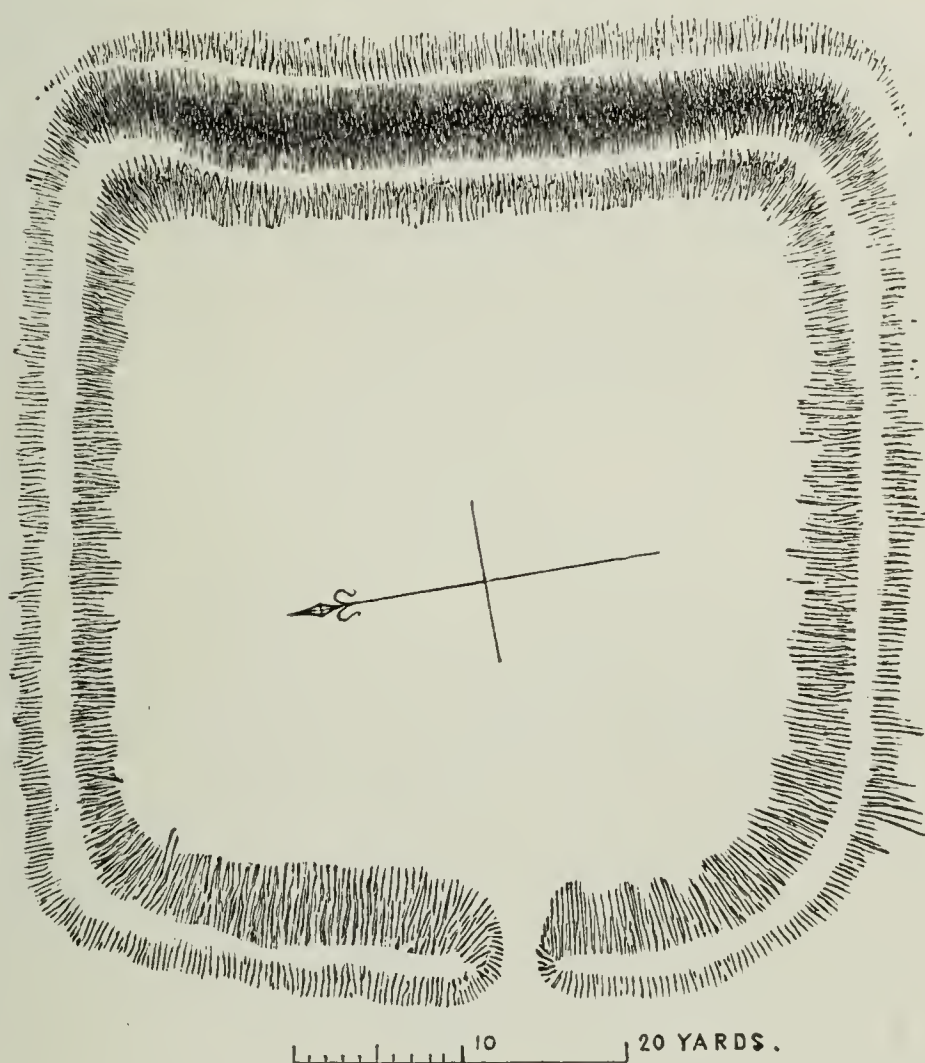
With respect to the allegation contained in *Amlwch and its Copper-Mines*, and referred to again in *Hanes Sir Fôn* (History of Anglesey), that “it was at this place” (Dinas) “the Romans invaded Anglesey”, I need scarcely refer the reader to Tacitus’ account of the entrance of the legions into the island, which so unmistakably points out their passage of the Menai at the shallows between Llanfair Isgaer on the Caernarvonshire and Porthamel on the Anglesey side of the Strait. Another assertion in the same works is more probable, viz., that “the last battle of the Druids was fought here”; for if we believe the received account that they (the Druids) finally retired to the Isle of Man, this would be about their last standpoint in Mona. That the “Dinas”, like Bwrdd Arthur, Lligwy, and many other originally British fortresses, was occupied by the Romans, there can be but little doubt, as it would be convenient for the protection of those mining operations which there is tolerably conclusive evidence to show were carried on in this immediate neighbourhood, along the course of two cupriferous lodes,—one opening up close to the before named fault, at Porth Cynfor, and running thence to the south-east for a length of two furlongs; the other starting from the same fault, half a mile further inland, and ending at Porth Ogo Gyfwr, on the shore, near Llanbadrig Church. Although, however, the Romans may have held this post, it is not likely they would neglect so convenient a bay as that of Cemmaes, close at hand, on the shores of which one would have expected to find something like a permanent station; but none such is to be seen. This is the more remarkable inasmuch as there is a well defined paved Roman road, of the usual Anglesey type, to be traced from a point a little to the south of the village (Cemmaes), passing through Llanfechell, after which

it bears somewhat to the right, and goes over Mynydd Mechell, in the direction of Llanfflewyn, near which part of its course there was a discovery, as Pennant says, in his time, of "three golden bracelets and a golden bulla in high preservation".¹

This well marked road, with its connections, will form the subject of some future remarks, and I shall now confine myself to the description of the survivor of the two camps before mentioned, on the south-west side of Morwydd Ymrawyr. They are alluded to in *Cymru Hanesyddol* (translation) as "being supposed by many to be British or Saxon defences; but their form disproves this, as they are square or rectangular, and it is well known to those skilled in such matters that the Romans alone made their camps in such fashion". The one on Pentre Heilyn land has been denuded of all the materials that formed it, but a faint outline of the enclosure may still be traced. Both are marked on the Ordnance Map as "Trenches", and were visited by members of our Association during the Holyhead Meeting. The destroyed one was the smaller of the two, and more rounded at the corners. They are about a furlong apart, having a slight valley, Dyffryn Llifad, between them. The larger camp, which has one side tolerably well preserved, is, as may be seen by a reference to the accompanying plan, rectangular, excepting at the south-west corner, which is somewhat rounded, the curve commencing immediately to the south-east of the entrance. In this respect, and as to size, it bears a marked resemblance to the enclosure at Caerleb.² The work consists, at present, of an area of 50 yards square (excepting the south-west corner), enclosed by an earthwork 4 yards broad, and 4 feet above the level of the ground inside, at the east end, where it is best preserved; also 6 feet above the ditch, which is there 12 feet broad at the bottom. A good deal of soil seems to have been thrown out to the eastern or outer side of

¹ See *Tours in Wales*, vol. iii, p. 71.

² Figured and described in *Arch. Camb.*, 1866, pp. 209-14.



CAMP, MORWYDD YMRAWYR, ANGLESEY.

the ditch, so that, perhaps, there may originally have been a second earthwork and ditch, of which, however (with the above exception, which may, after all, have resulted from the clearing out of the ditch in modern times), there are no indications now remaining. In fact, it is surprising that any traces are left, the ground having been frequently ploughed up; and the preservation of the eastern side is entirely owing to the ditch being found useful as a reservoir for the drink-supply of cattle in this "dry and thirsty land".

One point to be noted in regard to these entrenchments is that they are upon the *side* of a hill; but such a position may have been chosen with a view to obtain shelter from north-west and north-east winds, which are terribly cutting at this end of the island. Moreover, in one case the hill commanding the camp was evidently occupied by a defensive and out-looking work in connection with it; for such I consider are the remains on the summit of Morwydd Ymrawyr, marked "Tumulus" on the Ordnance Map. This bears north-north-east from the camp, being distant about 220 yards. It is composed entirely of earth, and the circumference is 60 yards. Most extensive is the prospect from hence, especially in the direction of the sea, including in its range the whole coast from Y Garn, Llanfair-yng-hornwy, on the left, to Mynydd Eilian on the right, with all those intervening shore-points that may have been useful to, and occupied by, the conquerors of the soil and workers of the mines; chief of all, and bearing a little to the east of north, two miles and a half off, the Dinas described in the first part of this memoir. In clear weather the Isle of Man, distant forty miles or so, is plainly visible.

It should be mentioned that within half a mile, at Rhosbeirio, "a burial-place was brought to light in the farmyard. It measured $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in each direction, and was covered by one large flagstone, the bottom and sides being formed of several flat slabs. Within this

cist lay human bones and the urn.... 8 inches in height; the circumference, at the mouth, is about 11 inches.”¹

All accounts I have met with seem to agree in fixing upon this neighbourhood, and, indeed, all the space between it and Mynydd Eilian, as the scene of some great conflict, in confirmation of which are cited many of the names of places, as for instance the small brook *Llifad*, said to have then run with blood (llifo to be flooded, gwaed blood); *Dymchwel* (overthrow) the name of a farm near at hand; while towards Amlwch are to be met with the following suggestive names, *Y Gadfa* and *Bo gadfa* (place of the camp); *Ceryg y Llefain* (stones of crying out); *Rhyd y galanastra* (ford of massacre); *Rhyd gwaed gwyr* (ford of the blood of men); *Pen bod ail Ffrae* (hill of the renewed fray); *Gware-dog* (place of escape); *Carreg y Gad* (rock of the host); and many others. I make no doubt but that the fine Maenhir, 13 feet high, on the land of Plas Bodewryd, marks the spot where some mighty man of valour, a hero of old, fell, and was buried.

W. WYNN WILLIAMS.

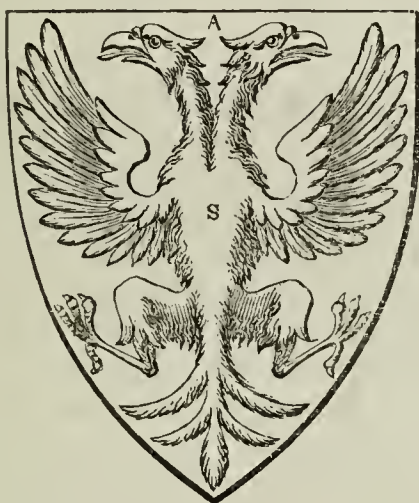
Bodewryd, Feb. 1876.

¹ See *Ancient Interments*, etc., by the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., in *Arch. Camb.*, 1868, p. 271, fig. 31.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 33.)



LLWYN Y MAEN IN THE LORDSHIP OF OSWESTRY.

(Harl. MSS. 1969, 1971, fo. 193.)

HEDD MOELWYNOG, lord of Uwch Aled in the Cantref of Rhufoniog, and chief of one of the Fifteen Noble Tribes of Gwynedd. He lived at Llys Maes yr Henllys in the parish of Llangernyw in Uwch Aled, and bore *sable*, a Hart at gaze *argent*, attired *or*

Gwrgi ab Hedd Moelwynog

Asseth... d. of Rhadvach ab Dniwg ab Rhys ab Edryd ab Enathan ab
ab Iasseth ab Carwed ab Marchudd, lord of Uwch Dulas. *Gules*, a
Gwrgi Saracen's head erased at the shoulders, wreathed *argent* and *sable*

Rhadvach, .. d. of Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial and
circa 1202 Ystrad Alun. Y Gwion had a younger brother, Caswallawn,
lord of Llys y Cil in Ial, whose son Iorwerth was one of the
witnesses to a grant of lands by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd
Maelor to the Abbey of Valle Crucis in 1202. See Ial

Y Gwion=Eva, d. of Ednyfed ab Gruffydd ab Meurig ab Elyn-
hayarn

Bleddyn=Dyddgu, d. of Cynwrig ab Llywarch ab Heilin ab Tyfyd ab
Tangno ab Ystrwyth ab Marchwystl ab Marchweithian, lord of
Is Aled. *Gules*, a lion rampant *argent*

Bleddyn Fychan=Angharad, d. of Meredydd Ddu of Anglesey

Bleddyn=Llwyd=Generus, d. of Hwfa ab Iorwerth of Hafod y Wern in the parish of Wrexham, ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg. *Sable*, three lions passant in pale *argent*, for Hwfa ab Iorwerth. Generus was the relict of Goronwy Fychan ab Goronwy, son of Ednyfed Fychan, minister to Prince Llewelyn the Great, and probably to his son David, for his name appears as one of the arbitrators in a convention between Henry III and David Prince of North Wales, dated at Gloucester on the next Tuesday before the Feast of St. Dunstan, 24th Henry III (A.D. 1240). Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 81.

Meurig Llwyd, "who, finding himself and his tenants much oppressed by the English laws, did kill one of the judges, and hang divers other officers on oak trees in Uwch Dulas; on which account his lands and inheritance in Rhufoniog escheated to the crown, and so still remain, for the most part, to this day, and are known by the name of Tir Meurig Llwyd; whereupon he withdrew for his safety to the sanctuary of Halston, and then put himself under the protection of John Fitz-Alan, lord of Oswestry and Clun, and afterwards Earl of Arundel;¹ and was made captain over a number of soldiers gathered in the marches of Wales. With these he is said to have gone to the Continent, and for certain services rendered in battle he was rewarded by the Emperor of Germany with a new coat of arms, viz., *argent*, an eagle displayed with two necks *sable*²

=Annesta, d. and heir of Ieuaf Fychan of Llwyn y Maen, Constable of Knockyn Castle, second son of Ieuaf of Llwyn y Maen, Constable of Knockyn Castle, son and heir of Cuhelyn of Llwyn y Maen and Lloran; which last place, which is in the parish of Llansilin, in Cynllaith, he rebuilt in A.D. 1233. (See *Arch. Camb.*, July, 1873, pp. 249, 250.) 1. Party per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant countercharged; 2, *argent*, a chevron *gules* inter three pheons pointed to the centre *sable*; 3, *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*; 4, *gules*, three chevronells *argent*; 5, *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, crowned *or*; 6, *or*, a lion rampant *gules* in a border indented *sable*;

7, *vert*, a boar *or*

Gruffydd Fychan=Deilu, d. of Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Kyffin of Moeliwrch of Llwyn y Maen and Llanfordaf and Lloran Uchaf, son and heir of Madog Goch of Lloran, eldest son of Ieuaf ab Cuhelyn of Llwyn y Maen and Lloran, and Constable of Knockyn Castle. Party per fess *sable* and *argent*, a lion rampant countercharged

¹ Harl. MS. 2288. This John Fitz-Alan was the son of John Fitz-Alan, Baron of Clun or Colynwy, and Isabel his wife, daughter of William de Albini, second Earl of Arundel, and sister and heir of Hugh, last Earl. He married Maude, daughter of Roesse de Verdun, and relict of Madog ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys Fadog, with whom he acquired the lordship of Oswestry. He died 52nd Henry III, A.D. 1268. (Banks's *Extinct Baronage*.)

² Harl. MS. 2288.

Madog Lloyd of Llwyn=... d. of David Lloyd ab Ieuan ab Madog ab Cad-
y Maen and Llanfordaf | wgan Wenwys. *Sable*, three horses' heads erased
argent

Meredydd of=	Gwenhwyfar, d. and coheir of Howel ab Ieuan	Tomlyn=
Llwyn y	ab Iorwerth ab Einion Gethin of Glasgoed, ab	Lloyd
Maen and	Iorwerth ab Cadwgan ab Rhiwallon ab Bleddyn	of
Llanfordaf	ab Cynfyn. See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , Jan. 1874, p. 27	Oswestry

John Lloyd of Oswestry=

1st coheir	2nd coheir
Gwen, ux. David Lloyd of the Bryn, in the parish of Hanmer, ab Ienkyn Lloyd ab David Lloyd ab Madog Lloyd ab Gruffydd of Maelor Saesneg, second son of Iorwerth Foel, lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy.	... ux. John ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd, second son of Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor.

Meredydd Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen and Llanfordaf, had issue, by his wife Gwenhwyfar, besides two daughters, Annesta ux. Richard Trevor, third son of Iorwerth (or Edward) ab David ab Ednyfed Gam, and Margaret ux. Gruffydd Hanmer of Y Ffens in the parish of Hanmer in Maelor Saesneg, a son and heir,

Robert Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen and Llanfordaf, who died 10th September, 1498. He married Margaret, daughter of Jenkyn Kynaston ab Gruffydd Kynaston of Stokes near Ellesmere, by whom he had issue, Richard Lloyd, of whom presently ; and David Lloyd, the father of Reignallt, who by Catherine his wife, daughter of John ab Ieuan ab Rhys of Cynllwyd in Penllyn, son of Ieuan¹ ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, had an only daughter and heiress, Lowry, who married John Tanad.

Richard Lloyd, the eldest son, had Llwyn y Maen and Llanfordaf, and died 8th September, A.D. 1508. He married Margaret, Arglwyddes y Fantell a'r Fodrwy (Lady of the Mantle and Ring) daughter of John Edward Hen of Plas Newydd in the parish of Chirk, receiver of Chirkland in the reign of Henry VII, descended from Tudor Trevor, by whom he had issue an

¹ His effigy in Llanuwchllyn Church bears the inscription, "Hic jacet Johanes ap G...t ap Madoc Iorweth (*sic*) cuius an'me p...etur Deus. Amen. Anno D'ni MCCCCLXX."—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

elder son, John Lloyd, who was living 14th November, 1544, upon whom he settled Llanfordaf; Edward Lloyd, upon whom he settled Llwyn y Maen; and a daughter Gwenhwyfar, who married David Lloyd ab Elissau, of Allt Llwyn Dragon, now called Plâs yn Iâl.

The second son, Edward Lloyd, had Llwyn y Maen. He was Constable of Oswestry Castle, and captain under either Thomas Fitz Alan, twelfth Earl of Arundel, who died 16th Henry VIII (1525), or his son William, the thirteenth earl, who died the 35th Henry VIII, 1543. His will was dated 14th November, and proved 16th December, 1544. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Stanney of Oswestry, by whom he had issue, three sons and six daughters.

1. Richard Lloyd, of whom presently.

2. John Lloyd of Whittington, whose will was proved 6th January, 45th Elizabeth. He married Eleanor, daughter of John ab Rhys ab Thomas ab Rhys ab Maurice ab Ieuan Goch, and was ancestor of the Lloyds of Drenewydd. Edward Lloyd of Drenewydd, the Shropshire historian, whose valuable collections were at Halston and are now preserved at Hawkstone, was buried at Whittington, 5th November, 1715. His next brother, Charles, who died in January, 1749-50, succeeded him, and had by his second wife, Anabella Kingston of Cirencester, who died 1728, an only child, Anabella, who was the third wife of Richard Williams of Penbedw, Esq., M.P. for Flint, youngest brother of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, the third baronet of that house. Drenewydd was sold about the year 1830, by their granddaughter, Anabella Williams of Penbedw, and her nephew, W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq., upon whom it was entailed, to the late W. Ormsby Gore of Brogyntyn, Esq., M.P.¹

3. Hugh Lloyd. He married Gwen, third daughter and coheiress of David Lloyd of Blaen Iâl, in the parish of Bryn Eglwys, descended from Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl and Ystrad Alun, by which marriage he became

¹ *Bye-Gones*, March 11, 1874. Signed "W."

possessed of the Blaen Iâl estate, which still belongs to his heir and representative, the present Mrs. Townsend Mainwaring of Gallt Faenan and Blaen Iâl. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Oct., 1875. 1, Margaret ux. Edward Kynaston of Hordley ; 2, Jane ux. Richard Trevor ab Thomas Trevor of Treflech ; 3, Eleanor ux. Thomas Evans of Aston and Oswestry, Attorney-General for the Court of the Marches. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1873, p. 248 ; 4, Jannette, ux. 1st, Edward Southwarth, and 2nd, Francis Gunter of London ; 5, Fluns ux. John ab Edward ab Hugh ab Thomas Muckelston ; 6, Jane ux. Walter Williams, Master of Llandain.

Richard Lloyd, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Llwyn y Maen. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tarbock *alias* Smith of Oswestry, by whom he had issue, two sons, Edward and Richard, and three daughters : 1, Elizabeth ux. David Lloyd ab William, ab David Lloyd of Llanrhaidr in Mochnant, descended from Rhirid Flaidd ; 2, Margaret, ux. Maurice Lloyd ab Thomas Lloyd ab Llewelyn of Rhiwlas in Cynllaith, descended from Bleddyn ab Cynfyn ; and 3, Susan ux. John Jennings.

The eldest son, Edward Lloyd, had Llwyn y Maen, and married Joan, daughter of Daniel Neems, by whom he had besides a daughter, Jane, wife of Edward Balueley of Chester, a son and heir,

Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, who was living in 1599. He was a colonel in the Royal Army, and Governor of Oswestry Castle, he was father of—

Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, who was a captain in the Royal Army, and died 13th Feb., 1662. He married Mary, only daughter and heiress of Edward Lloyd of Ebnall, in the lordship of Whittington, descended from Owain Brogyntyn, by whom he had a son and heir, Richard Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, who married, in 1671, a lady who died 4th August, 1675, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen, who died 10th January, 1686, aged 64. He married Elizabeth, daughter of She died in May, 1697.

LLANFORDAF IN THE LORDSHIP OF OSWESTRY.

Harl. MSS. 1969, 1971.

John Lloyd of Llanfordaf, living 14th Nov., 1544, eldest son of=
 Richard Lloyd ab Robert Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen and Llandfordaf |

1		2		3		4
John Lloyd of Llanfordaf, 1588	= Margaret, d. of Roger Kynaston of Norton, ab Humphrey Kynaston ab Sir Roger Kynaston, Knt.	Thomas Lloyd of Oswestry	= Dowse, d. & heir of John Vaughan of Oswestry	Rowland Lloyd	= John Lloyd	Robert Lloyd
		John Lloyd				
		1	2	1	2	
		Owain	Edward	Eleanor	Dorothy	
		John Lloyd	Robert Lloyd	Edward Lloyd		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dowse, ux. John Kyffin of Glasgoed in the commot of Cynllaith.	Margaret, ux. Maurice Lloyd ab Lewis of Moelfre in Llansilin, ab David Lloyd of Bodlith, ab Gethin ab Madog Kyffin.	Eleanor, ux. Richard Stands, vicar of Oswestry	Jannette, ux. Wm. Goch of Oswestry	Jane, ux. Richard Blackway of Oswestry	Catherine, ux. Richard Evans of Oswestry	... ux. Edward Rhys Wynn of Llan Dy Rllais (?)

In 1643, Colonel Lloyd of Llanfordaf, headed a force at Oswestry strong enough to command that important pass.¹

Edward Lloyd of Llanfordaf, Esq., died February 13th, 1662, and was buried in the Llanfordaf vault, in the north chancel of Oswestry church, with this inscription on a flat stone :

“Temporibus diris pietas legique Deoque
 Immota hac terra jam translata jacet.

One who durst be loyal, just, and wise,
 When all were out of countenance, here lies.”

He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Trevor of Bryn Cunallt, Knt. She died 15th December, 1661, and was buried in the Llanfordaf vault, with this inscription on a flat stone :

¹ *Civil Wars in Wales*, vol. i, p. 139.

“ Who bore her sex with peril of her life,
 A loyal subject and a loving wife :
 Her God and king restored, her heart ran o’er
 More than brimful with joy could hold no more.”

By this lady, Edward Lloyd had three children, of whom the eldest son and heir, Edward Lloyd, sold Llanfordaf to the Right Hon. Sir William Williams of Glasgoed, Bart., in 1675. This Edward Lloyd died without legitimate issue, but left an illegitimate son, Edward Llwyd, the Welsh antiquary.

CORRIGENDA.

- P. 226, top line, *for* Belyn of Cop’r Goleuni *read* Belyn of Nercwys.
 „ 227, *for* after his mother’s first husband *read* after his mother’s father. (1875.)
 „ 228, *for* Owain Gwynedd *read* Howel Gwynedd. This Howel Gwynedd was beheaded by the inhabitants of the town of Flint, upon a hill called Moel y Gaer. (Harl. MS. 1969.)
 „ 231, *for* Corrias *read* Conias.
 „ 232, *for* Owain Lloyd of Llwyn Ynn *read* Owain Lloyd of Llwyn Owain. John ab Robert ab Harri was of Hob Owain. (Harl. MS. 1969.) July, 1875.
 „ 331 (1875). The arms of the Trevors of Plas Teg are those of Tudor Trevor without the border.
 „ 337. The shield of Sanddef Hardd, and not that of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, should have been inserted for Plas y Bold.

LLEWELYN EURDORCHOG.—Besides the descendants of this chieftain, enumerated in the account of the lordship of Iâl, I find three other families descended from him through the line of Trahaiarn, Lord of Garthmael, viz., the Maurices of Ucheldref in Bettws, in the parish of Aber Rhiw in the lordship of Cydewain; the Humphreyses of Ty’n Calch in Aber Rhiw, and Richard of Llanidloes, son of Gruffydd ab John ab Hugh ab Llewelyn ab Iorwerth ab Gwgan ab Trahairn Lord of Garthmael. Richard married Catherine, daughter of Gruffydd ab Maurice y Glyn, by whom he had a son, Gruffydd, and a daughter, Janet. *Harl. MS.*, 1973.

TREVALUN.—Jenkyn ab David ab Gruffydd, married Angharad, eldest daughter and coheiress of Ieuan ab

Einion ab Iolyn ab Iorwerth of Bwras or Borasham, fourth son of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd ab Cadwgan, Lord of Eyton, Erlys, and Bwras. *Ermine* a lion rampant *azure*. The mother of Angharad was Lucy, daughter and coheir of Y Batto ab Madog of Trevalun, descended from Eunydd, Lord of Trevalun. Arms, 1. *Azure*, a lion salient *or*. 2. *Argent* a chevron inter three boars' heads couped *sable*. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, Maelor Cymraeg, p. 145; and Llanestyn, *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October, 1875.

V. CANTREF Y BARWN.

This cantref contains the commots of 1, Glyndyfrdwy; 2, Dinmael; and 3, Edeyrnion.



I. GLYNDYFRDWY.

This commot or lordship contains the parishes of Llan Sant Ffraid, Gwyddelwern, Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, part of the parish of Llanfihangel Glyn Myvyr, that part of the parish of Corwen or Corfaen, which contains the townships of Rhagad, Bonwm, Carrog, Tir Llannerch, Bodorlas, Hendref Forfudd, and Mwstwr, and the township of Gwnodl, in the parish of Llangar.

Owain Glyndwr, the sixth Baron of Glyndyfrdwy, and Lord of Cynllaith Owain, was born in the township of Carrog, 20th September, A.D. 1349. The British bard, Iolo Goch, describes the chieftain's residence here

as equal in extent to Westminster Abbey. A clump of fir trees on a mound marks the spot where the watch-tower stood. One half of the township of Mwstwr was given by Prince Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor to the Abbey of Valle Crucis, in A.D. 1200 ; it adjoins the township of Feifod in Nanheudwy, some part of which the Prince gave to the Abbey in A.D. 1202.

The Nant Morwynion rises in Cyn y Brain, and passing by Blaen Ial, and the townships of Hendref Forfudd and Bodorlas, empties itself into the Dee a little above the village of Llan Sant Ffraid.

The Barony of Glyndyfrdwy is bounded on the south by the Berwyn Mountains. Moel Ferna, one of the hills of this range, rises to the height of 2,070 feet above the level of the sea. The river Ceiriog rises on the southern side of Moel Ferna, near Bwlch Cynwyd.

LLAN SANT FFRAID.

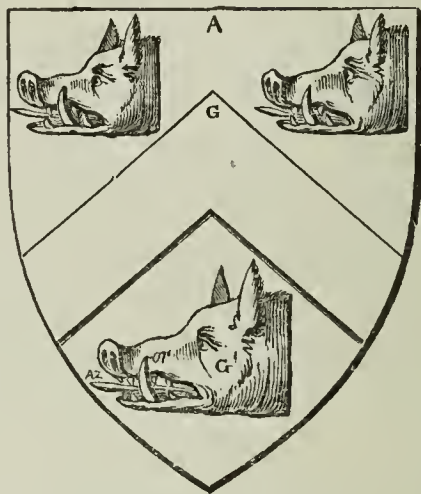
This parish contains the township of Tref Llan Sant Ffraid. In the village is a small room called the “Car-chardy Owain Glyndwr”, where it is said that that chieftain confined his captives. The church is dedicated to the Irish St. Bridget, and the festival is kept February 1st.

Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys Fadog, who reigned from A.D. 1159 to A.D. 1190, gave five portions of land, “yn gynwys”, viz., Tref Llan Sant Ffraid in Glyndyfrdwy, to Iorwerth ab Cadifor, for sixty pence *per annum*, besides service and “Ebedyw”, for joining him against Owain Brogyntyn. This Iorwerth was an excellent and just nobleman in Edeyrnion before Owain Brogyntyn came there.¹ His patrimonial estate was in the Manor of Cil Hendref in Dudleston ;² his father, Cadifor of Cil Hendref, was the second son of Iddon, Lord of Dudleston, who bore *argent* a chevron inter three boars’ heads coupéd *gules*, armed and langued

¹ Owain Brogyntyn became lord of Edeyrnion in 1202.

² Cae Cyriog MS.

azure. The pedigree of his descendants in this township is as follows :¹



TREF LLAN SANT FFRAID.

Twna ab Llewelyn Goch ab Ednyfed ab David ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth=
Fychan ab Iorwerth Llwyd ab Iorwerth ab Cadifor ab Iddon, lord of
Dudleston, third son of Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Nanheudwy, etc.
See *Arch. Camb.*, July, 1873, pp. 255-6

David=Gwenllian, d. and coheiress of Edward ab John ab Howel ab Einion
Goch of Dudleston, ab David Goch ab Iorwerth ab Cynwrig ab
Heilin of Pentref Heilin, eldest son of Trahaiarn ab Iddon, lord of
Dudleston. See *Cil Hendref*, *Arch. Camb.*, July, 1874, p. 194

John=Gwerfyl, d. of John ab Meredydd ab Ieuan Gethyn of Rhiwlas
Uwch y Foel, in the parish of Llansilin in Cynllaith.
See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1874, p. 26

Edward, 1592=Gwenhwyfar, d. of Rhys ab David ab Iolyn, of Blaen Ial in Bryn
Eglwys, ab Ieuan ab David ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Cadwgan ab
Gwilym ab Ithel ab Y Gwion Gam ab Ieuf ab Hwfa ab Ithel
Felyn, lord of Ial and Ystrad Alun. Her mother was Margaret,
daughter of Richard ab Elissau of Maerdu in Gwyddelwern.
See Ial, *Arch. Camb.*, Jan., and Blaen Ial, Oct. 1875

John=Mary, d. of Hugh ab William of Edeyrnion

Humphrey, 1620=

Mary, heiress of Tref Llan Sant Ffraid.

GWYDDELWERN.

The lordship of Gwyddelwern was given by Gruffydd Fychan, fifth baron of Glyndyfrdwy, of the English

¹ Cae Cyriog MS. ; Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 129.

creation, to his second son, Tudor, who was styled Lord of Gwyddelwern. He married Maude, daughter and heiress of Ieuaf ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trefor in Nanheudwy, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress named Lowry, who married first, Robin ab Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos, who bore *argent* a griffon passant *gules*, by whom she had a son named David, who was ancestor of the Lloyds of Plas yn Ddol Edeyrn in the parish of Corwen. She married, secondly, Gruffydd ab Einion of Cors y Gedol, who bore *ermine* a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or*, for difference, by whom she had a second son named Elissau, who was Baron of Gwyddelwern. Elissau married Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Ienkyn of Allt Llwyn Dragon (now called Plas yn Iâl), in the township of Bodanwydog in Iâl, who was one of the sons of Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd Llwyd of Bodidris yn Iâl, by whom, besides other issue, he had a third son named Richard, who was settled at Maerdu in Gwyddelwern, and married Gwen, sister of Owain ab Thomas of Gwnodl, by whom he was father of William Wynn of Hescyn Gaenog in Gwyddelwern, who was the father of William Lloyd of Maerdu.

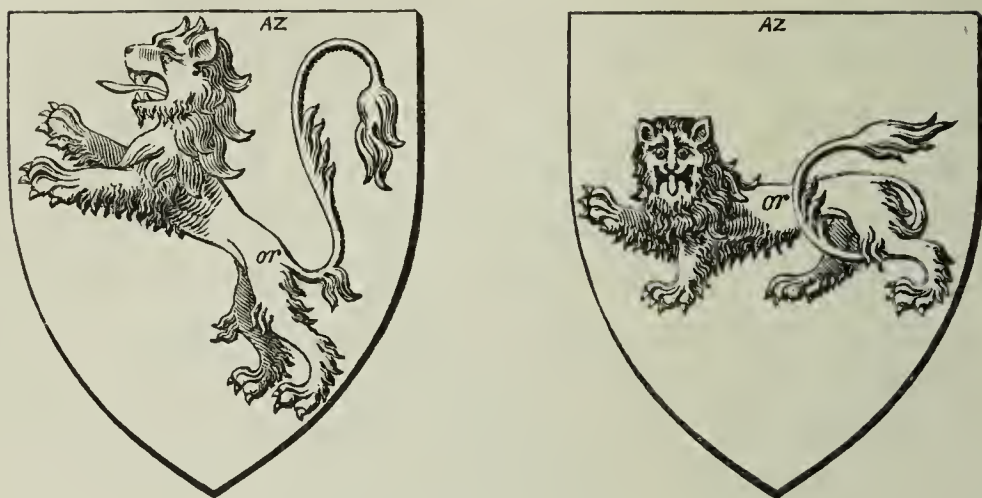
The parish of Gwyddelwern is divided into three parts, viz., Cwm, Uwch Afon, and Uwch Mynydd, and was formerly in the manors of Ucheldref and Rug.

Cwm, contains the townships of Maes Gamedd, Maes Gwyn, Bonwm, and Tref Bach, Meiarth and Aelhaiarn. This last township was anciently an independent parish.

Uwch Afon, contains the townships of Persaethydd, Bodheulog, Cynwyd Fawr and Cynwyd Fechan.

Uwch Mynydd contains the townships of Clegyr and Bod yn Foel.

The church is dedicated to St. Beuno, by whom it is said to have been founded, and the festival is kept on April the 21st. Near it are Gwern Beuno and Ffynnon Beuno, from whence the water for baptism was brought.



UCHELDREF AND AELHAIARN.

These two manors formerly belonged to Llewelyn ab Dolffyn ab Llewelyn Eurdorchog Lord of Iâl. The manor of Ucheldref, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, consists of sixteen farms, and very extensive moors, affording good grouse shooting. Llewelyn ab Dolffyn was lord of seven manors, viz., 1, Aelhaiarn ; 2, Llygadog in Gwyddelwern ; 3, Ucheldref ; 4, Garth Haiarn ; 5, Llandderfel¹ in the commot of Is Meloch in Penllyn ; 6, Caer Gelor ; and 7, Y Saeth Marchog, in the parish of Derwen or Derwen Anial in the commot of Coleigion, in the cantref of Dyffryn Clwyd. He had an only daughter and heiress named Efa, who married Eunydd ab Gwernwy, Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, the townships of Tref Alun and Y Groesffordd in Maelor Gymraeg, and those of Lleprog Fawr, Lleprog Fechan, and Trefnant y Rhiw in Tegeingl, whose arms were *azure* a lion salient *or* (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, April, 1874, p. 143). By this alliance, Efa had issue, besides a daughter named Heunydd, the consort of Maredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys, two sons ; 1, Ithel ab Eunydd, Lord of Trefalun, Y Groesffordd,² and Lleprog Fawr, Lleprog Fechan, and Trefnant y Rhiw in Tegeingl ; and 2, Heilin ab Eunydd.

¹ Llandderfel church was the place where the descendants of Heilin ab Eunydd were interred. (Cae Cyriog MS.)

² Trefalun and Y Groesffordd are two of the four townships of the manor of Burton in the lordship of Maelor Gymraeg ; the other two townships are those of Gwersyllt and Burton, or Morton.

Heilin ab Eunydd, who was styled Lord of Dyffryn Clwyd,¹ had the seven manors that belonged to his mother,² and the title and the seven manors in Dyffryn Clwyd which belonged to his father Eunydd, who inherited them from his mother Gwenllian, the daughter and heiress of Rhys ab Marchan, who bore *azure*, a fess *or* inter three horses' heads erased *argent*. From his father, Marchan, the Coed Marchan rocks take their name. Rhys ab Marchan was lord of seven manors in Ruthinland, viz., Y Groes Lwyd and Tref Pen y Coed, in the parish of Llanfwrog in Coleigion; Pant Meugan in Llanrhudd,³ and Y Fynechtyd, both in the same commot; and three others. Heilin and his descendants have their seats and sepulchres in Llandderfel and Derwen Ynial or Anial. Heilin ab Eunydd married Margaret, daughter of Madog ab Cadwgan, lord of Nannau, by whom he had, besides other issue, a son named Ithel, who had Llanaelhaiarn and lands in Derwen Ynial; and a son named Iorwerth, the father of Iorwerth Saeth Marchog, who had that manor, and bore *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*, in a dexter canton of the second, a pheon pointed upwards *gules*.⁴ Iorwerth Saeth Marchog was one of the witnesses to the grant of the land of "Esgyngainog", in the parish of Gwyddelwern, from Meredydd ab Howel, lord of Edeyrnion, to the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella, in A.D. 1176; one of the witnesses also to the grant of the land of "Llecheudin" by Elissau ab Madog, lord of Edeyrnion, to the same Abbey in A.D. 1183; and one of the witnesses also of the grant of the land called "Gwyddelwern", by the Lord Elissau, to the said Abbey in A.D. 1198.⁵ The descendants of Iorwerth Saeth Marchog, as far as I have been able to trace them out, are as fol-

¹ The lordship of Dyffryn Clwyd contains the commots of Coleigion, Llanerch, and Dogfeilin.

² Cae Cyriog MS.

³ The church of Llanrhudd is dedicated to St. Meugan.

⁴ Golden Grove MS.; Owen's *British Remains*.

⁵ *Mont. Coll.*, vol. iv, pp. 20, 24, 30.

low.¹ Saeth Marchog, or Bryn Saeth Marchog, now belongs to Jesus College, Oxford.

Iorwerth Saeth Marchog==

Ieuan of Bettws y Coed==

Gruffydd==

Gruffydd Bwll==

Robin==

Margaret, ux. Einion ab
Ieufaf Ddu ab Gruffydd.

The manor of Ucheldref subsequently became the property (probably by purchase) of Peter Meurig, Esq., son of Edmund Meurig, Archdeacon of Meirionedd in 1560, Chancellor of Bangor, and vicar of Corwen. The pedigree of this family is as follows :

MEYRICK OF UCHELDREF.

Meurig ab Llewelyn, of Bodorgan in Mon, ab Heilin ab Einion Sais of==
Bodorgan, ab David ab Iorwerth ab Tudor ab Madog ab Samuel ab Cada-
fael² yr Ynad, lord of Cydewen and Judge of the Courts of Powys, then
held at Castell Dinas Bran. *Sable*, on a chevron inter three rugged sticks
enflamed *or*, a fleur-de-lys *azure* inter two Cornish choughs ppr.

Meurig was one of the guard to Henry VIII

Edmond ab Meurig, Archdeacon of== Merioneth about 1560, Prebendary Elizabeth, d. of William ab Gruffydd of Lichfield, Rector of Corwen, and ab Thomas ab Robin of Cochwillan. Chancellor of Bangor, ob. 1605 <i>Gules</i> , a chevron <i>ermine</i> inter three Englishmen's heads in profile, couped ppr.

Peter Meurig of Ucheldref, ob. 9th Nov., 1630,== aged 66, and was buried on the 15th of the Lowri, d. of Lewys Anwyl of same month at Ruthin. In Harl. MS. 2129 Park in Llanfrothen. <i>Vert</i> , is a copy of the inscription on his tombstone three eagles displayed in fess <i>or</i>

¹ Harl. MS. 1969.

² Cadafael married Arianwen, only daughter and heiress of Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn ab Iorwerth, lord of Cydewain, second son of Cadwgan ab Elystan Glodrydd, Prince of Fferlys. The mother of Arianwen was Jane, daughter of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, Prince of Powys. Cadafael must have lived, therefore, in the time of Gruffydd Maelor. See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1872, p. 295.

Edmond Meurig of Ucheldref, married at Llandderfel, 5th Feb., 1618-19		Grace, d. and eventual heiress of Cadwaladr ab Watkin of Garth Llwyd, ¹ in Llandderfel in Is Meloch. She died Aug., 1629, and was buried at Llandderfel		2nd =Janet, d. of John Vaughan of Cefn Bodig, and relict of Thos. Oliver of Bala. <i>Vert</i> , a chev. int. three wolves' heads erased <i>arg.</i>
Peter Meurig, bapt. 12 Feb., 1623-24	Ellen, bapt. 1625	Dorothy, bapt. 1626	Geley, bapt. 10 Aug., 1629	Edmund, bapt. 11 June, 1636
Margaret, ux. Morgan Lloyd of Crogen in the commot of Is Meloch in Penllyn		Elizabeth, ux. Ffoulk Prys		Catherine, ux. Roger Lloyd of Rhagad.

Of this family, Edmund Meyrick, of Ucheldref, was Member of Parliament for the county of Merioneth in 1660. Edmund Meyrick, of Ucheldref, was High Sheriff for the same county in 1681; and Robert Meyrick, of Ucheldref, in 1737. In 1793 William John Lenthall, of Ucheldref, was High Sheriff for Merionethshire.

Subsequently Ucheldref became the property of the Kyffins of Maenan Abbey. Sir Thomas Kyffin, the last heir male of this family, had a daughter and coheiress named Ermine, who married Richard Harri Kenrick, of Nantclwyd, Esq.



¹ Cadwaladr ab Watkin ab Edward ab John Wynn ab Ieuan ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Howel y Gadair of Cadair Benllyn, ab Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, lord of Penllyn. *Vert*, a chevron inter three wolves' heads erased *argent*. See the *Montgomeryshire Collections*, April, 1876.

MAERDU IN GWYDDELWERN.

Ieuan Foelfrych ab Iorwerth Fychan= ab Iorwerth Foel of Mynydd Mawr, ab Madog Fychan ab Madog ab Urien of Maen Gwynedd, ab Eginir ab Lles ab Idnerth Benfras, lord of Maesbrwg in the lordship of Oswestry	= Agnes, d. of Madog Goch, of Lloran Uchaf in Cynllaith, ab Ieuaf ab Cuhelyn ab Rhun ab Einion Efell, lord of Cynllaith. Party per fess <i>sable</i> and <i>argent</i> , a lion rampant countercharged
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3 Llew-== elyn Ieuan==	Gwenllian, d. of Gruffydd= ab Iorwerth Foel, lord of Plas y Dinas. <i>Argent</i> , a fess <i>gules</i> , fretty <i>or</i> , inter three fleurs-de-lys <i>sable</i>	1 Iorwerth==... d. of Gruffydd ab Goch of Iorwerth ab Einion Moch- Goch of Sonlli. <i>Er-</i> nant mine, a lion rampt. <i>sable</i>
William of== Llangar in Edeyrnion	Madog of Mochnant, ancestor of the Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd, and the Wynns of Aber Cynllaith	David, ancestor of the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwair in the parish of Rhiwfabon
	2 Ieuan of Caer Einion. ¹ <i>Argent</i> , a lion rampant and canton <i>sable</i> . Ancestor of the Owens of Woodhouse, Condover, Llyn- lloedd, and Bettws, in Cedewain ; the Wynns of Eunant ; the Griffiths of Broniarth ; and John Davies of Rhiwargor ²	
Elissau of Llangar==	Margaret, d. of Ieuan ab Richard	
Humphrey of Glan Alwen= in Llangar, and of Maerdu in Gwyddelwern	Eleanor, d. of Edward Lloyd of Llys Vassi, and Jane his wife, d. of Simon Thelwall of Plas y Ward. <i>Gules</i> , three pales <i>or</i> in a border of the second charged with eight ogresses	

¹ Ieuan of Caer Einion married Nesta, fourth daughter of Madog of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion, second son of Elissau, lord of Llangar, second son of Iorwerth ab Owain Brogyntyn, and sister and co-heiress of Llewelyn ab Madog, who became Bishop of St. Asaph in 1357, and died in 1375. *Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, debriused by a baton sinister *gules*. It is most likely that, in consequence of his marriage with Nesta, Ieuan changed his armorial bearings to *argent*, a lion rampant and canton *sable*.

² John Davies of Rhiwargor in the parish of Llanwddyn, in Mochnant, was the son of David ab Thomas ab Howel ab Meredydd of Rhiwargor, who was the son of Bedo ap Jenkyn ab Ieuan Caer Einion. He married Gwen, daughter of Sir Humphrey, M.A., vicar of Corwen, son of Ednyfed ab John Lloyd ab Thomas of Fairdref, ab Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osbern Wyddel of Cors y Gedol, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, who married Thomas Lloyd of Glanhavon in Mochnant, ab Gruffydd Lloyd ab Ieuan Gwyn ab Gruffydd Fychan ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Heilin ab Meurig of Mochnant, ab Ieuan,

William Humphries of Maerdu, captain in the army of Charles I, sold Glanalwen to his wife's bro- ther, Edmund Meyrick	=	Dorothy, d. of Peter Meurig, or Meyrick, of Ucheldref. <i>Sable</i> , on a chevron inter three rugged sticks inflamed <i>or</i> , a fleur- de-lys <i>azure</i> int. two Cornish choughs ppr.
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William Humphries of Maerdu	=	Jane, d. of Edward Wynne of Llangynhafal
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William Humphries of Maerdu, born 1666, ob. 7th Jan., 1718	=	Grace, d. and heiress of Robert Lloyd of Porth. <i>Ermine</i> , a saltier <i>gules</i> , a crescent <i>or</i> for difference.
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J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

(To be continued.)

A POEM OF GUTO 'R GLYN RELATING TO PENLEY
IN MAELOR.

The poem,¹ of which the following is an attempt at a metrical translation, is an encomium of Matthew Goch,² written by Guto'r Glyn, a poet who was a native of Llangollen, in the immediate neighbourhood of Valle Crucis Abbey, to the Abbot of which he addressed several remarkable poems. He lived probably throughout the greater part of the fifteenth century. From the internal evidence of the poem, it appears that it was composed with the view to engage his countrymen to raise a sum for the ransom of Sir Matthew, then a prisoner in France. It must, therefore, have been written in the early part of his life. Of his compositions, many of which are replete with humour, and are also of historical interest, about 120 are extant.

When in our day is known to fame,
 In Normanday, a hero's name,
 To Matthew will the boast belong,
 Yclep'd "The Red", by wine made strong,
 Of valiant captains all the soul,
 Chiefest of all the muster-roll.
 O'er all the youth, an eagle he,
 Rolando's twin in chivalry,
 Shows Arthur's front to those of France,
 Fells countless foes with crimson'd lance.

one of the sons of Adda Goch of Mochnant, son of Cynwrig, second son of Pasgen ab Gwyn, lord of Cegidfa and Deuddwr. *Sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*.

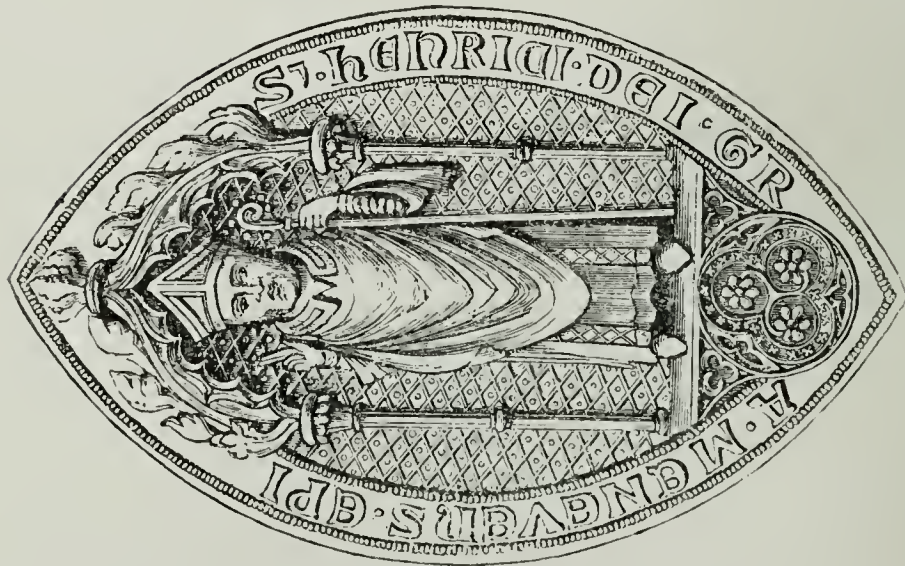
¹ Commencing "Pan sonier i'n amser ni". (Add. MSS. 14,967.)

² For some account of his life and exploits, see *Arch. Camb.*, iv, p. 313, 4th Series, October, 1873.

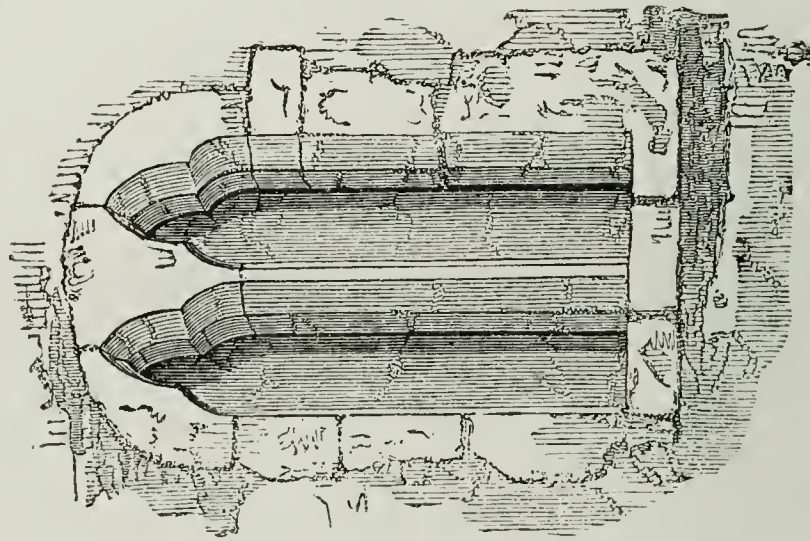
Red Matthew's lance o'erthrows a host,
 He charges—and the battle's lost.
 Lo Matthew here, and England all
 Rushes to Matthew's rousing call.
 From childhood hath he learnt to bear
 The bell in battle with his spear.
 His valour stood in sooth confest,
 When on Rhone's bank, his lance in rest
 Like some stone-ball from gun propell'd
 A fort's fierce opposition quell'd.
 Gallant the feat—he led his band
 A dance thro' Maine's and Anjou's land,
 By all the saints! a glorious sight,
 Rolando tearing through the fight.
 Their gift to us in him we hail,
 The shepherd¹ of men clad in mail.
 Of purpose pure—the praise is rare—
 This man of force from Maelor fair.
 The branch of some wide-spreading tree
 Hath just his stately dignity.
 No vantage 'scapes his ken, a wall,
 Steel-proof is Matthew, ne'er to fall.
 The men by his command controll'd
 For daring deeds as bulls are bold.
 Like mangonels² his warrior bands
 Range Maine's and Anjou's ravaged lands.
 Tho' pitiless their onward pace
 Like flowers of war they tread with grace.
 The highways and the forests clear
 With hue and cry, like hunt of deer.
 For Matthew's guerdon, Mary! give
 Long Matthew and his men to live.
 That he was ta'en, when 'twas heard tell,
 Fear on th' afflicted minstrels fell;
 Cities, while he a captive lay,
 For news frequented were each day;
 Keen to the Cymry is the blow,
 Tears for their kinsman freely flow.
 For him let not their fright increase,
 For Matthew's bondage soon shall cease,
 The cost contributed conclude
 His shorten'd term of solitude.
 Bring all your gifts—a double grief
 At double cost deserves relief.
 His strength and stature none gainsay,
 The Dauphin's people we must pay;

¹ Cf. the Homeric “Ποίμενα λαῶν”.

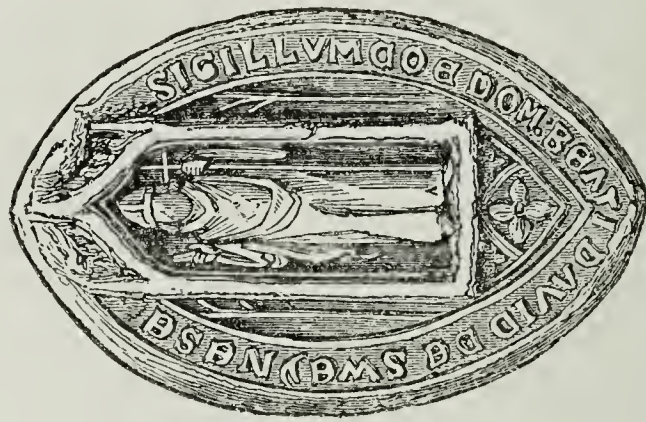
² The Welsh term is *maen gwn* (stone gun), from which that of *mangonel* would seem to have been formed.



SEAL OF BISHOP DE GOWER.
(p. 16.)



WINDOW IN ST. DAVID'S HOSPITAL.
(p. 12.)



SEAL OF ST. DAVID'S HOSPITAL, SWANSEA.
(p. 6.)

'Tis not that Matthew loves the gold,
 Tho' greed be rife, and worldlings cold;
 The coin that buys from prison-cell
 Our kin, doth other hoard excel;
 He is not emulous of strife,
 Nor yet for office loves his life.
 Not one is he to barter fame,
 Or for Job's wealth belie his name;
 The world on praise sets mighty store,
 Her Melwas¹ still is Maelor's lore.
 To the Cymraeg this Cymro good
 Be honour'd by proud Cymru's brood;
 Let England his renown enhance,
 And—where he frets for freedom—France!

H. W. L.

A BRIEF MEMOIR
 OF
 HENRY DE GOWER, BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

(Continued from p. 19).

SINCE concluding my paper on De Gower, as read at the Carmarthen Meeting in August last, I have had opportunities of making further searches in the Public Record Office and elsewhere, and though not rewarded with materials tending to throw light on the difficult point as to the holding of the *caput baronii* of Gower (see p. 15), I have been gratified by the addition of some new and material facts directly connected with Swansea Hospital, which come in well by way of appendix to my former communication. I send them with the more pleasure, as it enables me to forward at the same time three interesting illustrations, which had been mislaid, but are now given in the accompanying plate.

It will doubtless be remembered that I have given

¹ *I.e.*, to Maelor, Matthew in glory is equal to Melwas. A strange comparison, as the Melwas of Cymric legendary lore eloped with Gwenhwyfar, Arthur's queen, whose suite he surprised by starting up arrayed in leaves like a modern "Jack in the Green", as she went a-Maying. But the temptation involved in the alliteration of Maelor and Melwas bore down the judgment of our bard.

satisfactory evidence of the *sole foundation* of the Hospital of the Blessed David, at Swansea, by Bishop H. de Gower—of the conveyance of property thereto—of the foundation of a chantry therein—and of its confiscation, *temp.* Edward VI.

It is on this last state of affairs that the documents now supplied throw some additional light. Amongst the papers relating to Chantries in the Glamorgan Bdl., 74, I discovered the following important certificate of the King's Commissioners made in the year 1548-9.

*Ex' Augmentation Office. Certificates of Chantries. Glamorgan.
B'dle. 74. No. 19.*

"South Wall'.—The certificat of Sir Thom^as Johns Knyght David Broke Sargyant at law John Bassett John Rastall and John Phillip Morgan gentilmen auctorised by the King' Ma^{tie} Co'mmission datid the xiiijth of ffebruarie in the second yere of the reigne of o^r said soveryne Lord the King Edward the Sext by the grace of God of England ffraunce and Ireland King defendo^r of the ffaithe and in earth supreme heid of this Churche of England and also of Ireland to surveye all and sing'ler Colleig' Chaunteries ffree Chappell' ffrat'nytes Brotherheid' Guyldes and Salaryes of Stipendarye prest' having p'petuytes for ever whiche in esse or had been wthin v. yeres next before the iiijth of Novembre last past. And also all Manor's land' tent' hereditament' and possessions w^t the good' and ornament' plate and jewell' to the same belonging or apperteyning being wthin the circuyt and surveye of the above named John Bassett p'ticler Surveyo^r ther as here after more planely may appere."

Then, towards the end of the document, I found annexed these interesting details which give individuality to the whole.

"The Countie of Glamorgan.

"The p'ishe of Swansey.—There be wthin the said paryshe certayne landes Tent' and Tythes belonging to the Hospitall' or wardenage of Saynt David in Swansey wth the Chappelles of Ostermouthe and Llanguge appropriat vnto the same founded as is reported to th'entent to have a Master, a vicar, ij stipendarie prest' and x poore men and they and ev'y of theym to have out of the said Revenews for their lyving' as hereafter may appere.

The valewe of the whiche premyss' as it may appere by a Rent-all exhibit'd into the Court of Th'augmen' amountith to the So'me of xl*li*. xvijs. ix*d*., wherof

"Penciones.—In a penc'on payde to Sir Edward Karne Knyght going out of the premyss' unto the late suppressid Celle of Wenny by yere xxvjs. viij*d*.

"ffees & waxis.—In the fee or waxis of S^r George Harb't Knyght stuarde there by letters patent by yere xxvjs. viij*d*.

"And in the ffee or wag' of Morgan John ap Hopkyn Baylif there by l'res patent' by yere xxvjs. viij*d*.
liijs. iiij*d*.

"Stipendes or waxis of prest'.—In the stipend or waxis of Richard Morgan stipendarie prest there by yere vj*li*. xiijs. iiij*d*.

"And in the stipend or waxis of Thomas Lygat stipendarie prest there by yere cs.

"And in the wag' of iiij^{or} poore men after the rate of ev'y one i*d*. the weke in all by the yere xxxiiis. viij*d*.

"And in lyverey gownes to the same poore men after the rate of xs. a pece in all by yere xls.
xv*li*. viijs.

"Et valet ultra clar' p' annu' xxj*li*. ix*s*. ix*d*. which Richard Rawlins warden there takith and p'ceyvith towards his lyving and the Rep'ac' of the premyss'.

"M^d that the Vicar of Swansey hathe yerely in the right of his vicarage the thyrd part of the Tythe of the said p'ishe not valewed in the charge afforsaid.

"Signed { John Bassett
 { John Ph'e Morgan."

The particulars having been got in and made of Record, were not long allowed to lie idle, or without application to other and secular uses, for by the Patent Roll of 4th Edward VI, part 2, mem. 5, we find that conveyance to Sir Geo. Herbert to which I drew attention at p. 11.

Patent Roll, 4 Edward VI, Part 2, M. 5.

"Georgio Herberte Milite de con' sibi & hered'.

"REX om'ib' ad quos &c. sal't'm. Cum Gardianus 't Capitulum Hospitalis S'c'i David in Swansey in Com' Glamorgan alias dict' Mag'r 't Capellani hospitalis S'c'i David in Swansey p'dict' alias Mag'r sive Custos 't Capellam hospitalis S'c'i David in Swansey p'dict' p' scriptum suu' sigillo suo co'i sigillat' gerent' dat' in domo suo Capitulari apud Swansey decimo octavo die Aprilis anno regni n'ri quarto dederint concesserint 't confirmav'int

Georgio Herbert Militi om'es illas R'corias 't eccl'ias suas de
 Swansey Oistermouth 't Llangewke cum om'ib' 't singulis eo'
 jurib' membris 't p'tinen' univ'sis in d'c'o Com' Glamorgan ac
 advocac'o'es donac'o'es lib'as disposic'o'es 't jura pro'nat vicariar'
 eccl'iar' parochialia' de Swansey Oistermouth 't Llangewke in
 d'c'o Com' Glamorgan ac om'ia & singula man'ia messuagia
 domos edific' horrea stabula columbar' stagna vivar' ortos poma-
 ria gardina t'ras ten' molendina tofta cotagia prata pascuas pas-
 turas co'ias vasta jumpna bruer' mariscos aquas piscarias pesca-
 c'o'es boscos subboscos redditus rev'siones s'vic' pensiones
 porc'o'es decimas oblac'o'es obvenco'es advocac'o'es donac'o'es
 lib'as disposic'o'es jura pro'natu' eccl'iar' ac om'ia alia jura juris-
 dicc'o'es franchisesias lib'tates privilegia p'ficua co'moditates emo-
 lumenta possessiones 't hereditamenta sua quecumq' cum p'tin'
 in Swansey Oistermouth Llangewke Pennarth Kilvrooghe Llan-
 gevelaghe Llangenithe Penryse 't Llanriddian in d'c'o Com' Gla-
 morgan ac alibi ubicunq' infra d'nia de Gower 't Killvey in eodem
 Com' d'c'is R'corijs 't eccl'ijs de Swansey Oistermouth 't Llan-
 gewke seu ea' alicui quoquo modo spectan' vel' p'tinen' aut ut
 membr' vel parcell' eadem R'coria' 't eccl'iar' seu ea' alicujus
 antea h'it cognit' accept' usitat' seu reputat existen'. Ac om'ia
 alia man'ia mesuagia domos edificia horrea stabula columbar'
 stagna vivar' ortos pomar' gardina t'ras ten' molendina prata
 pascuas pastur' co'ias vasta jumpna bruer' mariscos boscos sub-
 boscos redditus rev'siones s'vicia pensiones porc'o'es decimas ob-
 lac'o'es advocac'o'es donac'o'es lib'as disposic'o'es 't jura pronat-
 tu' eccl'iar' ac om'ia alia jura jurisdictionis franchisesias lib'tates
 privilegia p'ficua co'moditates emolumenta possessiones 't here-
 ditamenta sua quecumq' cum p'tin' in parochijs villis hamelettis
 't campis de Swansey Oistermouth 't Llangewke Pennarth Kyl-
 vrooghe Llangewelagh Llangenithe Penryse 't Llanrhiddian ac
 alibi ubicunq' infra D'nia 't man'ia de Gower 't Kilvey p'dict'.
 H'end tenend' 't gaudend' p'd'cas Rectorias advocac'o'es mesu-
 agia t'ras ten' prata pascuas pasturas boscos subboscos redditus
 rev'siones s'vic' 't cet'a om'ia 't singula p'missa sup'ius exp'ssa
 't specificata cum eo' p'tin' univ'sis p'fato Georgio Herbert Militi
 hered' 't assign' suis imp'p'm ad p'priu' opus 't usum ipsius
 Georgij hered' 't assign' suo' imp'p'm p'ut p'scriptum p'd'c'm
 int' alia plene liquet 't apparet virtute cujus d'c'us Georgius
 Herbert modo seiscitus existit in d'nico suo ut de feodo de 't in
 R'c'orijs p'd'c'is 't cet'is p'missis ac de 't in qual' inde parcella.
 Sciatis q'd nos in considerac'o'e boni v'i 't fidelis s'vicij nob'
 tam erga Rebelles 't p'ditores in partib' occidentalib' hujus regni
 n'ri Anglie q'am alit' antehac fact' 't impens' p'd'c'm Georgiu'
 Herbert Militem ac p' alijs causis 't considerac'o'ib' nos ad p'sens

sp'ialit' movent' de gra' n'ra sp'ali ac ex Ita scientia 't mero motu n'ris necnon de avisamento Consilij n'ri ratificavim' 't confirmavim' ac p' nob' hered' 't successorib' n'ris p' p'sentes ratificam' approbam' 't confirmam' scriptum p'd'c'm ac om'ia 't singula in eodem exp'ssa 't specificat' ac tot' statum titulum int'esse 't possessionem d'c'i Georgij Herbert militis de 't in p'd'c'is R'c'orijs mesuagijs t'ris ten' advocac'o'ib' 't cet'ib' om'ib' 't singulis p'missis sup'ius exp'ss' 't specificat' cum p'tinen' Ac etiam de ampliori gra' n'ra Ita scientia 't mero motu n'ris 't de advisament' p'd'c'o remisim' relaxauim' 't quiet' clamavim' ac p' p'sentes remittim' relaxam' 't quiet' clamam' p'fato Georgio Herberte Militi hered' et assign' suis totum jus n'r'm titulum clameum int'esse 't demand' quecumq' que unq^am h'uim' h'em' seu quovis modo infutur' h'ere pot'im' de 't in d'c'is R'c'orijs mesuagijs t'ris ten' 't cet'is p'missis aut de 't in aliqua inde parcella quocunq' modo jure seu titulo h'end' 't gaudend' p'd'c'as R'c'orias advocac'es mesuag' t'ras ten' redditus rev'siones s'vicia 't cet'a om'ia 't singula p'missa sup'ius exp'ssa 't specificat' cum eo' p'tin' univ'sis p'fato Georgio Herberte Militi hered' 't assign' suis imp'p'm. Tenend' de nob' hered' 't successorib' n'ris p' fidelitatem tantum p'om'ib' s'vicijs exacc'o'ib' 't demand' quibuscunq' p'inde nob' hered' vel successorib' n'ris quoquo modo reddend' solvend' vel faciend' aliqua lege statuto actu ordinac'o'e seu p'visione in contraiu' inde antehac h'it' fact' ordinat' seu p'vis' non obstant' aut eo q'd exp'ssa mencio &c. In cujus rei &c. T. R. apud Westm' xxij die Novembr'.

“p' b're de privato sigillo &c.”

G. GRANT FRANCIS, F.S.A.

CWRT PLAS YN DRE,

NOW CALLED “THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE”, DOLGELLEY.

PUBLIC attention has been recently drawn to an old structure at Dolgelley which is locally associated with the name of Owen Glyndwr, and in which it is believed he held a Parliament. An architectural report by a professional gentleman from Birmingham, lately published in the local newspapers by him, or by the committee for whom it was prepared, supports the local view of the historical and structural identity of this interesting old building. For archæologists there can

be no better sign than the growing interest evinced in even one of these relics of the past, in which Merionethshire is so rich. But the more that interest grows, the more necessary it is that the object shall neither be obscured by comparatively modern tradition nor allowed to be discredited by a history which rests on no sort of proof.

The grounds upon which the report above alluded to assigns this old building to the time and purposes of Glyndwr are, *firstly*, because an appointment of ambassadors to France, made by Owen, was signed at Dolgelley; and, *secondly*, because some portions of the structure, it is thought, *may* be as old as the beginning of the 15th century. It may be as well to dispose of the second ground first.

There is always much deck-room for a "fight" in the uncertain range of architectural dates. But the architect who drew up this report fortunately leaves little ground for discussion, as a quotation from his remarks will show: "There is very little architectural moulding or ornament by which to judge accurately of the age of the building, which has undergone several alterations and mutilations; the most ornamental portion is the timber framing with the ogee-headed door, and 'linen pattern' panels at the end against the post-office; this indicates a date not earlier than late in the fifteenth century, but it is so different in character and in workmanship from all the other existing portions, that I believe the house itself is of earlier date, probably of the middle or later part of the fourteenth century, and, consequently, that the traditional connection with Glendwr may be correct."

The only architectural detail, therefore, that can be fixed upon as a determinative point, is described as belonging to a period "not earlier than late in the fifteenth century", that is to say, pretty nearly a century after the time of Glyndwr. This of itself discredits rather than supports the generalisation drawn from "character and workmanship" which are supposed

to indicate a greater antiquity. Some good judges have not hesitated to ascribe the general features of the architecture to a later Tudor period.

The most important evidences relied upon are, however, the traditional associations which attach to the name of the edifice. It is in this part of the question that the greatest interest lies.

In reviewing the works of antiquaries and topographers who have described Merionethshire, Camden must be taken first in order. In the original edition of his *Britannia*, Dolgethle is only just mentioned, but in the best edition, with additions by Gibson and Gough (1789), the antiquities of the neighbourhood then known and accepted as authentic, are much more fully described. There is no allusion to any old building at Dolgelley. After Camden may be mentioned the greatest Welsh antiquary, Robert Vaughan, who lived all his life at Hengwrt, close to Dolgelley. In the whole of his valuable and numerous writings there is no reference whatever to this building, which, had it been then known as Glyndwr's Parliament House, would most certainly have been noticed by such an authority. But by far the most important negative witness is the Rev. Thomas Ellis, rector of Dolgelley in the reign of Charles II, and a contemporary and friend of Mr. Robert Vaughan. A MS. of the memoirs of Owen Glyndwr, written by "Mr. Thomas Ellis, Rector of Dolgelle in Merionethshire", and published as a supplement to Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, in 1775, is still preserved in the library of Jesus College, Oxford.

This learned Welshman, whom Wood¹ describes as having in 1665 become "Rector of St. Mary's Church in a market town in Merionethshire called Dolgethle, or Dole y Gillie", and as having "a natural Geny to British Histories", and being "a singular lover of the Antiquities of his own Country of Wales", mentions Glyndwr's letters of credence to his ambassadors, and describes them as thus dated "Dat. apud Dolgelle 10^o

¹ *Vide Athen. Oxon.*, Lond., folio, 1721, p. 517.

April 1404 et principatus nostri 4^o actum et datum Paris, in domo habitationis magnifici viri Erwandi de Corbeya militis cancellarii Franciæ A.D. 1404", etc. The author of these memoirs, though he would have every inducement to connect his hero's history with his own parish and town, says nothing of Owen's holding any Parliament at Dolgelley, but expressly records that one was held at Machynlleth; though even as to this last there is some doubt.

The next authority is Fuller, whose *English Worthies* was published in 1661. This quaint old author gives some curious particulars relating to Dolgelley, and among them enumerates five peculiarities, the fifth being "There are more alehouses than houses. Tenements are divided into two or more tipling-houses and chimneyless barns used for that purpose." And he adds, "This last I had (mediately) from the mouth of a judge in his charge condemning the same." He makes no reference to any Parliament House.

Some other English travellers described their visits to the place during the hundred years following Fuller, and notably a traveller (supposed to be Dean Swift) who is described on the title-page of the book as "J. T., a mighty lover of Welsh Travels" (1742). He was particularly sarcastic, and gave Dolgelley a very bad name. He mentioned several things he saw there (chiefly the same as those which had struck old Fuller), but said not a word of a Parliament House. Coming to the great epoch of literary tourists, Windham (1775) is the first. Next follows Pennant (1778), on the whole the most observant and reliable of Welsh travellers. In an appendix to his *Tours in Wales*, entitled "Of Owen Glyndwr", he gives a full account of the career of the chieftain, and under the year 1402, states "Glyndwr was now in the meridian of his glory. He assembled the Estates of Wales at Machynlleth a town of Montgomeryshire; he there caused his title to the Principality to be acknowledged, and was formally crowned." During the next thirty years (1780-1810) there were so

many authors of this class that a bare enumeration of the chiefest of them must suffice—Aikin, Barber, Bingley, Cradock, Donovan, Gilpin, Hutton, Manby, Skrine, Warner, and Nicholson. By not one of these writers, except the last, is the least allusion made to the “Parliament House”. And it is curiously corroborative of the birth of this tradition in the present century that Nicholson, in the first edition of his *Cambrian Tours* (Stourport, 1808) makes no mention whatever of it. It was only in the second edition (1813) that he refers to it in the following terms: “It is recorded that Owen Glyndwr assembled his Parliament at Dolgelley in 1404, when he formed an alliance with Charles, King of France, which runs in the true royal style; as ‘Owinus Dei gratia princeps Walliæ,’ and concludes, ‘Datum apud Dolguelli 10 die mensis Maii mcccc quarto; et principatus nostri quarto.’” It is scarcely necessary to point out that Nicholson confounded the appointment of ambassadors made at Dolgelley, and which is mentioned in Rymer’s *Fædera*, with the formal treaty afterwards ratified by Owen at his Castle of Llanbadarn. But the signature of an appointment or even of a treaty is no proof of the holding of a Parliament. It might as well be argued that, because Edward I signed grants, appointments, etc., at Caernarvon, Aber Conwy, Bala Deulyn, Bere and elsewhere, he must have held Parliaments at those places. Manifestly this would be a *reductio ad absurdum*.

So far, therefore, as a minute collation of authorities extends, no proof, or even indication, of the existence of this tradition before the nineteenth century can be found.

A very careful and able modern biographer of Owen Glyndwr, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, in his memoirs (1822) is absolutely silent as to any such Parliament. The only convention of chiefs which might claim the name was that held at Machynlleth or Harlech¹ in the early part of Glyndwr’s Rebellion. It is most unlikely

¹ The writer is indebted to Mr. Wynne for drawing his attention to a footnote on p. 43, vol. i, 2nd Ser., of Ellis’ *Original Letters*,

that he could have found time during the rest of his turbulent career to convoke a "Parliament" or any such deliberative assembly.

As to oral tradition, it has been ascertained on the authority of one of the oldest inhabitants of the town or neighbourhood, that the building in his youngest days was merely known as the Cwrt Plas-yn-dre.

The best living authority on Merionethshire antiquities, Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, has expressed his opinion frequently and positively to the effect that the old structure was the residence of Lewis Owen the Baron, the most important man in Merionethshire during a great part of the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Philip and Mary.¹ He has moreover asserted his belief that there is not "one stone" of the building which can be referred to so old an era as that of Glyndwr. Having all these circumstances before us, it would be worse than credulous to accept, unquestioning, the brand-new legend of the Dolgelley Parliament House. The building is a very interesting old specimen of sixteenth century architecture in Wales, and as such is well worth preserving, if the necessary funds can be

which is as follows: "There is a very curious letter in old French, in the volume which has been so often quoted" (*Vita Ric. II*, ed. Hearne), "from Sir John de Stanley to King Henry the Fourth, dated July 30th, probably in 1405. It seems to have been written after the King had had some success against the Welsh, an account of which he had communicated to Sir John at Lathom House in Lancashire. From it we learn that Glyndowr had summoned his parliament, not at Melenith, but at Harlech, and at that time formed the hope of coming to a treaty", etc.

¹ The following is an extract made by Mr. Wynne from the funeral certificate (Harl. MS. 1973, p. 109) of Mathew Herbert, who died in 1658, great-grandson of Lewis Owen the baron, which distinctly fixes the residence of the baron at Plas yn Dre in Dolgelley:—"Mathew Herbert (y^e deceased) was y^e sonne of Samuel Herbert, who was y^e 2d sonne of Mathew Herbert of Dolgeog, who was the 2nd sonne of Edward Herbert of Mountgom.: Esq. The mother of Mathew Herbert y^e p^rsent deceased was y^e daughter & heir of Lewis Owen of Peniarth, who was the eldest sonne of Griffith Owen, who was y^e 4th sonne of Lewis ap Owen (called y^e Baron) of Plas-yn-dre in Dolgelley."



GELLIDYWYLL STONE, NEAR CENARTH.

(Inch scale.)

collected. But its real interest should not be subordinated to the design of establishing an historical character which cannot be supported, and which will inevitably bring upon it, sooner or later, the reproach of being an archæological sham.

E. BREESE.

ON THE GELLI-DYWELL AND WAREHAM INSCRIBED STONES.

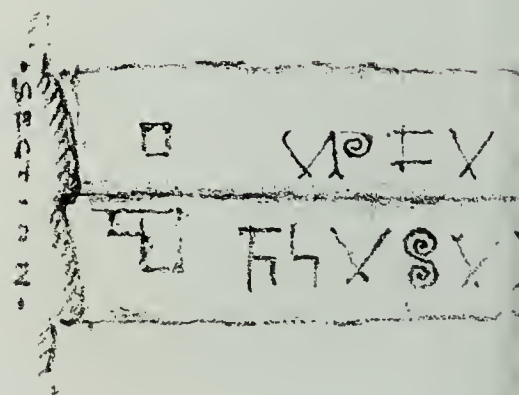
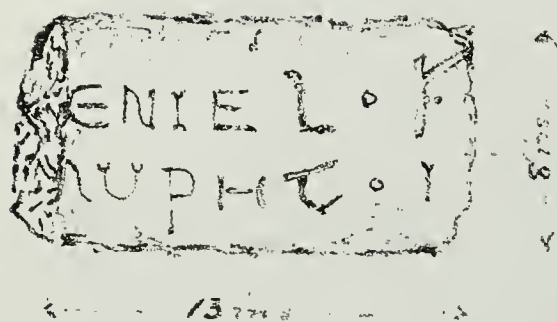
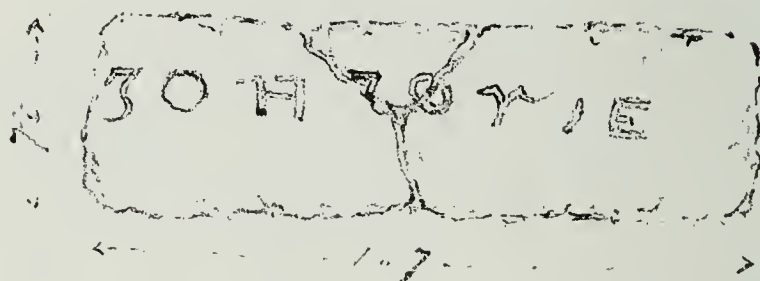
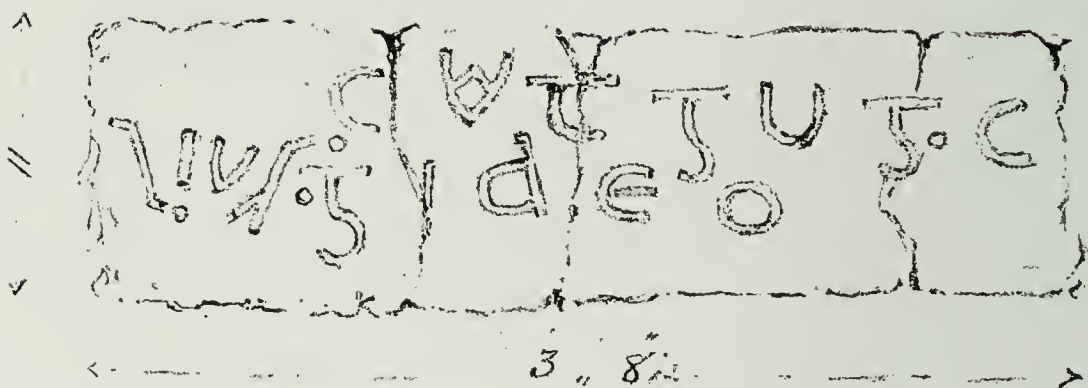
THE Gelli-Dywell Stone is to be found within the private grounds of the mansion of that name, about two miles from Newcastle Emlyn, on the Carmarthenshire side of the Teify. It is a conical, ice-worn boulder of the millstone grit, a "sarsen stone", having all its angles rounded, but with one flattened side, on which the inscription is cut in clearly defined but debased Roman capitals.

The stone does not occupy its original position, having been removed therefrom by a late owner of the property, and fixed in its present site to mark the grave of a favourite horse. Sufficient time has elapsed since its removal to obliterate the remembrance of its former position, until it has become identified in the popular mind as the monument of a horse; and it is probable that to the circumstance of its removal and use in this manner we owe not only its immunity from the usual fate of such stones, the "gate or rubbing post", but also the fact of its having been hitherto unrecorded. The same description of it having, no doubt, been given to archæologists who visited the district previously, as was given to myself, they would not be tempted out of their way to the Clydai stones, to see the monument of a horse; neither should I, had not its due significance been made known to me by the Rev. B. Williams, curate of Cenarth, to whom more especially the Society is indebted for this addition to the list of inscribed stones recorded in their Journal.

The illustration fairly represents the character of the inscription and the stone upon which it is cut. The letters are so clear and well defined as to preclude any other rendering than the one given. There are one or two peculiarities in this inscription which deserve a passing notice. For instance, the words HIC JACET are wanting in this inscription as also in those of Dugoed and Clydai in the immediate vicinity. Still in the majority of inscriptions they do occur; and I would ask whether their absence does not point rather to a later chronological date than to the caprice of the men who cut them. Then, again, the CVRCAGN- here commemorated, if not the same as the CVRCAGNVS of the missing Llandilo stone mentioned by Edward Lhuyd, probably indicates a connexion which it would be interesting to trace.

Mention has been made above of the Dugoed stone, which has already received notice (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1874, p. 280, *et seq.*) at the hands of a learned archæologist. After a very careful examination of this stone, I am obliged to differ from his rendering of the final word in two instances; the third letter is a c and not an o, and the final one a Hiberno-Saxon g, thus making the word read EVCLENG, of which the Evolenci, adopted by Mr. Brash, may well be the Latinised form. The illustration of this stone, given in the same volume of the *Journal*, is inaccurate in the enumeration of the Oghams, as Mr. Brash has pointed out. My sketches and notes corroborate his rendering of this part of the inscription in every particular, so far as it goes; but I think the concluding portion of the Oghams carried round what is now the foot of the stone and right side, must have escaped his notice. It is true they are faint and defaced, but I had the advantage of a good light, and think three groups of Oghams in continuation may be clearly made out, tending, I believe, to the conclusion that this inscription is bilingual.

A letter of Mr. Aneurin Owen, printed in the *Arch. Camb.*, 1872, p. 66, draws attention to the existence of



INSCRIBED STONES WAPPEHAM

an inscribed stone in the parish church of Wareham in Dorsetshire, giving at the same time a reading of it from memory. When in the neighbourhood, at the close of last year, I had an opportunity of examining this stone and others in the same church, and finding it commemorative of one of our best known Welsh saints, consider it fairly entitled to a place in our Journal, to form one more of that series now being published. Associated with culture of a kind from the earliest days, Wareham (Durugueis, Moriconium, Væpham), an island between two rivers and the sea, is just one of those places chosen by the founders of Christianity in Britain where we should look for some record of their existence in such characters as are graven on the stone of which the sketch (I) is a faithful representation, the lettering corrected from a rubbing.

Unfortunately, the stone has been broken, and both ends are missing, and parts which are now joined together, as shown by the lines of fracture, are clumsily done; still the lettering is clear and perfect, with the exception of the second letter in the lower word, which I think there can be no doubt is an I. It is to be remembered that Mr. Owen was speaking from memory only, when giving a reading of the inscription in his letter above referred to; the marks to which he refers as being probably numerals, will be found, I think, to be the concluding letters of FILIUS, the F having been broken off. With respect to the first word there cannot be much doubt; the character of the letters, and the known date of Catwg's administrations, are in accord; what the c at the end of the line may import we can only conjecture; that given by Mr. Owen is as likely to be correct as another, and it may have formed the initial letter of another word now lost.

Closely adjoining the above stone, and built in the same wall, is another one apparently unknown to Mr. Owen. I give a sketch of this one (II), and others following, in the hope that this notice may induce some archæologist, with more time at his disposal than

I had, to make a thorough search in the walls and adjoining buildings of this most interesting church for the missing fragments, which should complete the inscriptions, for it will be observed that this also is incomplete. Where the stone is broken, it is ill joined with a wide joint of coarse mortar. The fracture of the stone has obliterated part of the fourth letter, but I think there cannot be a doubt it is the same as the first one.

There are two fragments in the crypt which have evidently formed parts of the shafts of pillars or crosses. Where most perfect, they are still somewhat circular in section. One of them is so mutilated that, although the form of the letters can be made out, they are so indistinct and difficult to decipher that I think it better to withhold a sketch lest a wrong impression be given. The other one is clear enough, and a sketch of it and the lettering is given (III).

Two more fragments of inscriptions are built into the walls of a modern porch, south of the tower. One of them is very small, bearing two or three letters of the same date and character as the Catwg Stone, but not forming a continuation of that inscription. The texture of the stone is different. The other one, of which a sketch is given (IV), has at one time served the purpose of a door-jamb. The lock and bolt mark are seen on the left of the letters.

The letters of the last fragment are evidently cut by a skilful hand, and are of much later date than the Catwg Stone. Several of them, in the two last inscriptions, strongly remind us of the beautifully executed Irish MSS. of the eleventh century. Fragments as they are, they have an undoubted and additional interest from the fact of their being congregated within the walls of one church. Their number and diverse character point to the conclusion that here, in very early Christian times, was established a school such as Illtud founded at Llantwit, and that these are the monuments of those who lived and died therein. That such a series should

only be fragmentary, we owe to the greed of a small local builder when carrying out the work of restoring the church, and it is infinitely to be regretted that some intelligent supervision was not held over such crass ignorance. If I am not wrongly informed, these are only a very small part of those existing previous to the "restoration", and well within the memory of my informant. Still I think the walls of the church and adjoining buildings would repay a more careful search than my time enabled me to make, and it is to be hoped this incomplete notice may stir up the proper person to make it.

GEO. E. ROBINSON.

Cardiff.

A COIN FOUND NEAR GARTHEWIN.

DURING the autumn of 1875 a sixpence of Queen Elizabeth, of the date 1578, was ploughed up in a field on the Garthewin estate in Denbighshire. There is nothing of any peculiar interest in it except the rough countermark which disfigures the face of the Queen in a very unceremonious manner. Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage* (vol. i, p. 360), informs us that it was probably about 1586 that Elizabeth sent the Earl of Leicester to assist the Dutch, and that some of her coins, both gold and silver, were countermarked with the arms of Zealand. He also states that Leake affirms he had seen an angel of Henry VI so marked, and that it was done in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for the purpose above mentioned. Ruding gives three examples of such countermarked sixpences (Plate xv, Nos. 1, 2, and 4). No. 1 has merely H., for Holland, stamped on the right shoulder; No. 2 bears a shield neatly placed, and fitting under Her Majesty's chin, bearing the arms of Zealand, namely a demi-lion wavy of six, fesswise; No. 4 has the same coat in a small semicircle, a great part of which is cut off by the legend. This is placed somewhat higher,

and in front of the face. In the two last instances evident care has been exercised that the countermark should not disfigure the royal face. The dates of the three coins are 1562, 1568, 1572.



On referring to the engraving by Mr. Worthington Smith of the Garthewin sixpence, it will be at once seen that so little care has been taken in placing the countermark that it has obliterated every feature, so that even the eyes have vanished,—a disfigurement which might easily have been avoided by placing it lower down. The arms are also not the same as above, but another one, being a lion rampant holding a pole surmounted with a hat, within a circular railing having a gate. This appears on a coin which Ede figures in his *Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations*, Plate 24, fig. 16. It is there called a “*Permische schilling*”, and was current only in copper, although many are seen in billon. This piece is given by Ede as worth threepence, and can hardly be reckoned among silver coins.

It is, indeed, possible that the disfiguring of this coin may be merely the result of carelessness; and if so, the difficulty of accounting for it disappears. But not so with the explanation of the letters G. B. It has been conjectured by a high authority in the British Museum that the letters may have been the initials of the name in which the Master of the Dutch mint rejoiced; but on this supposition one would expect to have found such letters in the other instances above mentioned, nor need they have been so large. Another and more probable solution is that they stand for “*groot Brittagne*”, the Dutch for Great Britain. That the counter-

mark was stamped in Holland, and not in England, is the unhesitating opinion of the Museum authorities ; but even then, if Great Britain were the meaning of the letters, why were they added, as the coin itself told its country plainly enough ?

Although the coin is of the time of Elizabeth, yet it by no means follows that the countermark is of the same reign ; nor does there appear any reason why this sending over money to Holland was not continued until the following reign. The later coins of Elizabeth, like this one of 1578, would be in common use in the early years of her successor ; and if the sending them over was still continued until that period, nothing would be more likely than that they would be further identified by G. B., standing for M. B., or MAG. BRIT., substituted for the ANG. SCO., etc., of his first coinage, SCO. having been added to the old form, ANG. FR. ET HIB. In the second year of his reign, James made the alteration of style, which continued as MAG. BRIT., or M. B., until the time of George III, when BRITANNIARVM or BRITT. supplanted it. Presuming, then, that the practice of remitting money to Holland still continued until 1604, the adding the G. B., either in England or Holland, would probably follow. After the Queen's death the minters might not be so anxious as to disfiguring the royal countenance, and may have thought it would not displease her successor if they treated it as the one before us has been treated. They must have known that she had cut off his mother's head in a most unjustifiable manner, and had never shewn himself any kindness ; they may have, therefore, taken this method of shewing their regard for James.

If, however, such a conjecture should be thought more ingenious than probable, another explanation of the difficulty may be suggested. In the first place it is evident that the profile need not have been touched at all, which, as we have seen in similar countermarked sixpences, has been spared. In these, as above mentioned, great care has been taken on this point. But then these counter-

marks were the simple arms of the state, and do not bear additional letters, as in this case. Whether this addition made it necessary that the arms should be on a larger scale is doubtful. The letters might have been made smaller, and would probably have been so if they were ordinary mint-marks ; but at any rate the arms have been executed on such a scale as to interfere with the Queen's head in a very disfiguring manner. It has been suggested by a high authority that the countermark was placed so as not to interfere with the rose on the opposite side, as the obliteration of the rose (which distinguishes the sixpence of Elizabeth from her groat) would lead to inconvenience and mistakes, the groat, or at least the milled groat, being similar in size to some of the sixpences. It would certainly, therefore, be necessary that the distinctive mark between the two coins should be carefully preserved. But this does not explain why the arms were on so large a scale as to deface the royal profile. That there was some distinct reason for not following existing examples may be assumed, and that reason appears to be the addition of the letters G. B. in a bold and conspicuous manner ; and if this were so, then it is clear that the letters were not an after-thought, and a subsequent addition made necessary by the change of title of James' second coinage ; but that the countermark was made larger on purpose to admit of the letters. It is, however, not impossible but that the countermark being larger than usual had nothing to do with the subsequent stamping of the letters, but that on the alteration of James' title on his new coinage they were added either out of mere compliment or in compliance with his wish. All, however, that can be stated as certain is that, if the letters designate Great Britain, they could not have been added before 1604.

E. L. BARNWELL.

Obituary.

RICHARD ROLT BRASH, M.R.I.A.—In the death of Mr. Brash, which occurred on the 18th of January, we have to record the loss of 'a zealous archæologist, whose frequent contributions to our own and kindred Journals have rendered his name and opinions well known. Born in Cork, in 1817, he was brought up to his father's business of builder, which, however, he relinquished after a while in order to devote himself to architecture, of which study he was passionately fond; and this gradually led him on to the further study of archæology, which occupied his attention during many years of his life. His industry and devotion to the cause are attested by a list, lying before us, of some fifty papers contributed on the Early Architecture of Ireland, Round Towers, Sculptured Crosses, Inscribed Stones, Oghams, etc.—to the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, *The Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Association*, *The Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland*, *The International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology*, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, *The Dictionary of the Architectural Publication Society*, *The Cork Cuiverian and Archæological Society*, and the Journal of our own Association. Among these we may mention those on "An Elegy of Corroy the son of Darry" (1870, p. 234); "Mananan Mac Lir" (1866, p. 137); "The Occupation of Ireland by the Romans" (1867, p. 83); and on several Oghams and Inscribed Stones, which will be remembered for the lively controversy which they have stirred up. The most important, however, of his publications is entitled, "The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland to the close of the Twelfth Century", published in 1874; and we understand that his widow is about to publish a work on the Ogham question, which he had prepared for the press.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE MANOR OF HUNTINGTON (vol. 15, 3rd Series, p. 228). A recent examination of the early records has thrown some light on what was obscure with reference to the early possessors of this manor, and so it seems well to note the additional information obtained. The previous account attributes the possession of the manor of Huntington to William de Braose, whose widow, Eve, had lands in Kington assigned to her as part of her dowry out of his lands, on her husband's death in 1245. There can now be no doubt that he derived the manor from his grandfather, William de Braose, whose lands were seized on the occasion of his banishment and flight to France by King John in 1208. William de Braose

died in exile in 1211. On the 7th September, 1213, the king notified to Engelram de Cygony that he had granted to Roger de Clifford, the honor of Kington in the county of Hereford, with the five knights who held of that honor, saving for the king's service twelve knights holding of the same honor, on condition that Roger gave security, by his and his father's charter, for the re-delivery of the honor on the king's summons; the king at the same time directed Engelram to let Roger have seisin, and to give him seed of the king's gift to sow on the demesne lands (Patent Rolls, 15 John, p. 104). Kington was at this time probably the head of the aggregation of manors, afterwards held, when the castle was built at Huntington, as the honor or lordship of Huntington. The fee of Kington appears to have been in the king's hands when the scutages of the twelfth and fifteenth years of King John were assessed (Close Rolls, 8 H. III, vol. i, p. 597). Soon afterwards, Giles de Braose, Bishop of Hereford, had a grant of all his father's lands. He died on the 13th November, 1216, and the king then issued his directions (Pat. Rolls, 17th John, p. 159), after an expression of sorrow on the announcement of the Bishop's death, for the delivery of the castles and lands, late of William de Braose, which were in the bishop's hands, to William Earl Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, for the King's use. Reginald de Braose, as the bishop's brother, was entitled to the inheritance, but he had espoused the cause of the barons against the king. Feeling the importance of gaining over Reginald to his side, the king wrote to him on the 26th May, 1216, that, in accordance with his petition, Reginald might, on his return to the king's allegiance, have the lands, late of William de Braose his father, subject to the same fine and agreement as Giles the bishop had made with the king. On the 28th May, Reginald had a safe conduct to come and do his homage and fealty (Pat. Rolls, 18 John, p. 184). The king's death probably interfered with this arrangement, for on the 5th January following (1216-7) a letter was written in the young king's name to Reginald, exhorting him to return to the king's fealty and service, and promising that, if he did so, he would be restored to all his rights as fully as King John had restored them to his brother Giles. This exhortation appears to have had the desired effect, for, on the 23rd June, the Sheriff of Herefordshire was informed of Reginald's return to the king's allegiance, and required to give him possession of all the lands of William de Braose in that county, in like manner as his father held them, when he left King John's service (Close Rolls, 1 H. III, pp. 312, 335). Kington is mentioned as part of Reginald's possessions in a mandate to the Baron of the Exchequer, dated 16th October, 1221, that no greater scutage should be required from Reginald in respect of his manor of Kington than was due under King John's grant (Close Rolls, 5 Henry III, p. 472) and in his acquittance from the scutages assessed, 12 and 15 John, before referred to. It is again mentioned in a letter of Reginald to Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary, in which he writes that he is so much engaged in

the Marches as to be unable to come to the Justiciary, and asks that he may have letters for his knights of the honor of Kington, which the king's council has by the Justiciary's favour granted to him (Shirley's *Royal Letters*, vol. i, p. 90). Reginald died in 1222, and was succeeded by his son, William, to whom the Sheriff of Herefordshire was, in 12 H. III, directed to deliver possession of the castles of Radnor and Huntington, which belonged to Reginald his father. (Dugd. *Baronage*, p. 419.)

R. W. B.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Two Blue Books of great interest and importance have recently been issued; the one a new Domesday Book, giving a return of the owners of land in England and Wales (excepting the metropolis), together with the extent of their properties and the gross estimated rental. Since the survey instituted by William the Conqueror in 1085, there has been no such account taken of the landed power of the kingdom: and, although it may not be perfect either in completeness or accuracy, it is undoubtedly a record of national interest and value. It gives as the two largest landowners in North Wales, Lord Penrhyn and Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn; in South Wales, the Earls of Cawdor and Lisburn. Cardiganshire supplies a curious illustration of the present system of Welsh names; for, "out of 2,038 owners, no less than 1,044 are absorbed by the four surnames of Davies, Evans, Jones, and Williams; while the identical name and surname occur of John Williams 28 times; John Evans, 30; David Davies, 53; and John Jones, 70. The other is the Return moved for by Lord Hampton, of sums above £500 expended on church building in England and Wales since 1840, from which it appears that on this one item alone, and that exclusive of all outlays under £500, no less than £26,000,000 has been laid out by churchmen within that time. The return for the four Welsh dioceses gives, for St. Asaph, £408,371; Bangor, £181,192; St. David's, £374,453; and Llandaff, £145,111.

IN the diocese of St. David's, we are glad further to record a very timely and appropriate movement for the restoration of the west-end of the Cathedral, as a memorial of the grand old man who so lately occupied the see.

THE "Bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments", which has lately been introduced into the House of Commons, proposes to create a permanent body of commissioners, of whom some are to be *ex-officio* and others nominated; and it appends, in a schedule, a list of monuments over which they shall have control; but with a further power of applying the Act to any British, Celtic, Roman or Saxon remains, or to any monument which, in their opinion, is of the same kind as

those in the schedule, and which is not in any park, garden or pleasure ground. To the object of the Bill we give our cordial support ; but we regret to find that, whilst England, Scotland, and Ireland, and their great antiquarian societies, are scrupulously recognised in the composition of the commission, no account is taken of the Principality ; under which circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that only the Plas Newydd tumulus and dolmen, and Arthur's Quoit, Gower, are included in the schedule ; whilst Tre'r Ceiri, Maen Achwynfan and the numerous inscribed stones are passed over. But perhaps it is not yet too late to correct the omission.

BARDSEY ISLAND.—A short account of some discoveries recently made on this island may not prove uninteresting. Owing to the old houses having become very much dilapidated, a good deal of building has been going on during the last two or three years, and in digging foundations some remains of the old Abbey and its former occupants have been found. When I went there last year, a mound was pointed out at the corner of the rick-yard, at a short distance from the south-west angle of the Abbey tower, which was stated to be full of bones that had been dug up by the islanders while tilling their land. It appears that the ground under the farmyard, rick-yard, gardens, and adjoining houses is full of bones, some to be found near the surface and some at the depth of three feet ; and the ground round about is, in consequence, exceedingly rich. When the foundations of the buildings nearly opposite the western face of the tower were being cut, the quantity of bones dug up was incredible ; three skulls were found close together, and it would seem from their appearance that the bodies had been buried side by side in a long trench or grave, in which numbers of other bodies had also been interred. No indications of coffins have been found ; nor, as far as I know, have any bones of women or children been detected. In lowering the road last year, the workmen found many graves running across from east to west, and at the depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet ; the sides being constructed of rough stones without mortar, and the top covered with large slabs. Each grave contained a skeleton in a very good state of preservation, the feet in every case pointing to the east ; these graves were too small to have contained a coffin, and yet, to judge from the size of the bones, some of them must have belonged to very tall men ; many bones were also found above the graves up to near the surface. It is reported that the buildings belonging to the Abbey were situated along this side, and, indeed, some walls were found when cutting the foundations, but, as they were not followed out, it is impossible to tell what form they might take. It is singular that, although so much excavation has been going on in the island, scarcely any curiosities have been found : many years ago a portion of a bishop's crosier, made of silver, was discovered ; and last year there was found, under a stone, a curiously shaped key, which seems to have formed a ring, key and seal in one. The ring is large enough to go on the third finger ; on the top it

has a flat round piece of metal about half an inch in diameter, which may certainly have answered the purpose of a seal, but it bears no sign of an inscription; and on the opposite side is a round tapering piece of the same metal, which I think is bronze, about one inch and a half long; how this was used as a key, it is not easy indeed to say, unless it was intended for a latch. At no great distance from the place where the key was found, a gold noble of the time of Edward III came to light, as fresh as if it had only just come from the mint. These are the only things found that I know of.

Glynllivon, March, 1876.

F. G. WYNN.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS AT A FARM NEAR CLYNNOG.—About a month ago, a curious discovery of human remains was made at a farm called Bryn Ivan, which is about two miles east of the village of Clynnog. It appears that some workmen, in repairing a fence, had occasion to take up some sods and soil to put on the top; in digging, they noticed that there were some bones mixed with the soil, and this occasioned them to go down deeper; when suddenly the spade of one of them went right through the bottom of an urn; they examined the hole, and found that there was another at the bottom, standing perfect, and quite full of calcined bones; this they took out, and, handling it too roughly, it fell to pieces in their hands. It was some days before I heard of the discovery, and as soon as possible I went over there. I was, however, too late to see the remains of the inner urn, the pieces having been carried away by people who had visited the spot; but the outer one was lying as it had been found, although a considerable portion of it as well had been broken off and taken away. I examined the spot, and it seems that a hole must have been dug, at the bottom of which was placed a rough slab, on this stood the urn containing the bones, and this was covered by the larger one, which was resting on the slab mouth downwards. I was unable to examine the soil carefully, as the snow at that time was lying very deep and the ground very hard, but as far as I could judge, the depth of the slab from the surface of the ground was about three feet. I requested the tenant to take up the urn and send it me, which he did, but it arrived in a very shattered condition; however, I have managed to put it together into something like its original shape. The dimensions are as follows: From top to bottom fourteen inches; widest part, exterior, forty-seven inches in circumference; the top, one foot in diameter. There is a rim inside two inches from the mouth, which reduces the opening to ten inches in diameter. The exterior is ornamented with rough rings running round, and the space between them, which is about an inch, is filled up with zigzag markings. The interior, from the mouth to the rim, is ornamented in the same manner. I could not find that there was any tradition attached to the locality, except that not very far from the place where the urns were found there is the traditional site of an old burial-ground.

Glynllivon, March, 1876.

F. G. WYNN.

HOW DID THE LAKE-DWELLERS DISPOSE OF THEIR DEAD?—A Zurich paper reports a discovery which throws a light on this hitherto obscure question. Between Auvernier and Colombier, in the vicinity of two lake dwellings—one of the stone, the other of the bronze age—house-building excavations have brought to light a chamber supported by upright stones, and containing ten or fifteen skeletons, the skulls collected in one corner, the other remains in the centre. Near them were found a bear's tooth, a wolf's tooth, half a boar's tooth, a small smooth bone disc, two hatchets of serpentine stone, a bronze needle (all these bored through), a small copper ring, and four small bronze child's bracelets. It is supposed to be a family grave of a date transitional between the stone and the bronze ages. *Guardian*, February 16th, 1876.

IN the volume for 1868, p. 217, an account is given of some sepulchral discoveries at Porth Dafarch, near Holyhead. A further search has been instituted, and we learn that "some early pottery and evidences of a sepulchral deposit after cremation" have been found. As the subject is one of much interest we hope to hear more of it.

THE parish church of Bangor Is y Coed, so famous as the site of the monastery from which Dinoh headed the British bishops in the memorable interview with Augustine, is about to undergo a complete restoration. The chancel, which had been levelled by ordinance of Parliament in 1643, was restored in 1868; and now the nave and aisles are to follow. It is to be hoped that a sharp look out will be kept during the alterations, and that the coffin lids, figured in Penant, may again be brought to light, and probably others which may have got worked up into the walls. The curious fresco on the south wall, too, should receive very careful treatment.

AT the "Exhibition of Art Treasures" held at Leamington, in February, we perceive that one of our members, Mr. R. H. Wood, F.S.A., of Rugby, displayed his extensive and rare collection of ancient charters and other MSS. The documents were very numerous and covered no less than ten yards of glass cases, and among them were several relating to the border counties and Wales.

WE understand that a discovery of great interest has been made in the neighbourhood of Portmadoc, where some Roman remains have been found, and are awaiting further excavation in order to elucidate their extent and character. In a future number, we hope to publish a full and accurate account of them by our local secretary.

THE Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Association will take place at Abergavenny, on the 14th of August and following days, under the presidency of Mr. Freeman. The beauty of the neighbourhood,

the historic interest of the town itself, and the many memorable places within excursion-reach, offer a programme which can be rarely equalled. Its importance in Roman times as the "Gobannium" of Antoninus; its powerful line of barons in the middle ages; the ruins of the once strong castle where William de Braos treacherously massacred Sitsyllt ap Dyfnwal and the chieftains of Powys; the remains of the ancient Benedictine priory, and its chapel, which is now the parish church, with its Herbert chapel and its numerous monuments; the old parish church of St. John's, now converted to other uses; Wern ddu, whence came the ancestors of the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke, of Carnarvon, and of Montgomery, and other powerful families; the ancient mansions of Cwrt Over and Llanvihangel Court; the sites of the Alien Priory at Langua, and of the extinct chapel on St. Michael's Mount; the fine ruins of Llanthony Abbey and of Raglan Castle, and the Roman remains at Caerleon and Caerwent; although these form some of the chief, they are by no means the whole, of the objects of attraction that may fall within the compass of the excursions; and with such prospects, it is needless to express an anticipation of a very successful gathering.

Literary Notices.

"THE Vision of Thurkil" is the title of a highly interesting article in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, vol. xxxi, part 4. Printed from a MS. in the British Museum, which dates from the middle of the thirteenth century, "This little work belongs to a series of pre-Dantean visions of heaven and hell, which were especially favourite subjects with the monkish writers of England and Ireland." Among the other were "St. Patrick's Purgatory", the "Vision of Tundall", the "Vision of the Monk of Eynsham", and the "Vision of Stratfleur". One very important point is the conclusion to which they lead us, that we have in them the prototype and groundwork of the well-known "Visions of the Sleeping Bard" (*Gweledigaethau y Bardd Cwsg*), by Ellis Wynn of Glasynys, who is usually supposed to have drawn his inspiration from the Spaniard, Quevedo. These visions would often form the subjects of the mediæval miracle plays or interludes, and he could hardly fail to be acquainted with the versions of them that existed in the neighbouring library at Hengwrt, such as the "Vision of Paul", *Preiddeu Annwn*, etc. The treatment of the subject, however, was quite independent; and adapted, with freshness and vigour, to the circumstances of his own time. One of the visions of Thurkil, called "The Weighing of the Souls", we are told, was a favourite subject for wall paintings; and we may add that it was also formerly represented in stained glass in the east window of Llangystenin Church, in the diocese of St. Asaph. Can it be that we have the origin, by

a strange transposition, of the name "Old Nick", in the belief connected therewith—that "some souls stand for years in the icy pool (of purgatory) up to their chins or to their waists or only to their ankles, according to the orders of the guardian there, St. Nicholas"?

In an account of the "Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary of the Cliff", by Mr. Mackenzie Walcott, we have frequent comparison instituted between its buildings and features and those of Valle Crucis; so that a study of the one will be found of great service to the due understanding of the other. Another paper in the same volume, by Prebendary Scarth, on the remarkable "Camp at Worlebury Hill", reminds us vividly of the system of defence adopted in Tre'r Ceiri in Carnarvonshire, so well described in a former volume of our Journal. Again, in view of our summer meeting, it may be well to note that the volume contains a copy of the grant made by Mathildis, Empress of the Romans, to "Milo, Earl of Hereford, of the Castle and Honour of Abergavenny", and a "Confirmation by the same of a grant made by William de Berchele, to Tintern Abbey, of Kingswood, county Wilts". A paper, and the discussion that followed, "On the Ancient Worship of Springs", throws curious light on the customs that prevailed at so many of our Holy Wells, and deserves to be read in connection with that subject. And when we add to this already long list a notice of the "beautiful carved Rood screen in the Church of Llangwm, Monmouthshire", to which we hope to recur again, and an account of the Excursion of the Association to Chepstow and Tintern, it will be seen how full of interest to our members this volume of the *Journal* must prove.

"M. Gaidoz, the editor of the *Revue Celtique*, began, some time ago, a course of twelve lectures in Paris, in connexion with the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, on Celtic subjects, among which are the following: Celtic and Druidic Monuments, the Gaulish Race and Language, Gaulish Civilisation and Mythology, Wales and its Mediæval Literature, Irish Mediæval Literature, the Ossianic Question, and the Celts of the Nineteenth Century. The readers of the *Revue Celtique*, in this country, do not require to be told that M. Gaidoz is no mean critic of history and glottology, and we sincerely hope that he will see his way to give his lectures a permanent form." In this hope of *The Academy*, it is hardly necessary to add that we heartily share; and none the less because M. Gaidoz is a member of our Association, and our corresponding secretary for France.

Dr. Hermann Ebel.—The following particulars regarding the late Professor Ebel, in addition to the notice which appeared in the October number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, may not be devoid of interest to such of your readers as may have the second edition of Zeuss' *Grammatica Celtica* on their shelves. Herman Wilhelm Ebel, was born at Berlin, on the 19th of May, 1820, and studied at the University of his native city, and afterwards at that of Halle

(1836-40). From 1852 to 1858, he was one of the masters of the Gymnasium at Filehne, and during the following fourteen years he occupied a similar post at Schneidemühl. At length his great merits were recognised, and, in 1872, he was appointed to the Chair of Comparative Philology in the University of Berlin, the chair once filled by Bopp; but, as we have seen, his tenure of it was of short duration. The name of the place of his death is *Misdroy* near Stettin, which by a wrong reading, appeared as *Misdrag* in the notice just alluded to.

D. S. E.

January, 1876.

A new edition of Ormerod's valuable *History of Cheshire* is being published by Messrs. Routledge and Sons, under the care of Mr. Thomas Helsby of Lincoln's Inn. Three of the fifteen parts, to which it is expected to extend, have already been issued; and they not only comprise Sir Peter Leycester's *History, King's Vale Royal*, and such additions as were needful to bring down Ormerod's work to the present time; but they are enriched with copious notes throughout. Harleian MSS., Public Rolls, Ecclesiastical and Civil Documents, Diocesan Registers and Municipal Records, have all been carefully examined, and the result is that the present edition is not only far more complete, but also much more accurate than the original work. As it touches upon portions of our own history, and we propose returning more fully to its consideration, we will only add here that the work claims with justice to rank among the first county histories of the kingdom. The price at which it is now being issued, viz., a guinea each part, for the small paper edition, is to be raised after the issue of part v; and we therefore recommend any of our members who wish to become subscribers to it to send in their names at once to the publishers.

Another work of great importance connected with the same and the adjoining counties, is the *Domesday* for Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Wales east of the Clwyd; of which a second and much improved edition is now ready for the press. The price of the two volumes will be, we understand, to subscribers a guinea and a half.

Camden and Lhuyd.—In Dr. Nicholas' *Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales*, vol. i, p. 152, occurs a remarkable chronological inaccuracy. Speaking of Cardiganshire, he remarks: "At the same time, it must in justice be remembered, that Camden, to compensate for his own uncongeniality to the subject, sought the assistance of Edward Lhwyd, the most learned Welsh antiquarian and linguist of that day, who was also a native of this very county of Cardiganshire (born near Llanfihangel Geneu'r Glyn), to supplement the articles on the Welsh counties. The result of their combined labour, however, is most inadequate and unsatisfactory." Is it possible that a person undertaking the compilation of

a work like Dr. Nicholas' book, could be unaware of the fact that Camden had died nearly *forty* years before Edward Lhuyd was born? The author of the *Britannia*, as is well known, died in the year 1623, while our countryman was not born until 1660. Dr. Nicholas, in another part of the same volume (p. 180), refers to Lhuyd among the "Remarkable Men of Cardiganshire," and, though he no longer commits the blunder of making him contemporary with Camden, it is evident that he is still rather in the mist about him. "Edward Lhwyd, the eminent linguist and antiquarian, who, though we are accustomed to think of him as old Lhwyd, died at the early age of thirty-nine (1709), was born near Geneu'r Glyn." If Dr. Nicholas had applied the simple rule of subtraction to the dates before him, he would have found that a man born in 1660 must have been *forty-nine* in 1709, and such was the age of Lhuyd, whether we call him "old" or not, at the time of his death.¹

J. H. S. E.

Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ is the title of Hübner's forthcoming volume, which is to be issued to subscribers in April. The period it embraces ranges from the sixth to the tenth century, and the inscriptions, which exceed two hundred in number, are chiefly from the Principality, Devon, and Cornwall. The publishers are Messrs. Williams and Norgaté.

Knill of Knill, County Hereford.—In printing two early and interesting deeds of the time of Edward I, relating to this family, a few prefatory remarks appear to be necessary. They were furnished to me, two or three years ago, by the late Sir John Walsham, who, as a descendant, inherited the property of the Knill family, and so became possessor of these deeds.

In Burke's *Extinct Peerages*, under the head "Braose", the descent of the Knill family is traced from John, assumed to be a younger son of William de Braose (*temp.* John) and Maude de St. Valery, who had from his father the manor of Knill in the Marches of Wales; but a reference to Dugdale's *Baronage* makes it doubtful whether this was so; and, in any case, the descent is merely a traditionary one, unsupported by documents. Nothing is known of this son John, further than that his father, in 5th John, gave the King a fine of £1,000 for the marriage of his son John to the widow of Hugh Bardolph; and that in the following year William obtained an acquittance of his fine on payment of £75 into the Exchequer, on the ground that his son had only enjoyed his wife's land for three quarters of a year. (Close Rolls, vol. i, p. 24.) It appears unlikely

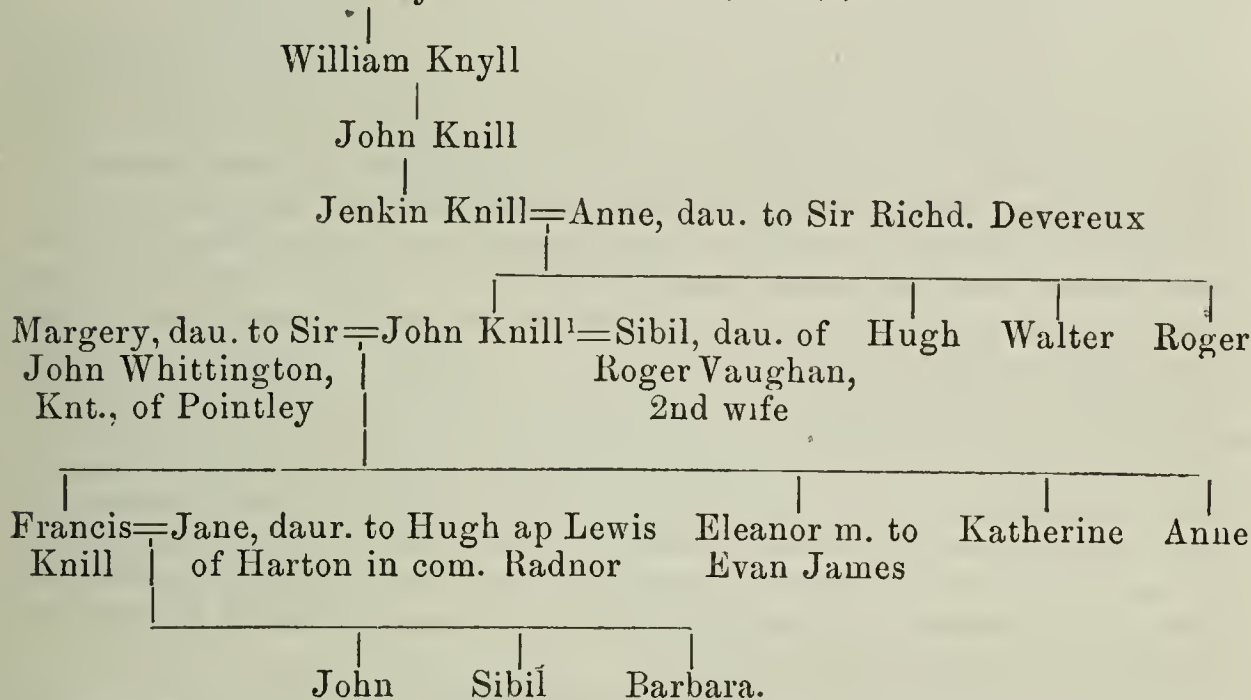
¹ Dr. Nicholas appears to have got into sad confusion between Humphrey Llwyd and Edward Lhuyd, the former of whom may have assisted Camden; and instead of the latter being reckoned among the remarkable men of Cardiganshire, it was shewn pretty conclusively a little while ago, in *Bygones*, that he was a native of Shropshire.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

that John assumed the name of Knill, for the surname of Braose was used by the several members of that family until it became extinct in the male line in the time of Richard II. However this may be, the two deeds afford clear evidence that the manor of Knill belonged to the Knill family as early as the reign of Edward I.

The Herald's Visitation, which follows, does not carry the descent back as far as the parties named in the two deeds.

From "Visitation of Worcester, Gloucester, and Hereford, made by Clarendieux Cook in the year 1569," marked D. 12, fol. 104, 6, 105.

"John Knyll of Knill in com. Heref.



"This visitation was taken on the information of said Francis Knyll."

John, the last in the pedigree, died unmarried in 1609, leaving his sister Barbara, his heiress-at-law. She married John Walsham, Esq., of Presteign.

"Hec est conventio facta inter *Amiciam* que fuit uxor *Johannis* de *Knulle* ex parte una et *Ad de Eytone*² ex altera videlicet quod dicta *Amicia* tradidit dimisit et assignavit predicto *Ade* redditum suum quinque marcarum quem habuit et recipere consuevit de *Johanne de Knulle* filio suo pro dote sua sibi contingente in *Buford Knulle* et *Upcote* quousq' idem Adam receperit quinquaginta tres marcas octo solidos quatuor denarios in quibus dicta *Amicia* predicto *Ade* tenebatur pro maritagio *Iseude* filie sua. Qua propter ad solutionem predictae pecunie eadem *Amicia* in curia Christianitatis legitime extiterat condempnata et quousque idem *Adam* recipere de predicto redditu novem marcas et quadraginta denarios quos idem *Ad.* pro predicta *Amicia* solvet magistro *Willemo Andreo* Clerico. Insuper predicta *Amicia* tradidit dimisit et assignavit predicto *Ade* totam dotem suam in *Halyton* et *Knolle* cum viginti solidis quos recipere consuevit de *Johanne le Child*

¹ Sheriff of Radnorshire in 1561, and Member of Parliament for town of Radnor, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

² Eytton, near Alberbury, Salop.

pro dote sua sibi contingente in Dudlebury¹ habendum rationabilia² estoveria sua in domo predicti Ade seu quod decet per duodecim annos et dimidium a confectione presencium proxime sequentium et plenarie completorum infra quem terminum idem ad recipiet de predictis redditibus ac tenementis totum suum predictum debitum Dicta vero *Amicia* omnes predictos redditus ac tenementa predicta dicto Ade et ejus assignatis per predictum terminum warantizabit et defendet. Ad hec omnia fideliter et sine dolo facienda et tenenda tam dicta *Amicia* quam dictus Ad. sacris sacrosanctis affidarunt et presenti scripto se obligarunt In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto ad modum cirographi confecto alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Hiis testibus *Johanne de Knulle Rogero More Ad. de Lorimer Herwardo Robin Will'o le Poer* et aliis Data apud Eyton die lune proxime post festum Sti. Michel anno regni regis Edwardi vicesimo primo."

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego *Radulphus* dominus de Knulle dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi *Philippo* de *Brompton*³ clerico et *Thome* filio *Thome Leueday* pro quadam summa pecunie quam michi dederunt premanibus duas particulas prati jacentem ex parte orientali *Le Wetemore* inter terram Magistri *Simonis Sueham* ex quacumque parte Tenendum et habendum sibi et heredibus eorum de dominis feodi illius libere quiete bene jure hereditario et in pace in perpetuum Reddendo annuatim ipsi et heredibus eorum vel eorum assignatis dictis dominis feodi illius servitia indebita et consueta prout pertinet Ego vero predictus *Radulphus* dominus de Knulle et heredes mei dictas particulas prati cum suis pertinentiis predictis *Philippo* clerico et *Thome* filio *Thome Leueday* et eorum heredibus vel eorum assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum apposui Hiis testibus *Iggram*⁵ *Carbonel* de Harton *Johanne* filio *Johannis de Knulle* *Johanne Underhulle* *Willelmo le Brut* de *Bromtone* *Thoma* filio *Willielmi Leueday* de eadem *Ricardo* filio *Margerie* de eadem et multis aliis.

(L. s.) "Sigillum Radulphi de Knill."

The deed is apparently of the latter end of the reign of King Edward I, or beginning of Edward II. The seal is curious and well preserved; the legend as above. R. W. B.

Reviews.

THE EPISCOPAL SUCCESSION IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, A.D. 1400 TO 1875, WITH APPOINTMENTS TO MONASTERIES AND EXTRACTS FROM CONSISTORIAL ACTS, TAKEN FROM MSS. IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES IN ROME, FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, RAVENNA, AND PARIS. By W. MAZIERE BRADY. Vol. I. Rome, Tipographia della Pace, 1876.

THE unexplored treasures of the Italian archives have often been a subject of wistful longing to us when endeavouring to clear up some obscure portion of our mediæval church history, or to supply some

¹ Diddlebury, Salop.

² Maintenance and nourishment.

³ Brompton, in the parish of Presteign, adjoining Knill.

⁴ These words altered from one to two in parcels.

⁵ Ingelram.

missing link in the chain of its historical characters. In part, this wish meets with its gratification in the work before us; as Mr. Maziere Brady appears to have enjoyed unusual advantages, of which he has made most diligent use, in the researches which he has undertaken among their rich stores, with the object of "tracing from Roman archives the succession of archbishops and bishops in the sees in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and of collecting from authentic sources documentary illustrations of the period when England broke off relations with Rome, and ceased to be a Catholic nation." The period is so critical, and its issues so important, that we cannot but welcome any additional light thrown upon it from authentic sources; and we have many such gleams in these pages, which treat of the episcopal succession in England, Scotland, and the provinces of Armagh and Dublin in Ireland. The two remaining provinces of Cashel and Tuam will be treated of in the second volume, which will also "contain a selection of Consistorial Acts relating to the three kingdoms, and an account of the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy in England."

In a preface of twenty pages, Mr. Maziere Brady describes succinctly the different kinds of records which he has consulted, the occasion of their compilation, and the manner of the transmission of copies of some of them into private collections; so that we are placed at once in a position to estimate their value as evidence. They embrace mainly the consistorial acts or registers of decrees of the Pope's Consistory, with whom lay the nomination to the episcopate to the time of the quarrel with Henry VIII; the archives of the Holy Office and the Propaganda, to whom successively the appointments were transferred; the briefs of appointment and the registers of ordination, and of the payment of certain taxes which those elected had to discharge. Such documents, of course, speak only from the Roman stand-point; and they not only ignore those bishops who were ordained after the Edwardian rite; but they pass over those also who, ordained after the Roman rite, yet consented to the line which Henry took in the matter of the supremacy, and did not profit by the powers which were granted to Cardinal Pole for "rehabilitating bishops who had been intruded into English sees in time of schism, and for granting them dispensations for all irregularities contracted in schism" (p. 5). The work, however, is not otherwise controversial; and its statement of facts, in so far as we have been able to test it by a somewhat minute examination of those portions which relate to our four Welsh sees, is carefully accurate; whilst some names, previously unknown to our Church historians, are mentioned in it, and others have additional light thrown upon them. Thus, for instance, we learn for the first time the names of two suffragan bishops of St. Asaph, viz., Alphonsus de Villasanta, of the order of Friars Minor, appointed by papal provision in 1526, under the title of Bishop of Sabula *in partibus infidelium*; and William Duffid, similarly provided in 1531, under the title of Bishop of Ascalon. In the see of Bangor we find the name of Lewis Bifort, and are told

that "he was probably the one who was translated thence to Ross in Scotland, on 14th February, 1418" (p. 80). There seems to be some difficulty, however, as to the date of his consecration; for whilst his predecessor, Nichols, is represented as occupying the see from 1408-1416, Bifort sat in the Council of Constance A.D. 1414, as "Ludovicus Bangor". In Llandaff, on the other hand, we have no mention of Fulford, whom Browne Willis gives, though with some hesitation, as the successor of Bishop de la Zouche. It is rather curious that the last papal provisions made in Henry's reign, and at his instance, should have been the appointment of Thomas Cranmer to Canterbury, and the transfer of William Duffid from St. Asaph to act as a suffragan or auxiliary bishop to him. It is also interesting to learn that, after the split with Henry, "the Pope maintained an independent succession, hitherto unnoticed and unknown, in the two English bishoprics of Salisbury and Worcester", throughout the reigns of Edward VI and Mary.

It is, however, to the second volume of the work that we look forward with the greatest interest; for there we are promised not simply an enumeration of names and payments, but Acts of the Holy Office and the Propaganda, and also some information, at least to be derived from "the confidential reports concerning the state of religion in Great Britain, made by Gregori Panzani, in 1637, to Urban VIII; by Cardinal Albici to Innocent X; by Agretti, the Belgian nuncio (in whose province Great Britain and Ireland lay) to the Propaganda in 1669; by the Abbe Airoidi to the Propaganda in 1670: by Baldeschi to the Propaganda in 1670 and 1672; and by Urbano Cerri, secretary to the Propaganda, to Innocent XI, in 1677." When to this list we add that the periods treated of embrace the Laudian revival, and the movement of James II to reinstate Romanism, it will be seen what an important contribution it may prove to the history of those times.

THE LITERATURE OF THE KYMRY; being a Critical Essay on the History of the Language and Literature of Wales during the Twelfth and two succeeding Centuries; containing numerous Specimens of Ancient Welsh Poetry in the Original and accompanied with English Translations. By THOMAS STEPHENS. Second Edition. Edited, with the Author's Additions and Corrections, by the Rev. D. SILVAN EVANS, B.D.; with a Life of the Author by B. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., Q.C. London; Longmans, Green, and Co. 1876.

WE are glad to welcome this new edition of a work which has become of standard importance on the subject of which it treats. Based upon an essay, which won the prize offered by the late Prince Consort, at the Abergavenny Eisteddfod in 1848, on "The Literature of Wales during the Twelfth and Succeeding Centuries", the first edition, published at the expense and risk of Sir John Guest in 1849, was reviewed in the volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the

following year, where will be found a very full summary of its contents, and a highly favourable opinion of its great merits. The present edition, for which the author had been for some years collecting materials, but only a portion whereof had been completed at the time of his death, contains only some of the additions which he had contemplated. For we learn from the preface that "it was his intention to rewrite the part relating to the alleged discovery of America by Prince Madog ap Owain Gwynedd in the twelfth century, upon which his opinion had undergone a considerable change; "to treat of the Triads at greater length, in order to ascertain their true historical value, and to devote a section to the unravelling of the fable of Hu Gadarn". Probably there was no other Welsh scholar so competent, from wide acquaintance with the necessary material, and the fearless exercise of an exuberant critical faculty, to throw new light on these subjects. We differ widely from his sentiments, and question some of his conclusions; indeed, we are told that he would himself probably have modified some of his statements respecting the poems attributed to the early bards, in accordance with views put forth by him in some of his later contributions to this Journal.¹ This admission, however, makes us regret his early death the more, because the enthusiasm of his critical zeal would have become tempered by a little less of that assertiveness which appears even more markedly from his biography to have distinguished him also in politics and religion.

The Life, which is evidently the work of a sympathetic mind, helps us to realise the stand-point and surroundings of our author, and to understand more fully their influence on his method. We are, indeed, amazed that with the few advantages he possessed, with the pressure of his duties as a chemist's apprentice, and then the charge of the business in a populous town, in the promotion of whose social and intellectual interests he took no mean part, he should have been able not merely to read the vast amount of difficult material to which the work itself bears witness, but to have so digested it as to produce such a result, and that at the early age of twenty-eight! The catalogue of essays on a variety of subjects which have already been enumerated in our obituary notice (1875, 87, 196), attests his insatiable love of reading, and his indefatigable devotion to literary work. That in so large a field, and one concerned with so much obscure and difficult material as *The Literature of the Kymry*, there should be occasional crudeness of speculation and discrepancy of conclusion, is not to be wondered at; and of this Mr. Stephens was probably himself much more conscious, as his editor appears to admit in the preface, than his biographer seems inclined to acknowledge. Indeed, we observe a marked difference in his treatment and his estimate of the bards and the clergy, in the chapters which treat respectively of Bardism and the Mabinogion. In the one case he appears to glow with a strong sympathy for the bards, as if he beheld in them and their relation to

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, 1851, p. 147.

the current theology of their day, the type of his own theological attitude ; in the other, laying aside theology and appealing to literature, he treats the clergy in a much fairer and more appreciative spirit. We could wish also that his biographer had extended to others, when they differed from our author, a little more of that forbearance, not to say acknowledgment of possible right, which he claims instinctively as his due, whenever he differs from them. An interesting suggestion as to "the first of the Arthurian Cyclus", we are half sorry to see summarily, but of necessity, extinguished in an editorial note at p. 420. We observe that the rendering of "Drwy undeb erchir Drindawd", p. 101, pointed out as faulty in the former notice of the work, remains as it was. The position assigned to Dygen Vreiddin (p. 16, foot-note) within the Radnorshire boundary, is evidently a slip for Montgomeryshire. Upon the whole, however, both the editor and the biographer have done their parts well ; and whatever may be the far future of Mr. Stephens's work, when still greater critical appliances shall have been brought to bear upon our early works in poetry and prose—and we believe it will always occupy a very high place—there can be no doubt that, at present and for some time to come, a close and careful study of its positions will be essential to the scholar for the investigation of the many difficulties that surround the early Kymric literature.

CORRIGENDA.

Vol. 1875, p. 350, l. 12, *for ship read ships.*

„ „ l. 22, *for south-eastern read south-western.*

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXVII.

JULY, 1876.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 131.)



KENRICK OF UCHELDREF.

RICHARD HARRI KENRICK of Nantclwyd in the parish of Llanelidan, in the Comot of Dogfeilin, and *jure uxoris* of Ucheldref, High Sheriff for county Merionydd in 1807, was the son and heir of Richard Kenrick, eldest son of Andrew Kenrick of Woore Manor in Shropshire, and of Cynriogau in com. Denbigh, Esq., who died in 1653. Andrew Kenrick married Martha, daughter and heiress of Eubule Thelwall of Nantclwyd, in the parish of Llanelidan, Esq., ab Thomas Thelwall of Nantclwyd, son and heir of Eubule Thelwall, who became possessed

of Nantclwyd by his marriage with Mary, daughter and heiress of William Parry of Pont y Gof (Nantclwyd), Esq., *argent*, three boars' heads coupéd *sable*, armed *or*. (See Tref Ruthin). This last named Eubule Thelwall was the second son (by Jane his wife, daughter of Edward Morgan of Gwylgref, or Golden Grove in Tegeingl) of John Thelwall of Bethafarn Park and Plas Coch, eldest son (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Robert ab John Wynn of Bryn Cynwrig), of John Thelwall ab John Wynn Thelwall¹ ab John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park in the Parish of Llanrhudd in the comot of Coleigion in Dyffryn Clwyd, *gules*, on a fess *or*, inter three boars' heads coupéd *argent*, three trefoils *sable*.

The Kenricks of Nantclwyd descended from Sir David ab Cynwrig, standard bearer to the Black Prince during his wars in France. On his return to England, he, with a number of men, lost their way in a forest in Shropshire. He stuck his spear into the ground, and vowed to the Virgin that if she would show him the way out, he would build a church in her honour. They got out, and he built a church at a place called Ashley in that county; and the history is substantiated by a painted glass window in the church which still remains. Sir David was the son of Cynwrig ab Gruffydd Fychan ab Gruffydd ab Einion ab Ednyfed, Lord of Broughton, who bore *ermine* a lion statant gardant, *gules*, the second son of Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, Lord of Maelor Gymraeg. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, April, 1874, pp. 136 to 138.) By his wife Ermine, the daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Kyffin of Maenan Abbey and Belmont, Richard H. Kenrick, Esq., had, besides several daughters, three sons, Richard of Nantclwyd,

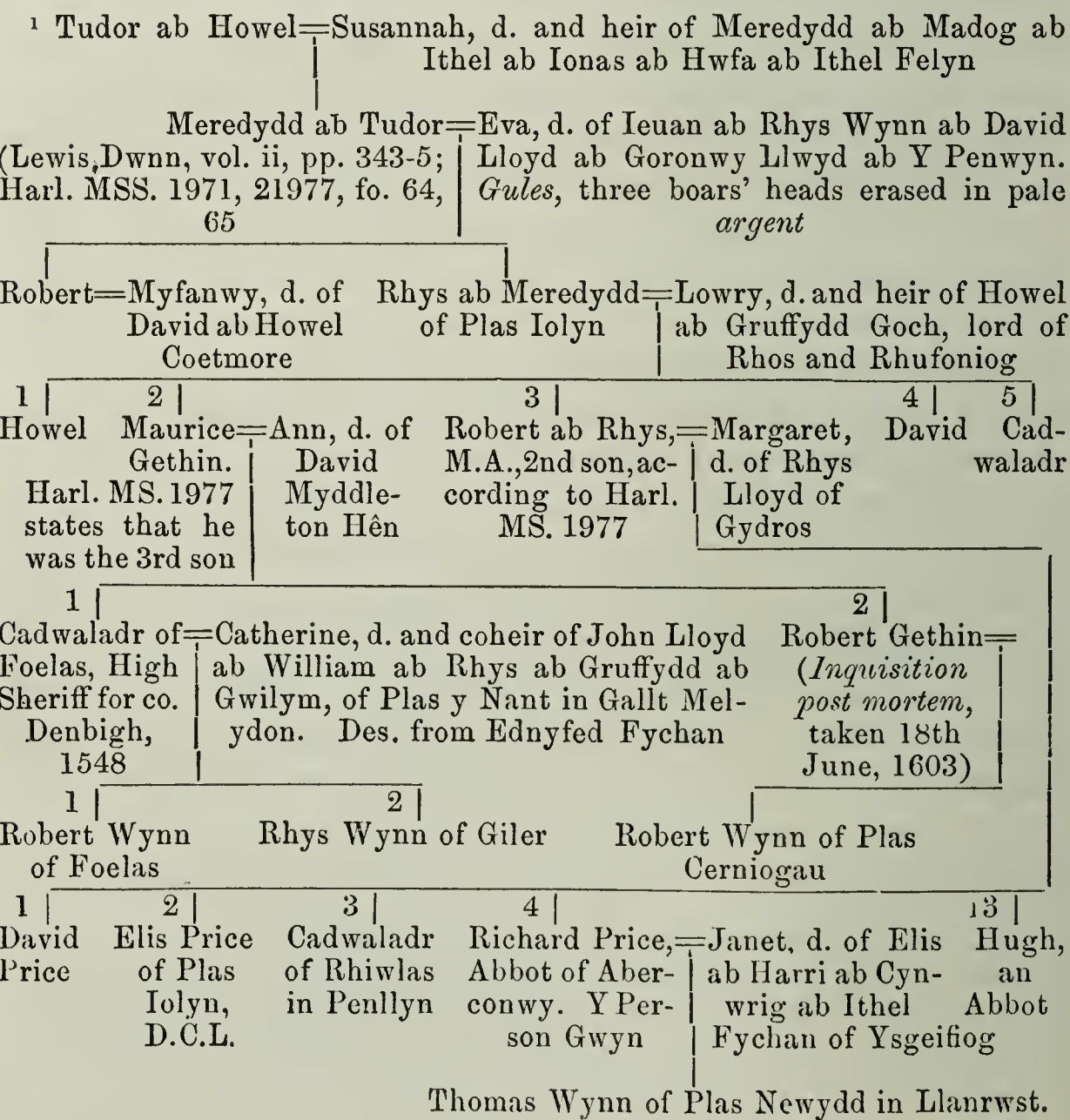
¹ John Wynn Thelwall married Jane, daughter of Thomas Griffiths ab Thomas Griffiths of Pant y Llwyndu in Tegeingl, descended from Ednowain Bendew, chief of one of the Noble Tribes, who bore, *argent*, a chevron inter three boars' heads coupéd *sable*, tusked *or*. This family is now represented by Sir Pyers Mostyn of Talacre and Pant y Llwyndu, Bart.

Ucheldref, and Cyrniogau ; Thomas ; and Henry Kyffin of Belmont, who all died unmarried ; and the estates of Nantclwyd, Ucheldref, and Cyrniogau were all sold. Of the daughters, Margaret died *s.p.*, Elizabeth is now Kyffin of Belmont, and Harriet married Henry Hawarden Fazakerly, Esq.

The Kenricks became possessed of the Cyrniogau estate by the marriage of Richard Kenrick of Woore Manor, son of Andrew Kenrick, with Rebecca, daughter and heiress of Maurice Gethin of Cyrniogau, high sheriff for county Denbigh, in 1667,¹ son and heir of Maurice Gethin of PlasCyrniogau, son and heir of Robert Gethin, son and heir of Robert Wynn Gethin of PlasCyrniogau, second son of Maurice Gethin, second son of Rhys ab Meredydd ab Tudor of Foelas, lineally descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled, who bore *gules* a lion rampant *argent*. Maurice Gethin, the second son of Rhys ab Meredydd of Foelas, had an elder son Cadwaladr, and to this Cadwaladr and his younger brother Robert Wynn Gethin, Henry VIII granted 16th March, 1545, the lands of Foelas, Cyrniogau, and other lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the parish of Llanwith (Llanefydd), county Denbigh, being parcel of the township of Hiraethog, then lately belonging to the monastery of Conway, dissolved by Act of Parliament ; and among the rest of the tenements, etc., that of Tyddyn y Foelas, late in the tenure and occupation of Maurice ab Rhys ab Meredydd, to hold to them for the consideration of £98 4s., to hold as of the Manor of Hiraethog in free soccage by fealty only, and not in capite. On the 8th February, 1546, a deed of partition was executed between the brothers, whereby Cadwaladr took Foelas, and Robert Wynn Gethin took Cyrniogau. These estates had been granted to the Cistercian monastery of Conway by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth,

¹ In the *Calendar of State Papers* for the year 1667, Jan. 9, is the following entry : " Whitehall. Dispensation for Maurice Gethin, High Sheriff for Denbighshire, to live out of the county, at his house at Islington, on account of his age (seventy years) and his ill health, he appointing sufficient deputy."

Prince of Wales, by charter, dated 7th January, 1198. Rhys ab Meredydd, the ancestor of these two brothers, was one of the Welsh leaders at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. When Sir William Brandon was prostrated by King Richard III, he was entrusted by the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, with the British standard of the Red Dragon. At his death, he was buried in the church of Yspytty Ieuan, together with his wife Lowry, daughter and heiress of Howel, one of the sons of Gruffydd Goch, Lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog (*argent* a griffin passant *gules*), where their effigies still remain. Rhys, who with his descendants bore *gules* a lion rampant *argent*, holding in its paws a rose of the second seeded *or*, stem and leaves ppr., was the son of Meredydd ab Tudor¹ ab Howel, ab Cynwrig Fychan ab



Cynwrig ab Llywarch ab Heilyn Gloff ab Tyfid Farfog ab Tangno ab Ystrwyth ab Marchwystl ab Marchweithian of Llys Llywarch, Lord of Is Aled, who bore *gules* a lion rampant *argent*. His lands were Carwed Fynydd, Din Cadfael, Prees, Berain, Llyweni, Gwytherin, and many other townships in Is Aled. Besides his son Maurice, Rhys ab Meredydd had a third son Sir Robert, chaplain and cross bearer to Cardinal Wolsey, who obtained the lands of Cwm Tir Mynach, formerly belonging to the cell of Moch Rhaiadr or Boch Rhaiadr, and now comprised in the estate of Plas yn Rhiwlas. These lands are situate in the parish of Llanycil, which was formerly a township in the parish of Llanfihangel in the comot of Migneint in Penllyn. Sir Robert, before he had a grant of these lands, held them on lease for 66s. 8d. He likewise held on lease various lands and tenements in Penllyn, which had been granted to the Abbey of Basingwerk in Tegeingl, by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, and confirmed by his son and successor, Prince David, in 1240. We find from the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 26 Henry VIII, that Robert ab Rhys paid for these lands £1 16s. 8d. per annum. He lived at Plas Iolyn, and married Margaret, daughter of Rhys Lloyd of Gyddros, by whom he had thirteen sons and four daughters. The second son was the notorious Ellis Price of Plas Iolyn, LL.D., who was generally known during his lifetime as the "Doctor Goch". He obtained a grant from Queen Elizabeth in 1560, of the manor and lands belonging to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, called from them Yspytty Ieuan, but formerly the name of the place was Dol Gynwal. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, endowed the hospital of St. John, at Dol Gynwal, with lands and privileges in 1190.

William Parry of Nantclwyd, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, married Eubule Thelwall, was the son of Thomas Parry of Nantclwyd, the son of Simon Parry of Pont y Gof or Nantclwyd, seventh son of Thomas Parry Wynn of Pont y Gof or Nantclwyd, second son

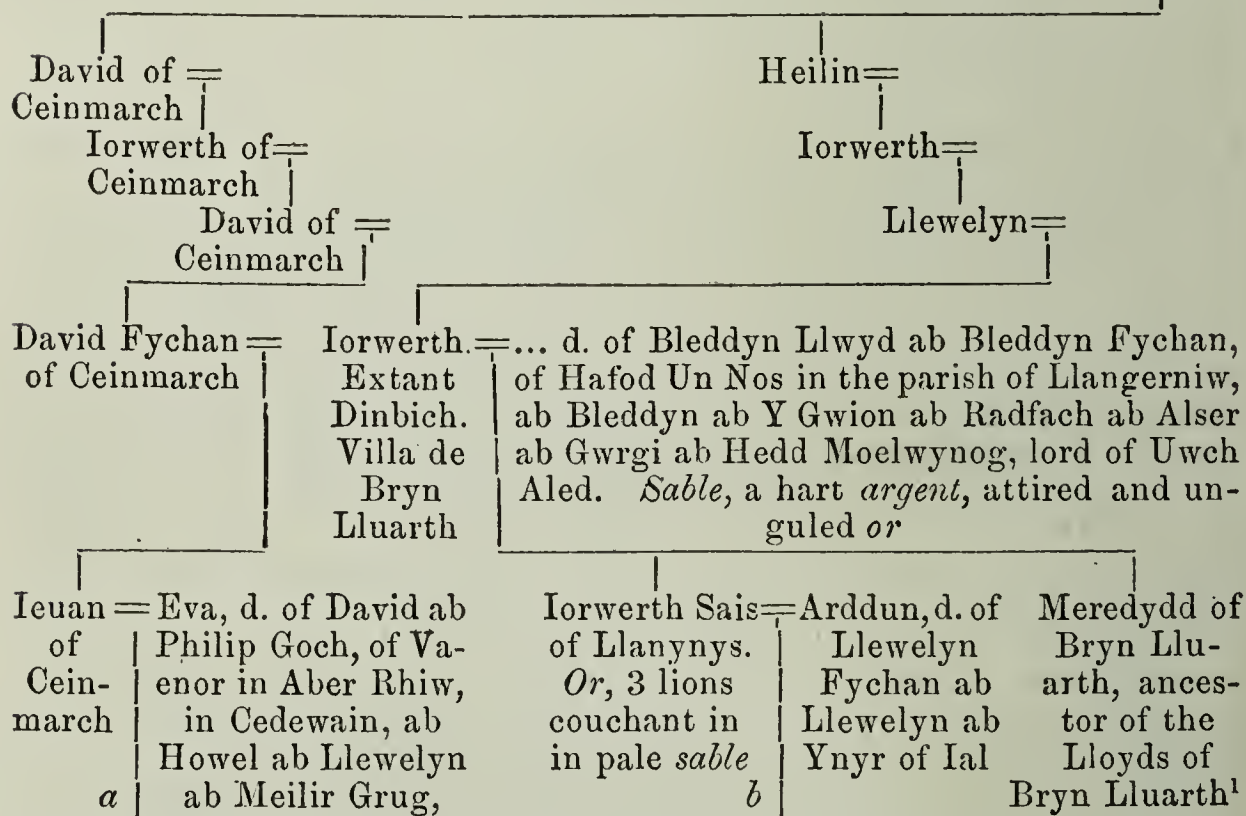
of John ab Harri of Tref Rhuddin in the parish of Llanrhudd. The mother of William Parry was Grace, daughter (by Mary his wife, daughter of John Wynn Edwards of Cefn y Wern) of Robert Lloyd of Plâs Is y Clawdd in Chirkland, coroner of Denbighshire.



TREF RHUDDIN AND LLWYN YN.

Harl. MS. 2299; Lewis Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 337.

Cowryd ab Cadvan (Gwehelaeth Ceinmarch) ab Gaelawg Gawr ab Iddig, lineally descended from Cadell Deyrnllug, King of Powys. *Argent, three boars' heads coupéd sable, tusked or, and langued gules, for Cowryd ab Cadvan*



¹ John Lloyd of Bryn Lluarth, ab John Lloyd ab Ieuan Lloyd ab Rhys ab Llewelyn ab David ab Ieuan ab David ab Meredydd of

a	lord of Tref Gynon and Westbury. <i>Sable</i> , three horses' heads erased <i>arg.</i>		b	and the Pryses of Llawesog ¹	
Tudor, ances- tor of the Lloyds of Plas Llan- ynys		Elen, ux. Iolyn ab Ieuaf ab Madog ab Goronwy ab Iorwerth ab Caswallawn ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn. She married, secondly, Ednyfed ab Cyn- wrig Brawd ab Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig, third son of Ednyfed Fychan			
Gruffydd Goch of Pentref Coch near Rhuddin. He built the church of Cyffylliog, in the commot of Llanerch, as a chapel of ease to Llanynys, which parish lies partly in the commot of Llanerch, in the cantref of Dyffryn Clwyd, and partly in the commot of Ceinmeirch, in the cantref of Ystrad				=Mali, d. of Ieuan ab Gruffydd Llwyd	
Sir John Parson of Llan- ynys	=Margaret, d. of Cyn- wrig ab Einion Gethin	David, ancestor of Ieuan Llwyd of Henblas in Cyffylliog, an- cestor of Wil- son Jones of Hartsheath and Gelli Gynnon, Esq. ²	Lleicu, ux. Llewelyn ab Iolyn ab Ieuaf ab Madog ab Goronwy ab Cynwrig ab Ior- werth ab Caswallawn ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn. (<i>Arch. Camb.</i> , Jan. 1875, p. 36.)	... ux. David Lloyd ab Gruffydd ab Cynwrig ab Bleddyn Llwyd of Hafod Un Nos	
Harri of Tref Rhuddin = Janet, d. of Richard ab Ienkyn ab Gruffydd ab Rhys					
John ab Harri of Tref Rhudd Din	Janet, d. of Edward Thel- wall ab Eubule ab Simon Thel- wall of Plas y Ward	Richard = Elen, d. of Alan Ash- pool ab William ab Philip ab Hugh Ash- pool of Llan- dyrnog. Party per fess <i>argent</i> and <i>gules</i> , three griffons' heads countercharged	Thomas ab Harri, vicar of Llan- ynys, <i>o.s.p.</i>	Robert, married, first, Jane, d. of Rowland Egerton, by whom he had a daughter, Eliza- beth, who married, 1st, Hercules Raenssfoi ; and 2ndly, William Bwras of Dalton. Ro- bert married, 2ndly, a daughter of Pyers Hope, Esq., by whom he had a son, Wil- liam Parry of London	

Bryn Lluarth. This family is now represented by the Mostyns of Llawesog and Segroed. See *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1875, p. 326.

¹ John Pryse of Llawesog, ab Robert Pryse, son of Rhys ab Llewelyn of Bryn Lluarth. Robert Pryse, who was "Sergeant o'r Ewri" (?), married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Maurice Kyffin of Maenan.

² Wilson Jones ab John Jones ab Maurice Jones ab Hugh Jones of Gelli Gynan, ab John ab Thomas ab Hugh ab David ab Ieuan Llwyd of Henblas in Cyffylliog, ab Elis ab Ieuan ab David ab Gruffydd Goch of Pentref Coch.

1 Simon Parry Gwr, = Jane, d. of o'r Gyfraith, ob. John Thel- 7th July, 1627. wall of (Harl. MS. 2299.) Llanrhudd	2 Gabriel Parry = Mary, eldest d. of Edward Bach, D.D. ¹ Pryse of Llwyn Yn, near (Harl. MS. 2299.) Ruthin, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1627; and coheir of her brother, John Pryse, of Llwyn Yn		
3 Daniel Parry	1 Elizabeth, ² ux. Richard Langford of Tref Rhuddin and Tref Alun, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1640. He died in 1643. <i>Gules</i> , a shoveler <i>argent</i> , membered or	2 Dorothy, ux. Robt. Pyers ab Richard of Bach Eirig ³	3 Grace, ux. Pyers Mule of Ruthin. <i>Sable</i> , two lions rampt. in fess <i>arg</i> .
William Parry = Catherine, d. and heiress of Roger Holland, of Hendref Fawr of Llwyn Yn & Llanrhudd, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1668. Married, 1643	in the parish of Abergeleu, son of Roger Holland of Hendref Fawr, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1634, who died in 1640; son and heir of Daniel Holland of Hendref Fawr, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Maurice Kyffin. She died in 1705, and was buried in Abergeleu Church, where a monument is erected to her memory. <i>Azure</i> , semé of fleur-de-lys, a lion rampant gardant <i>argent</i>		
David Parry of Llwyn Yn, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1695 and 1697; ob. at Llwyn Yn, 1706, <i>s. p.</i>	Susannah, heiress of Llwyn Yn and Hendref Fawr, married in 1693; ob. at Plas Newydd, near Ruthin, in 1721	= John Roberts, of Hafod y Bwch in the parish of Wrexham, and of Plas Newydd, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1705, and M.P. for the Denbigh Boroughs in 1710-15. <i>Ermine</i> , a lion rampt. <i>sable</i>	

¹ "Gabriel Parry, A.M., nephew of Bishop Parry; Head Master of Ruthin School, 1607; S. R. Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant, 1608; V. Henllan, 1609; V. Abergele, 1613; S. R. Llansannan, 1616; S. R. Llansantffraid yn Mechain, 1617; R. Llangynhafal and Precentor of Bangor, 1632."—*Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, by the Rev. D. R. Thomas, M.A.

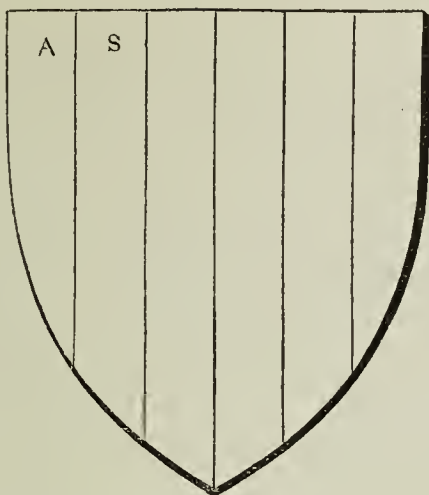
² On an escutcheon at Trefalun (General Townshend's), painted on wood, are the arms of Langford, *gules*, a shoveler *argent*, impaling arms; quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, three boars' heads *sable*; 2nd and 3rd, *sable*, three horses' heads erased *argent*,—with this inscription: "Elizabeth, wife of Richard Langford, of Trevalyn, Esquire, deceased on the twelvth day of December, An' D'ni 1657, being aged 78 years, and having had 20 children." She died at Chester, and was buried at Gresford. Trefalun is one of the townships in the manor of Burton, or Morton as it is called in Welsh. This manor contains the townships of Burton or Morton and Llai, which were granted to Sanddef Hardd; the townships of Trefalun and Y Groesfordd, which were granted to Eunydd, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd; and the township of Gwersyllt.

³ Robert ab Richard's mother was Annet, daughter and heiress of John ab Gruffydd Lloyd of Bacheirig.

Catherine Roberts, heiress of Hafod y Bwch, Llwyn Yn, and Hendref Fawr, married, in 1714, to Humphrey Parry of Pwll Halawg and Llanrhaiadr Hall, Esq. Ob. 1751. (See *Arch. Camb.*, July, 1875, Pwll Halawg.) Besides Catherine, John Roberts had issue, three sons: 1, Hugh, born in 1694, ob. s. p.; 2, David, ob. s. p.; and 3, Roger, ob. s. p. He had two daughters, viz., the above named Catherine and Anne.

The following is the inscription on the tomb of Mrs. Parry of Llwyn Yn, in Abergeleu Church: "Here is interred the body of Catherine, daughter and heir of Roger Holland of Hendrefawr, county Denbigh, Esq., and relict of William Parry of Llwyn Ynn, county Denbigh, Esq., by whom she had issue six sons and five daughters, whereof two survived her only,—David Parry, late of Llwyn Ynn, Esq., and Susannah, married to John Roberts of Hafod y Bwch, county Denbigh, Esq., ob. 1705."

The above named John Roberts, was the son and heir of Hugh Roberts, of Hafod y Bwch, and Anne, his wife, daughter and heiress of Richard Wynn of Plas Newydd, Esq., who I believe was a son of Thomas Wynn ab Thomas Wynn of Plas Newydd in Llanrwst, son of Richard, Abbot of Aberconwy, who, according to the Add. MS. 15,017, at the time of the change of the faith, married, and became parson of Cerrig y Drudion. This same MS. states that this Richard, who was called "Y Person Gwyn", was the fourth son of Rhys ab Meredydd, the standard bearer to Henry VII, but Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, 343-4, and the Harl. MS. 1,977, state that he was the fourth son of Sir Robert ab Rhys, chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, who also married after the change of religion and the dissolution of the monasteries, and consequently, that he was born five and twenty years after the dissolution of the monasteries, and yet was Abbot of Aberconwy. I think, therefore, that the Add. MS. 15,017, must be correct in what it states relative to this Richard (see page 168).



LLWYN YN IN THE TOWNSHIP OF EYARTH, AND CAER
DDINOG¹ IN LLANFAIR DYFFRYN CLWYD.

Harl. MS. 1969.

Edwin ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. *Argent*, a cross flory, engrailed *sable*, inter four Cornish choughs ppr. Slain, 1073

Ewerydd, sister of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, and daughter of Cynfyn ab Gwrystan ab Gwaethfoed, lord of Cibwyr in Gwent. *Vert*, a lion rampant *argent*, head, feet, and tail, imbrued

Owain ab Edwin, elected Prince of North Wales in 1096. Died of consumption in 1103. *Gules*, three men's legs conjoined at the thighs, in triangle, *argent*. See *Arch. Camb.*, July, 1875, pp. 227-9

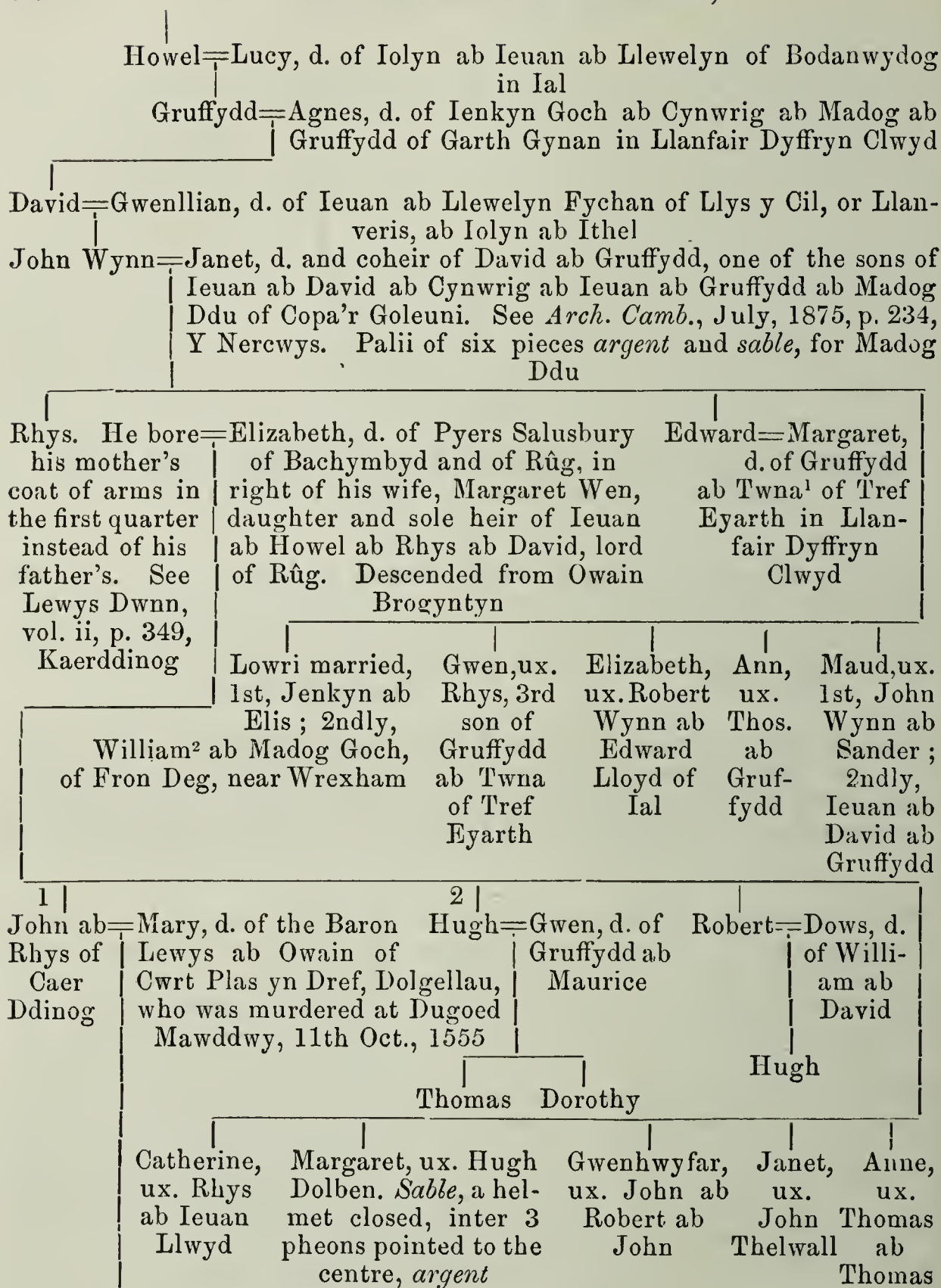
Morfydd, d. of Goronwy ab Ednowain Bendew, of Llys Coed y Mynydd in Bodvari, chief of one of the Noble Tribes

2nd son	1	3
Meilir, slain by Cadwallon ab Gruffydd ab Cynan in 1125	Goronwy	Genilles, d. of Hoedliw ab Ithel ab Edryd
Goronwy	David, ancestor of the Edwardses of Stanstay in the manor of Y Glewysegl in Maelor Gymraeg	Cadwgan, ancestor of the Lloyds of Hersedd Fern and Llwyn Yn. (<i>Arch. Camb.</i> , July, 1875, pp. 229-32)
David		Llewelyn, ancestor of Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni (<i>Arch. Camb.</i> , July, 1875, p. 234), Lloyds of Pentref Hobyn, the Edwardses of Coed y Llai and Rhual (<i>idem</i> , p. 232), Edwards of Crogen Iddon and Gallt y Celyn, Griffiths of Garn in Rhuvoniog, Wynns of Llangynhafal, ² and Gruffydd Hughes of Llanfair, Deputy to the Office of Arms ³
Gruffydd		

¹ From information received from the Rev. the Warden of Ruthin I find that there is now no place known as Caer Ddinog in the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd; but that there is a place called Caer Ddineu, which lies in the townships of Trewyr and Bodlowydd, in the parish of Llanelidan.

² Edward Wynn of Llangynhafal, ab Richard Wynn ab John Wynn ab Robert ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Einion ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog Goch ab Heilin Fychan ab Heilin ab Ieuaf ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Owain ab Edwyn.

³ Gruffydd Hughes ab Hugh ab Richard ab Rhys ab Llewelyn,



one of the sons of Belyn of Nercwys, son of David ab Cynwrig ab Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Madog Ddu of Copa'r Goleuni. Gruffydd Hughes married Margaret, daughter of John ab Roger of Llys y Cil or Llanveris, by whom he had a son, Robert. (Harl. MS. 1969.)

¹ Twna was the son of Ieuan, younger son of Gruffydd ab Rhys, third son of Madog Lloyd of Bryncunallt, who added a border *gules* to his paternal arms, eldest son and heir of Iorwerth Foel, lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy, and was the ancestor of the Wynns of Tref Eyarth.

² William had issue by his wife, Lowri, two sons, John ab Wil-

Edward Pryse of Llwyn Yn, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1627	=	Susan, sister of Godfrey Goodman, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester, and d. of Godfrey Goodman, 3rd son of Edward Goodman ab Thomas ab Edward ab John Goodman of Rhuddin. Party per pale, <i>ermine</i> and <i>erminois</i> , an eagle displayed with two heads <i>or</i> , on a canton <i>azure</i> , a martlet of the third ¹	Rhys	John	=	Elen, d. of Gabriel Goodman	Thomas
John Pryse of Llwyn Yn, s. p.	=	Elen, d. of Thomas Goodman, Esq.	Mary, ux. Parry Bach, D.D., of Llanrhudd	Gabriel	Anne.	She was the second wife of Charles Goodman of Glanhespın, ² High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1666; who died 14th August, 1693. Anne died 8th Dec. 1684.	

liam and Roger ab William, both of Fron Deg. William was the son of Madog Goch, third son of Howel of Bersham, ab Gruffydd ab Ieuan Ddu ab Howel ab Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd, of Bersham in the manor of Esclusham, second son of Ieufaf ab Niniaf ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Gules*, two lions passant *argent*, for Iorwerth ab Gruffydd of Bersham.

¹ Susan was the niece of Gabriel Goodman, D.D., Dean of Westminster, the founder of Christ's Hospital and the Grammar School at Ruthin. See *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*.

² Charles Goodman was a younger son of Thomas Goodman, of Plas Uchaf in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1613. By his second wife, Anne, Charles had issue an only daughter and heiress, Susan, who married Gabriel Goodman of Rhuddin, a lawyer, son of Edward Goodman of Rhuddin, ab Gabriel Goodman ab Edward Goodman ab Gawen Goodman ab Edward ab Thomas ab Edward ab Thomas ab Edward ab John Goodman of Rhuddin. Thomas Goodman of Plas Uchaf died in 1623, and was the second son of Gawen Goodman. Charles Goodman, who died 14th August, 1693, married, first, Rebecca, daughter of Richard Langford of Trefalun, Esq., High Sheriff for co. Denbigh in 1640, by whom he had a daughter, Penelope, wife of John Lloyd of Drefnewydd, co. Salop.



ELEIRNION.

THIS place, which was in the parish of Llanaelhaiarn in A.D. 1581, formerly belonged to a family of the name of Evans, who were descended from Rhys ab Tudur Mawr, Prince of South Wales, through the line of Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn, who bore *azure* a chev. inter three dolphins, naiant embowed *azure*. (See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1875, p. 45.)

Ieuan ab Meredydd ab David Goch ab Trahaiarn Goch of Lleyn=

Morgan=Gwenllian, d. of Gruffydd Derwas ab Meurig Llwyd of Nannau.
Or a lion rampant *azure*

Llewelyn Fychan=Eva, d. of Llewelyn ab Ieuan ab Sir Gruffydd Lloyd, Knt.¹
Gules, a chief *ermine*, and chevron *or*

Madog=Annest, d. of Howel ab Einion ab Howel Coetmor² ab Gruffydd

¹ Sir Gruffydd Lloyd, of Tref Garnedd in Cwmmwd Menai, and of Tref Nantbychan in Cwmmwd Twr Celyn in Môn. He was the son of Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Ednyfed Fychan, Baron of Bryn Ffanigl, and prime minister and seneschal of Prince Llewelyn the Great. Sir Gruffydd is said to have been the first to convey to Edward I the tidings of his Queen's accouchement in the Castle of Caernarvon, for which he received the honour of knighthood. Subsequently, however, in 1322, he revolted against the English government, and, after some struggles, was taken prisoner, confined for a time in Rhuddlan Castle, and then executed.

² The sepulchral effigy of Howel Coetmor, who was brother to Rhys Gethin, who lived at Hendref Rhys Gethin, in the parish of Bettws Wyrion Iddon, or Bettws y Coed, is in the church of Llanrwst, recumbent, in plate armour, with a tabard of his arms, with

Fychan ab Gruffydd¹ ab David Goch of Nant Conwy, illegitimate son of David, lord of Denbigh, son of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Iorwerth Drwyn Dwn, Prince of Wales. Howel Coetmor, commonly called the Baron Coetmor, lived at Castell Cefel Ynghoedmor, in the parish of Bettws y Coed, or Llanrwst. This place once belonged to Peredur ab Efrog.² Quarterly, 1 and 4, *azure*, a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lys *argent*, for the Baron Coetmor; 2 and 3, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent* in a border engrailed *or*, for David Goch of Nant Conwy

Hugh=	Lowry, d. of Ieuan ab John ab Meredydd ab Ieuan	Elizabeth, ux. Hugh ab Robert Fychan of Tal Henbont y Bettws Hirfaen. <i>Sable</i> , a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lys <i>argent</i> , for Collwyn ab Tangno, lord of Eifionydd
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Evan=	Jane, d. of Richard ab Robert ab Meredydd of Plas Newydd in the parish of Llandwrog, descended from Cilmin Droetu of Glynllifon, ³ nephew of Merfyn Frych, King of the Isle of Man, Powys, and Gwynedd. See <i>Arch. Camb.</i> , Oct. 1872, p. 290	Owain
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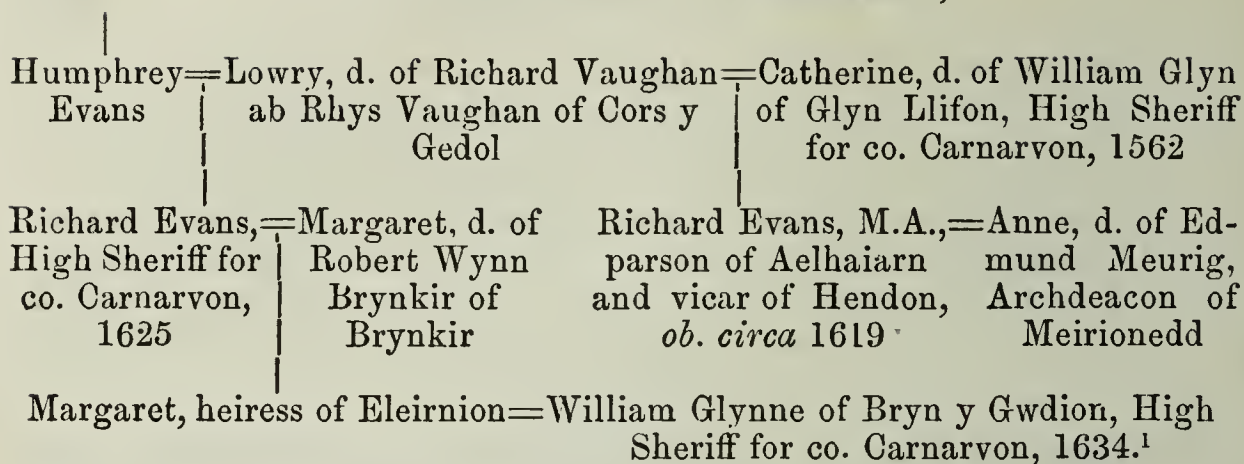
Margaret, ux. Madog ab Harri ab Thomas of Llanwnda	Alice, ux. Thomas Madryn, High Sheriff for co. Carnarvon, 1587, ab Gruffydd Madryn of Madryn. <i>Sable</i> , a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lys <i>argent</i>	Marga- ret	Janet, ux. Thomas ab Ieuan Lloyd of Dol y Penrhyn in Lleyn. <i>Sable</i> , a chevron inter three fleurs-de-lys <i>argent</i>
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the inscription, "HIC IACET HOEL COETMORE AP GRVFF. VYCHAN, AMN." (Lewys Dwnn, ii, p. 89; see *Arch. Camb.*, April, 1874, pp. 128-131.)

¹ Gruffydd ab David Goch is buried at Bettws y Coed, where his figure is to be seen recumbent, in armour, with the following inscription, "HIC IACET GRUFUD AP DAVID GOCH. AGNUS DEI MISERERE MEI." A full description of this tomb has been given by Mr. Bloxam, *Arch. Camb.*, 1874, p. 128. It appears from the Extent of Nant Conwy, in the *Record of Caernarvon*, or *Great Extent of North Wales*, as it is also called, taken on the next Monday after the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 26 Edward III (1352), that Gruffydd was the foreman of the jury for taking that Extent. David Goch, his father, was a natural son of David, Lord of Denbigh, who was tried at Shrewsbury and beheaded in 1283, brother to Llewelyn, the last sovereign Prince of Wales. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 95.)

² *Llyfr Gruffydd Hiraethog*, p. 3, c. 2.

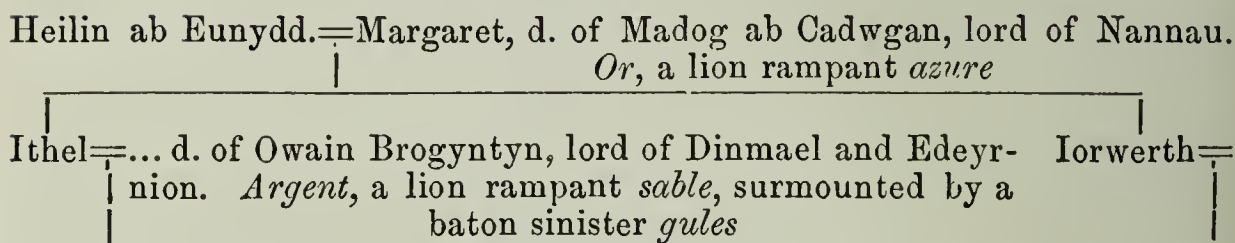
³ Cilmin Droetu was the stock of one of the noble tribes of North Wales. He lived in the time of Merfyn Frych, King of Man (Merfyn was slain in 843, being his brother's son, and came with his uncle from the north of Britain, when Merfyn married the Princess Eysyllt. He lived at Glyn Llifon. He bore, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *argent*, an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*; 2nd and 3rd, three rugged sticks enflamed *gules*. Over all, upon an escutcheon of the first, a man's leg coupé à la cuise, *sable*. (Lewys Dwnn, ii, p. 147.)



The descendants of William Glynne and Margaret, in the male line, becoming extinct, the Eleirnion estate passed, by bequest, to Catherine, wife of William Wynne of Wern, Esq., and eventual heiress of Gabriel Goodman of Beaumaris, merchant, by Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of the above mentioned William Glynne, and Margaret Evans. This Catherine died in 1743; and during the lifetime of her grandson, William Wynne of Wern and of Peniarth, county Merioneth, Esq., who died in 1796, Eleirnion was sold.

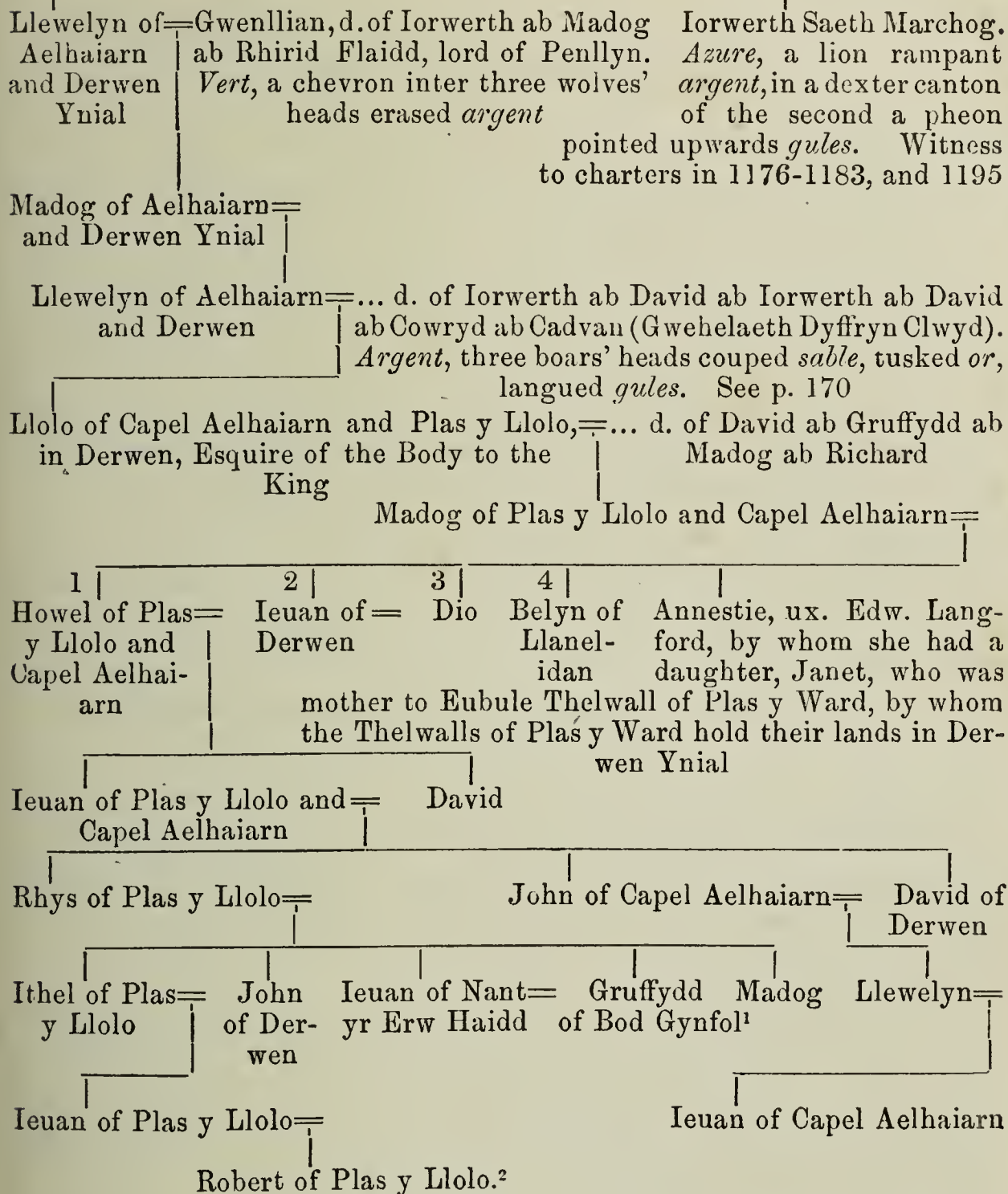
AELHAIARN² AND PLAS Y LLOLO.

(Harl. MSS. 1969-2299.)



¹ This pedigree has been inserted through mistaking Llanaelhaiarn in Gwynedd for Llanaelhaiarn in Powys.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

² This manor once formed a parish called Llan Aelhaiarn. The church is now demolished. A yew-tree is all that is left to mark the spot. See *Hist. of the Diocese of St. Asaph*, p. 696.



J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

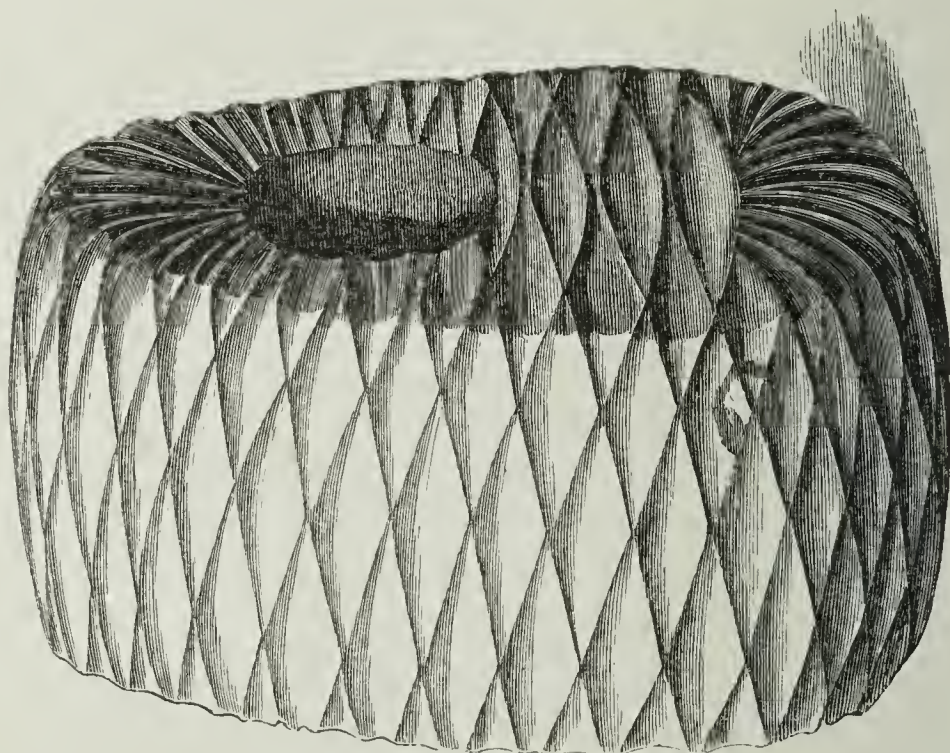
(To be continued.)

¹ Gruffydd had three sons, Rhys, David Lloyd, and Ieuan.² This place now belongs to Jesus College, Oxford.

THE KIDWELLY MACE.

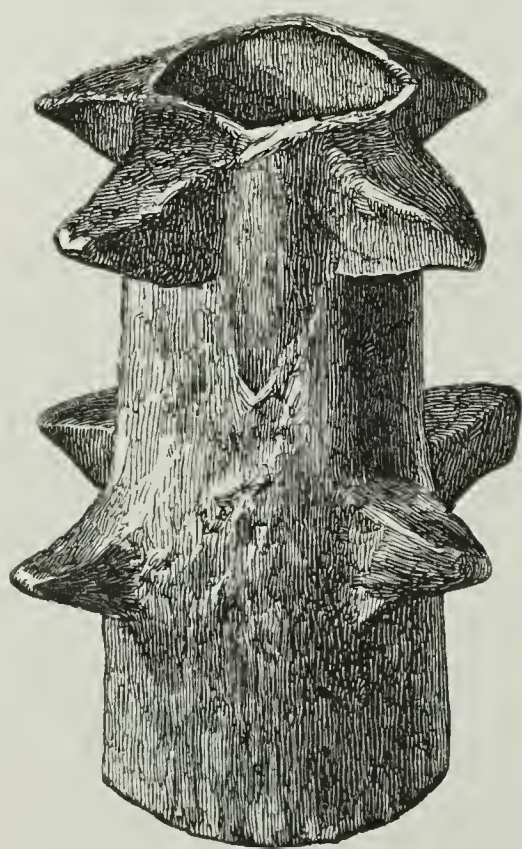
It is by no means improbable that we have, in our gorgeous civic maces, a final development of the primitive weapon of savage man,—itself being an advance on the weapons with which nature had furnished him. Thus men fought “*unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus*”; the club was, therefore, the earliest of offensive weapons, as might have been inferred from the ease with which it could be obtained, and the effectual use that could be made of it. Thus we are told that even the larger apes avail themselves of branches of trees in attacking or defending themselves from larger animals, while the rudest savages still manufacture very formidable weapons of this kind. It is not, indeed, impossible that the *casse-tête* or *pengod* of the Breton peasants and the shillelagh of their distant cousins in Ireland may be relics of a period when other weapons were not so procurable. Whether this fondness for such inseparable companions is a mere accidental peculiarity or not is uncertain, but it is not found to exist in Wales to the same extent.

The discovery of metal would bring with it considerable alterations in the form and material of such offensive arms, and long and ponderous clubs would not be found convenient. In close hand to hand fight it is evident that they would be worse than useless, and something, by the aid of newly discovered metals, would be substituted for them. What was the earliest character of such modification is doubtful, unless it took the form of rude copper or bronze hatchet-heads; if these can be called a modification at all, as such weapons were used as cutting weapons rather than as substitutes for clubs. But there must have been a considerable interval of time from that when wooden clubs were the principal, if not the sole, weapons, and the use of metal; and when it was necessary to procure weapons

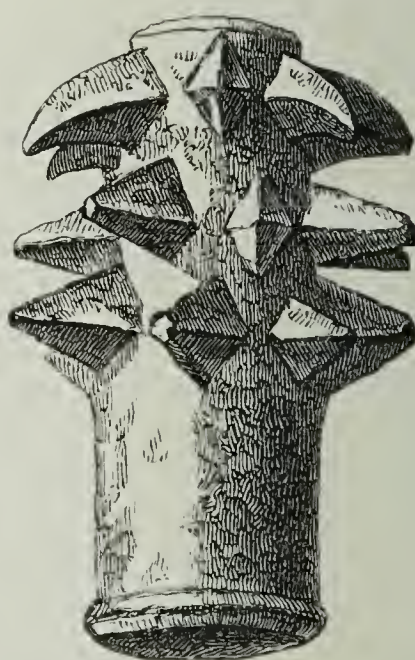


STONE HAMMER.

FOUND AT MAESMORE, NEAR CORWEN.



FOUND IN THE BERWYN.



FROM ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

BRONZE-HEADED MACES.

suited for close combat, it would be easy to supply themselves with stones fitted to short handles ; or, in other words, stone hammers or maces. Stone celts would come more under the class of hatchets of war, or chisels for general use, than the simple club or mace.

Stone hammers, however, of various shapes and sizes are common enough, and whoever wishes for the fullest and most accurate information on the subject cannot do better than refer to the exhaustive and admirable work of *Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain*, by Mr. John Evans. Among, however, the numerous and various examples given, the stone mace proper does not appear, at least not under that name ; although there is every probability that some implements under the name of hammers may have been weapons of war, and not working tools. There is, however, a well known instance which is not attended with the same, or at least the same kind of, uncertainty. It has, indeed, been called a stone hammer, but erroneously, for it never could have been intended for such. It was found in stubbing up a wood at Maesmore, near Corwen, some forty years ago, and was first figured and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (1860, p. 307), and has since appeared in other journals, in Mr. John Evans' work and elsewhere. (See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 306). Cut 1.

At the time of its being described in the Journal it was thought to be unique ; but since then Mr. Evans has made known the existence of another, exactly similar in ornamental details and material, although smaller and not finished. (See *Ancient Stone Implements, etc.*, p. 202). Mr. Evans regards it as "a weapon of war, such as the jade *merai* of the New Zealander, which implied a sort of chieftainship in its possessor." The enormous amount of labour in carving and polishing this stone weapon indicates that it was not intended for ordinary persons or uses ; and if it was sometimes used in ceremonial fashion as our modern maces, yet it was not the less adapted for the battlefield.

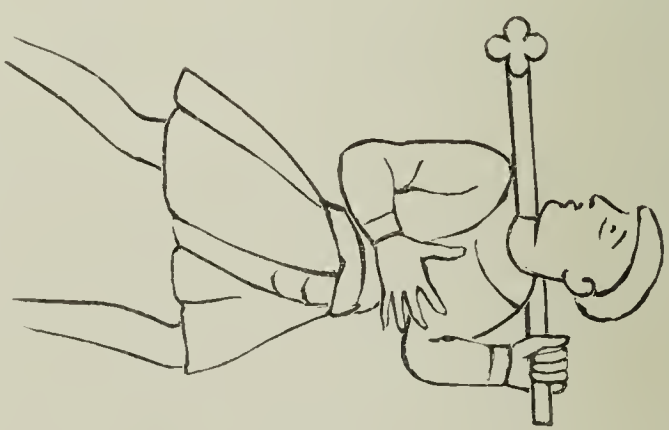
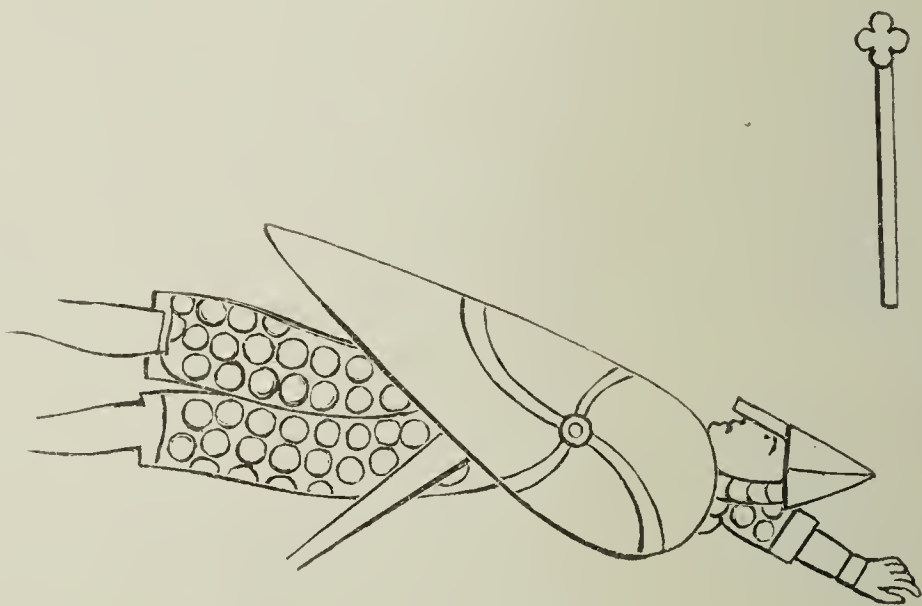
It must have been an effective weapon in the hands of an active man.

With this exception it is difficult to point to any other example of a stone war-mace, but that such must have existed must be admitted. It is true that one of the most zealous and learned of the Scottish antiquaries of the day has set up a claim for those curious carved stone balls, so frequently found in Scotland and so rarely elsewhere in these Islands, as being veritable mace-heads. Their real use, however, has been, and still is, uncertain. That they were used in some kind of game, or fastened by a thong to a wooden handle and used as a *morning star*, such as were formerly in use, and are still in some parts of Europe, has been suggested. Mr. Evans seems to identify them with the *bolas* of South America, being weights fastened to a line and used in the chase. But Dr. Alexander Smith argues that they, or at least the great majority, are mace-heads.

The two principal grounds on which he relies for his theory, are, first, a passage in William of Poitiers, who in describing the arms of the Saxons in the battle of Hastings, speaks of *lignis imposita Saxa*, a stone placed on wooden staves, as one of the Saxon missiles; and, secondly, on certain figures of Saxons in the Bayeux tapestry so furnished with maces, the heads of which he thinks are exactly similar to his carved round stones.

If William of Poitiers means that these stones placed on wood were never used but as missiles, they can hardly come under the head of maces, which were intended for other work, although occasionally they could be hurled at an enemy under particular circumstances. And such was usually done in later times with the small iron mace suspended from the saddle-bow.

As it does not appear that any one of these stones is perforated to admit of a handle, Dr. Smith explains the "*Saxa imposita lignis*" by supposing that



SAXONS AND THEIR MACES (FROM BAYEUX TAPESTRY).

they were secured by thongs or other ligatures fitting into the grooves and other incised lines cut in the stones for this very purpose as well as for ornament. This view he seems to think confirmed to some extent by the Saxon figures of the tapestry armed with maces, the heads of which resemble some of these carved stones. The drawing, however (cuts 2 and 3), seems on too small a scale to allow any such comparison, even if the delineations were less rude. Some writers, he allows, state that the heads of these maces were of iron; but as no authority is quoted, such statements he rejects in favour of his own views. He appeals more particularly to the weapon hurled at the head of the Norman horseman with such an accurate aim, and thinks that if one of the six knobbed balls found at Thurso were attached to a stick the resemblance would be complete.

It does not appear certain whether William of Poitiers means that the missile he speaks of was never used also as a mace; but if such were only intended to be thrown, probably not to be recovered, men would hardly have been so careful in ornamenting so elaborately such stones. Maces of a later date, such as the short iron ones suspended to the saddle bow, were sometimes hurled at an enemy, but only in emergencies. It is a foot soldier's in the Bayeux Tapestry, but the same objection holds good; for a single missile of the kind (and a number could not be carried at once) would be but of small use. At any rate, whether missiles or not, it would be much simpler and easier to fit wooden handles in the ordinary way than by this system of thongs. Another difficulty remains to be explained—namely, why these peculiar stone mace heads are found only in Scotland. Other objections may be found in the weight of some of these stones, while others are so ornamented that no assistance could be given to securing the thongs. In fact Dr. Smith allows that they may have been also used in various other ways. In this many will agree with him, although they may

hesitate to accept his theory of stone maces as connected with the round stones. His account of the latter, which appears in Part 1 of vol. ix of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, is, nevertheless, one of very great interest and importance, and well worthy of the most careful attention.

In the succeeding period, when bronze implements came into use, but not necessarily to the exclusion of those of stone, we find nothing that reminds us of the club, unless it be those curious bronze heads, many examples of which are found in the museums of the north-western part of Europe. There are in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy three of them, one of which is figured in the late Sir W. R. Wild's *Catalogue of Animal Materials and Bronze Articles*, p. 493. This example is nearly 4 inches long, and has three rows of spikes, six in each row, arranged alternately. Each spike is lozenge-shaped at the base, the upper ones curving downward. In other instances these spikes do not project so far as this one, but the variations in their arrangement and dimensions are so trifling, varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 5 inches in length, that they seem to have undergone very little changes, and did not perhaps continue in use for any considerable time. They were all socketed and fitted with wooden handles, and were no doubt effective weapons.

It is not stated where this mace-head was found. It was formerly in the collection of the late R. C. Walker, purchased by the Duke of Northumberland of the day, and given by him to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. The illustration is borrowed from the late Sir W. Wilde's *Catalogue* (cut 4). A smaller example is here given, full size (cut 5), from the accurate pencil of Mr. Arthur Gore, a gentleman to whom the Society has on many previous occasions been indebted. It is not only smaller, but differs in having its upper aperture square, and without the small ornamented fillet that sets off the round aperture of the Irish example, and therefore may, perhaps, be somewhat earlier. There are also two

rows only of the spiked teeth, and not three ; but this difference seems to arise from the greater shortness of the mace. It weighs about six ounces, and is altogether a less formidable weapon than the other. It was found on the edge of the Berwyn Mountains by some men searching for treasures among ancient graves, one of whom shewed it to a carpenter in Corwen, and finding that it was not gold, seems to have left it with him. In 1840 Mr. Daniel Roberts, an auctioneer, found it in the carpenter's shop, who presented it to him, and he subsequently gave it to its present owner, R. Mascie Taylor, Esq., of Tyn Llwyn, near Corwen. In the same district, many years ago, was found the iron celt now in the British Museum (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, p. 230), and the carved stone mace-head already mentioned. Both are almost unique. (Cut 6.)

The word *mace* is said to have signified originally a metal club, and may be derived from the Latin word *massa*, although in classical writers it means simply a mass or lump, as *massa picis* ; but in later times it is put for a *club*, whence the French *masse* and *massue* ; hence *massier*, a mace-bearer or *sergent à masse*, our sergeant-at-arms, as if thus recalling the original military weapon which has since passed through many changes and culminated in the maces of our great officers of state, as that of the Chancellor, the Speaker, and the mayors of our larger towns.

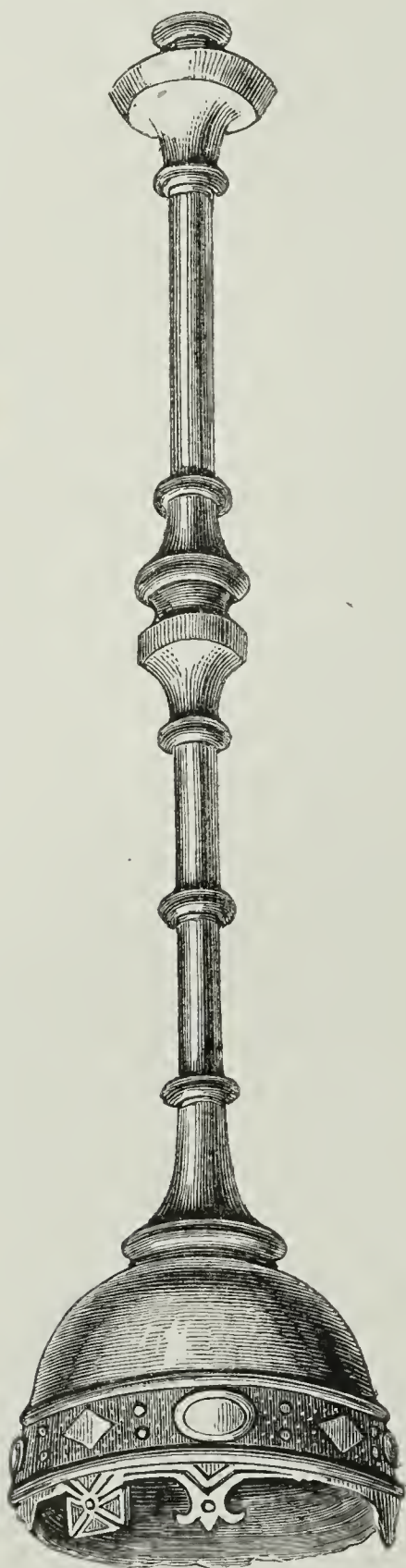
They were all of metal, short, and ordinarily suspended from the saddle-bow, and generally used after lance or sword had been discarded. In a close conflict of cavalry it was extremely difficult to wound or dismount powerful men cased from head to foot with strong defensive armour. Hence the necessity of an iron mace, which by its weight might either stun the horse or dislodge its rider, who, once down, was at the mercy of his enemy. They were sometimes thrown, as represented in the Bayeux Tapestry ; but this was probably only under particular circumstances, for it would be neither safe nor easy for a knight loaded with armour

to dismount from his horse to recover it. Thus, in the *Talisman*, the Knight of the Leopard unhorses the Saracen knight by hurling his iron mace, which Sir Walter Scott describes him as dismounting and recovering, and regaining his seat, although his enemy had already remounted his horse. This manœuvre, however, was hardly practicable in an ordinary battle. The mace was thrown on this occasion, as the heavily armed knight, on his wearied horse, was unable or unwilling to close with his more active enemy.

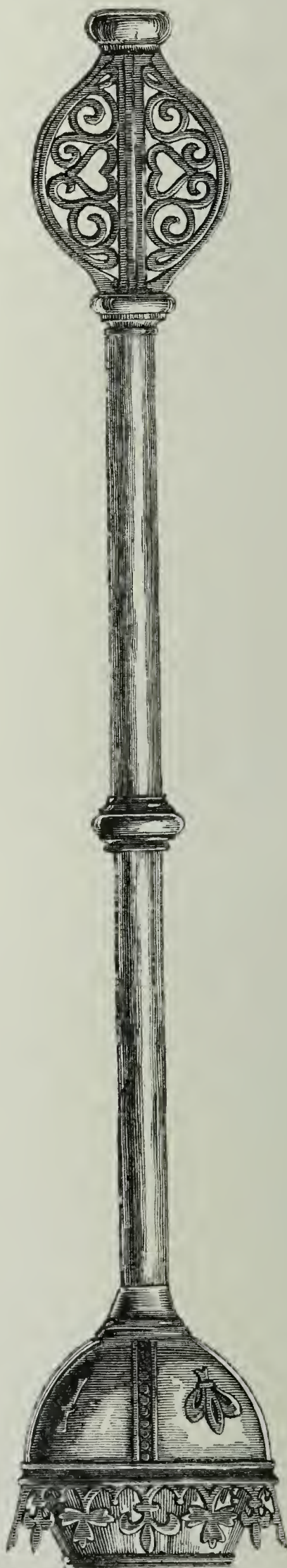
But the use of the mace was not confined to such combatants, for Ellis, in his notes to the *Fabliaux* (edition 1815), says that it was the common weapon of ecclesiastics, who, in consequence of their tenures, frequently took the field, but were forbidden by a canon of the Church to wield the sword. Thus Odo, the warlike Bishop of Bayeux, is represented in the Tapestry as encouraging his men with what appears to be a mace. "*Hic Odo Episcopus tenens baculum confortat pueros.*" It is, however, conjectured by Dr. Smith to be an episcopal staff; others think it to be a badge of command, as a marshal's baton; but it is more probably the regular war-mace permitted by the Church.

Maces seem to have been much used from the time of Edward the Second; and Meyrick states that all the heavy cavalry was supplied with them in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. On the invention of pistols in the time of Henry VIII, they were disused finally in the time of Elizabeth (Meyrick and Skelton's *Ancient Arms and Armour*).

The original mace had also been often displaced by the short battle-axe as early as the thirteenth century, which itself fell out of use when later changes in defensive and offensive arms took place, but without leaving any representative behind as the mace has done. Nor is the civic mace of the present time its only representative, for even the royal sceptres may have been developments from the said stock. At the taking of Agra in 1802, four iron maces (which had been car-



DINAS MAWDDWY MACE.



KIDWELLY MACE.



TOP OF KIDWELLY MACE.

ried before native princes) were found. They measured from 24 to 27 inches, having various emblematic terminations, an engraving of which will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. Layard states that the mace frequently appears in the bas-reliefs of Nineveh, and are represented as consisting of a short handle to which was fixed a head evidently of metal, in the shape of a flower, rosette, a lion, a bull, etc. To the opposite extremity of the handle was attached a thong, apparently of leather, by which it was more securely grasped. On the other hand, he observes that there is no trace of an axe or hatchet as a weapon, although not uncommon as working tools, especially used in the cutting down trees.

None of these, however, repeat so clearly the original mace as does the civic one of Kidwelly, here given (cut 7) from a drawing and cut of Mr. Worthington Smith, the accuracy of which will be recognised by those who were present at the Carmarthen Meeting in 1875. Its length is only 14 inches, so that beyond making an efficient substitute for a policeman's staff, it cannot be considered a formidable weapon of war. There appear to be no hall-marks by which its date could be ascertained, but it is certainly not earlier than the fifteenth century; the finish of the handle being somewhat later, while the top, with the royal arms, is of still later date. A representation (cut 8) of the bronze or copper mace of Dinas Mawddwy, exhibited at the Machynlleth Meeting in 1866, is also reproduced for the sake of comparison. It is nearly three inches longer than the Kidwelly one, and more massive, thus approaching closer to its prototype, and is probably a century older. Neither appears to have ever been even surmounted by the crown, which is generally the most striking and important portion of our modern maces, few of which are earlier than the times of James and Charles. In these earlier ones it seems to have been sufficient loyalty to place a small plate with the royal arms fitting on the upper part of

the mace, as in the Kidwelly plate here given. That of Dinas Mawddy is of brass, on which the arms are rudely cut, and is of later date. Other Welsh maces of the same early character were exhibited at Carmarthen, of which a future notice will be given when careful drawings of them can be procured.

E. L. BARNWELL.

P.S.—Since writing the above we have been favoured with the opinion of Mr. Edw. T. Stevens, F.S.A., of Salisbury, the well known author of *Flint Chips*, and whose authority as to stone implements of all nations is equal to that of Mr. John Evans on those of Great Britain. This gentleman thinks that stone implements, as a general rule, were not designed for warlike purposes, but that wooden clubs and spears were the only weapons of war chiefly throughout the stone ages. Some of the long stone hatchets may have been grasped by the hand, and used clubwise at close quarters, but such was not the purpose for which they were made; and this remark applies still more strongly to stone hammers. The Australian stone hammer was, like the short Fijian club, invaluable as a missile, but more in hunting than in war. In the Blackmore Museum (Salisbury) are drilled stones fixed on the end of a stick, and some stone axes similarly mounted, all from New Caledonia and South America, which, according to Mr. Stevens, may have been used as war-clubs, but which were probably only badges of office. In the same collection is a drilled stone mounted by the Esquimaux, from scarcity of wood, by means of a leather thong only; while there are several stones from North America sewn up in leather, and fastened to the end of a stick, intended to be used as a “morning star”, and which might be used as a flail or club, but cannot properly be called a war-mace.

FURTHER NOTES ON BISHOP HENRY DE GOWER.

(*Concluded.*)

I HAVE selected the following notes and extracts from my Collections, as not merely giving interesting facts in connection with the subject of this paper, but as tending to supply inducements for other collectors to co-operate in extending a knowledge of our worthy Bishop, his times, and works, through the medium of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Amongst the charters collected by Sir Thomas Philipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, was "Carta Thomæ de Bello Campo comitis Warwic D'ni de Gouher Ric'o Colet majistro Hospitalis Beati Davidis de Sweynesey confirmans scitum Hospitalis et terras ad valorem 20*li.* pr' ann' acquirendi." Sir Thomas omitted to send me its date from the deed, but it may be entered as c. 1332-33. This Thomas de Beauchamp succeeded his father Guy, 1315, and died 1369.

By the Rotulorum Orig. Abbreviatio of Edward III, it appears Bishop Gower paid that king £20 in 1333, for license to hold the manors of Clemenston, Nant Gone, and Leccardeston, and certain lands and tenements with their appurtenances in Lawadene and Pembediog, for finding two chaplains to perform daily service in the Hospital of St. David at Swayneseye, for the soul of the said bishop and others who have departed in the faith.

Amongst the Penrice MSS., the late Mr. Traherne found the following entry in a deed dated A.D. 1367, viz., "John de Sweynesia Custos Hospitalitatis seu domus Hosp' Sancti David' in Swaynsee."

"Dominus Joh'es William Custos Hospital' S'ti David' in Swanzey fuit supervisor, testament' Morgan

ap Owen," in 1467, as is yet to be seen amongst the Cantreff MSS. in a folio volume of pedigrees drawn up by one "J. H." The book is now (1876) in possession of my friend Mr. Jos. Joseph, F.S.A., of Brecon.

In Brewer's papers, *temp.* Henry VIII, vol. i, p. 1232, may be read, "Grant by the king to Ric. Jonys, clk., LL.B. Presentation to the Guardianship of the Hospital of St. David, Swaynesey, in St. David's Diocese, *vice* William Jonys resigned. Dated at Greenwich, 24 Feby., 14 Hen. VIII, Mar. 3, A.D. 1523".

Amongst the muniments of the Corporation of Swansea there still remains a deed which throws some light on the details of the Patent Roll of 4 Edward VI, having been executed but *six days* before. At my instance Mr. Dillwyn inserted a copy of it in his *Swansea*, p. 41. It is as follows :

"Be hit knowen by thes presents that we, Mr. Richard Rawlins, Warden and Parson of Swansey, and William Price, Vicar ther, do discharge and remyse the fowrth offerynge wiche was adjudged and awarded unto us by an order of the law on that behalffe, dew upon the parysseners off Swansey ; so that from this present day the said parysseners to be quyetie and ffre ffor the payment of the said fforwth offerynge, beying an ob' yn the yere upon every off the said paryssineers comynge at Ester to God's borde, wiche ob' we the parson and vicar requyred and callid ffor on mydsomer daye alwaes thes xii yeres. So that durynge the space and tyme off our being parson and vicar incombent ther we relese the premysses, and that the parysseners befforsaid hereafter to cese off payinge the said offrynge acustomyd to be payd as aforesayd, beyinge an ob' upon every person yn the yere, provided that in case att any tyme hereafter the kyngs maiesty and his maiestys consell or by act of Parlament do or will grante any such or lyke offrynge or otherwyse, that then this Grante or dismyssion off owres to be voyde and off non effect. In wytuesse hereoff we, the afforsayd Mr. Richard Rawlins and William Price, Parson and Vicar ther, to this present our Grant and Dismyssion we have sett our seales and subscribid our names¹ the xijth daye off this present Apryll in the yere of our lorde 1550, and in the fflowrth yere of the reigne off our most suffrayn lorde Kynge Edwarde the sixth, by the grace

¹ See fac-simile at p. 8 of this volume.

off God Kynge of england, ffrance, and Ireland, Deffender off the ffeyth, and in earth, under Criste, supreme heade off the Church off England and Ireland.

per me Richardu Rawlyns.

per me Will'm Price, Vicar ibidem."

Mr. Dillwyn, not having the collateral evidence before him which we now possess, was led to think that the King had reserved something for the Warden. It appears to me, however, pretty plain that it was the warden who released the parishioners from their Easter offering of "an ob." each (*i. e.*, those who went to the Sacrament or God's "borde"), provided the King or his council did not re-grant it; looking like, and being, we may fairly hope, a kind of goodwill-offering to the frequenters of the church prior to his handing over Bishop Gower's foundation to the King's nominee, Sir George Herbert of the Place House, Swansea, and of the Friars, Cardiff.

In vol. i of Jones's Index to the Records, there may be found the following from the *Originalia temp. regis Edw. VI.* "Herbert (Geo.) militi confirmatio scriptorum per Gardianum et Capitulum St. Davidis in Swansey confectorum de diversis maneriis in Com' Glamorgan, 1 pars original, anno 4, pat. 115." 1550-1551.

From a manuscript pedigree of the Earl of Warwick in my possession I quote, "Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, Sir Geo. Herbert obtained a grant from the crown of all the revenues belonging to the Priory or Hospital of St. David's in Swansey, which had been founded and endowed by Elinor de Breosa, and partly by that grant and partly as heir to his mother, he became seized of several estates which the Earl of Warwick now enjoys in Gower."

In the Survey of Gower, taken 9th September, 25th Elizabeth, 1583, is the following entry: "Hospit' S'ti David.—Dom's Willi'mus Herbert Miles tenet manerium Hospital de Swanzey per sectam lectam curiam." And the Jury of Survey, *temp.* O. Cromwell, 1650, presented

“that the Hospital of Swanzey was held of the Seignory by suit of Court Leet.”

Manby, in his *History of St. David's*, states that the following churches had been appropriated to St. David's Hospital at Swansea, and gives the names of their patrons on the 29th June, 1717, as—

“Llanguic	. Vic.	. St. Gwich	. Mr. Herbert	. Hospital at Swansea
Llansamlet	. Cur.	. St. Samlet	. B. of St. David's	. Ditto
Oystermouth	. Cur.	. All Souls	. Mr. Herbert	. Ditto
Penrice	. Cur.	. St. Andrews	. Lord Mansel	. Ditto
Swansea	. Vic.	. St. Mary's	. Mr. Herbert	. Ditto
Swansea	. Cur.	. St. John Bpt.	. Lord Mansel	. Knights Templars.” ¹

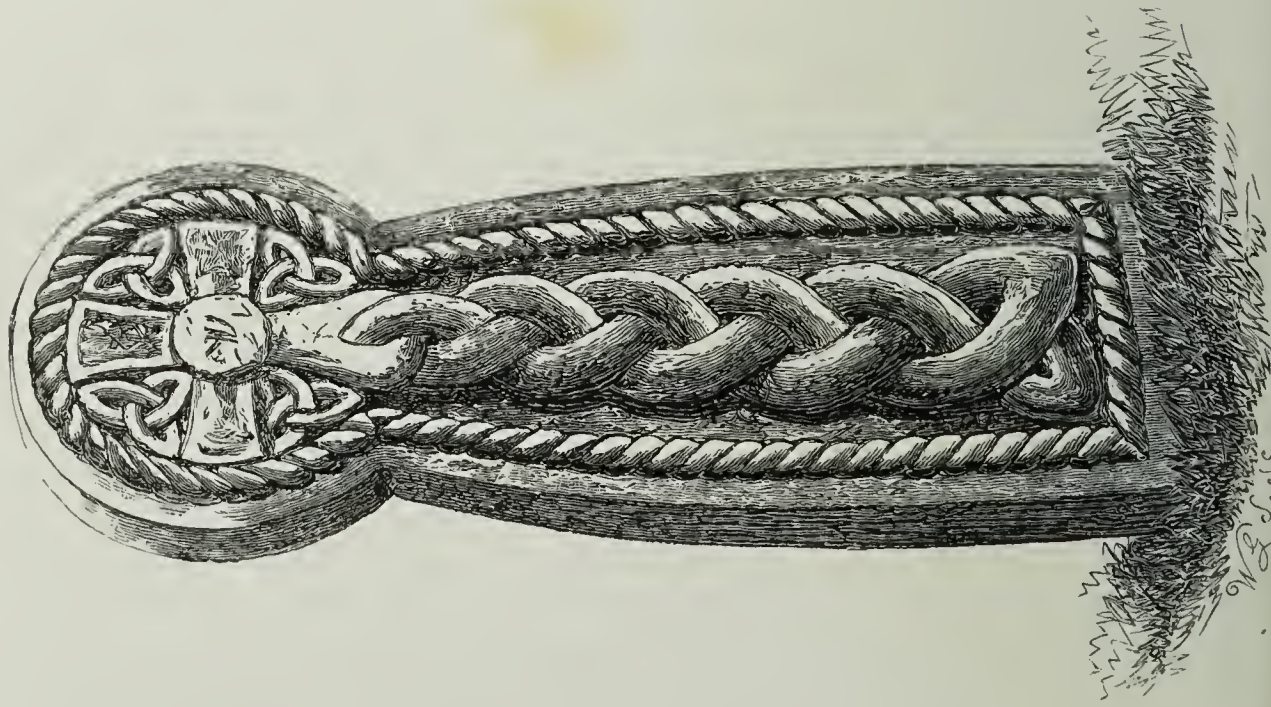
In the Gabriel Powell folio MS. account of the Lordship of Gower, compiled in 1764, when he was chief steward of that seignory, it is noted, “Elinor d. and h. to the Lord Wm. de Brewse had a son, John Lord Mowbray. She died anno 1360, and lieth buried in Swansea Church. She founded² the Hospital of St. David's for 12 poor people, and did impropriate thereunto the parsonage of Swansea, and gave unto it the Lordship of Brinavel, and several tenements of lands in Skettie and about the town of Swansea, and appointed a warden of the same.” And he states further that, “Wm. Hurst and Rich. C. Jones, Esqrs., representatives of the late Thos. Herbert, Esq., hold the suppressed Hospital of St. David's in Swansey.³ This Hospital was founded² by Elinor, only d. and co-heir of Wm. de Brewse. What lands were particularly granted for the support of this Hospital are not now known, but are supposed to be a great part of the estates which the Earl of Warwick, the late Mr. Herbert, of the Friars, near Cardiff, and the said W. H. and R. C. J., Esqrs., now hold in the seignory”: and “within the manor of St. John's, *juxta* Swansey,

¹ In vol. 65 of the Camden's Society's publications I found an interesting fact, that this chapel in 1338 was returned to the Prior of the Hospitallers as “Et apud Swenesch una capella affirmata pro viij marcis”, as amongst the possessions of Slebech in Pem.

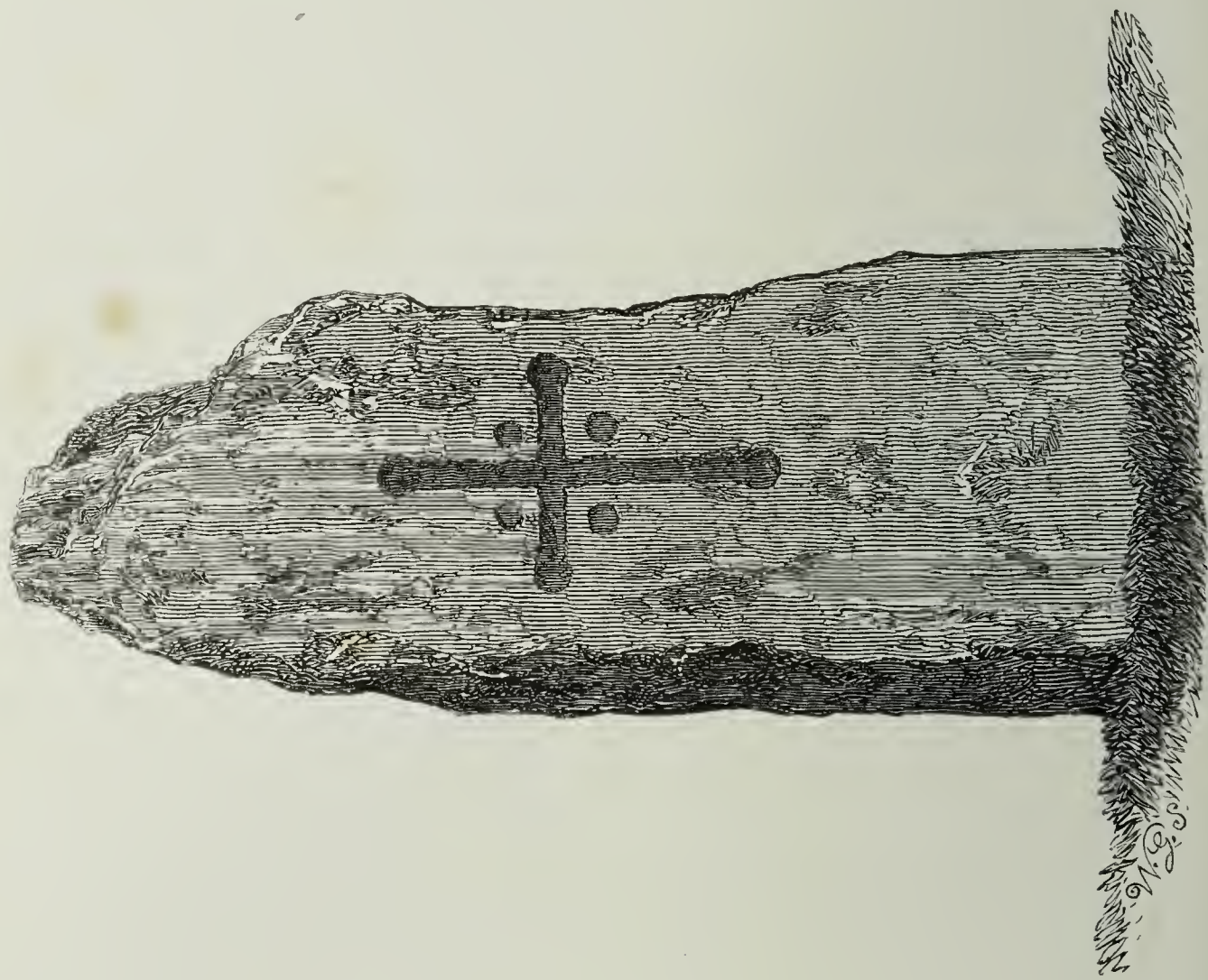
² The error in this respect has been pointed out in previous pages.

³ It has since passed to Lord Jersey, and is now held by Mr. J. D. Llewelyn of Penllergaer.

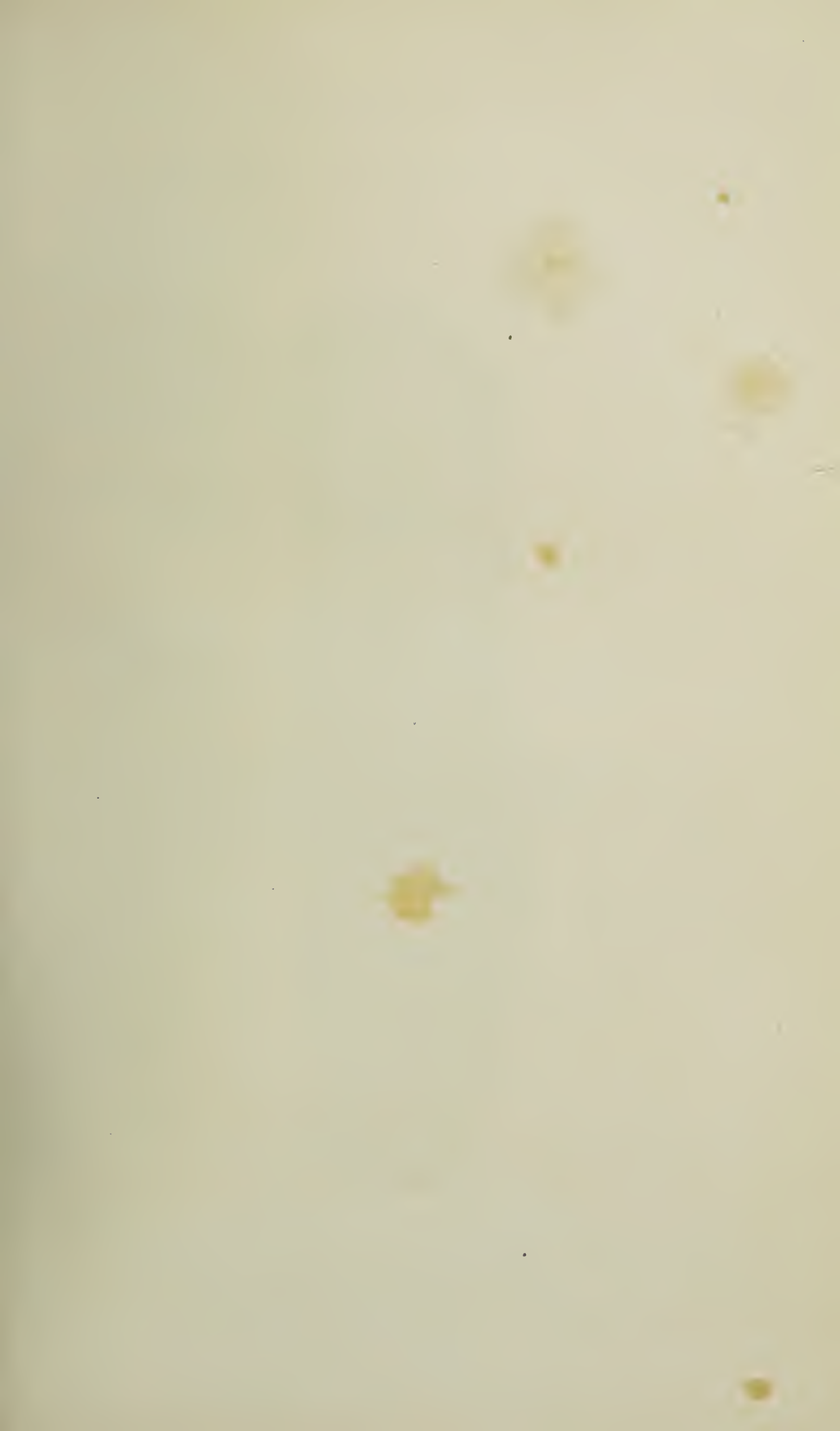


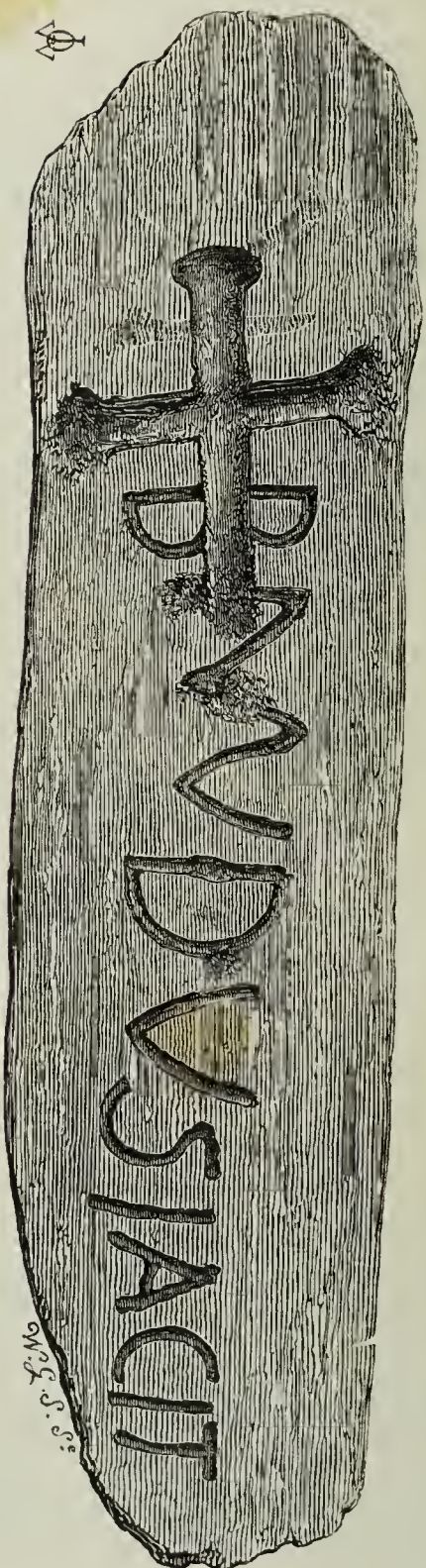


LAUGHARNE (1 1/2 in. scale).



TRAWSMAWR (inch scale).





LOCALITY UNKNOWN.

is one other parcel of ground of the said Hurst and Jones, called Morva Awry, belonging to the Hospital of St. David's."

Mr. Dillwyn, at p. 46 of his *Swansea*, remarks, "I cannot find any evidence to throw the smallest light on the building or on its situation in the town, and the corporation papers, in which the Hospital is mentioned, only show that there was, about the time of the Dissolution, a great feud between its warden and the burgesses respecting the right to some land at Portmead."

G. G. F.

Swansea, March, 1876.

FURTHER NOTICES OF THE EARLY INSCRIBED AND CARVED STONES OF WALES.

WE here offer to the notice of the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association illustrations of three of the early inscribed and carved stones of Wales hitherto unrepresented.

The first of these stones is a small, ornamented, wheel-topped stone which has lately been discovered in digging a grave in the churchyard of Laugharne, Caermarthenshire. It is similar in character to some of the stones at Margam; but there is no inscription to assist us in arriving at its date. It is about 2 feet 6 inches high, the top part forming part of a circle about 10 ins. in diameter, within the circumference of which is a cable-moulding which extends down each side of the shaft of the stone, which is at the bottom about equal in diameter to the top, the sides above gradually converging to the lower part of the head. Within the cable-moulding of the head is a cross of the Maltese form, the centre forming a slightly raised circle; the arms of the cross plain, slightly dilated outwardly; the

spaces between the arms being filled in with the triquetra ornament. The basal part of the cross is slightly elongated and widened, so as to form a loop for the insertion of the upper part of a broad interlaced ribbon-pattern which extends down the shaft, and appears to be irregular both at top and bottom, one of the strands of the ribbon not being continuous either at its upper or lower part. It is difficult to fix a date for this stone, but I apprehend it would range from the tenth to the twelfth century.

The second of these stones is a rude block irregularly pointed at its top, about 4 feet high, which stands on the lawn of the House of Trawsmawr, Caermarthen-shire. On one of its broad sides is incised a cross about $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, the arms being nearly 1 foot across; each limb has its extremity slightly dilated circularly; and between the arms, at a short distance from their intersection, are four circular holes, giving an elegant finish to the design. Without any decided clue to the antiquity of this stone, we may, I think, from its proximity to several other very early inscribed stones, refer it to a date not more recent than the tenth century.

The third of these stones bears an inscription and a rudely incised cross. Several rubbings of it occur in the collection of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, which he placed in the hands of the writer; but unfortunately it is destitute of any note of locality. It had been sent to him by post, and on the back of one of the rubbings is inscribed in pencil the name of the Rev. T. Edmunds. The inscription has evidently been cut through by the introduction of the cross. Whether the two strokes connected with and running through the upper arm of the cross be portions of letters it is not easy to determine. If they should have been portions of the name of the person to whose memory the stone was carved, it would be evident that the cross-arms had destroyed an intervening letter, the base of the cross cutting through a clearly formed B, followed by what the writer presumes to have been intended for A

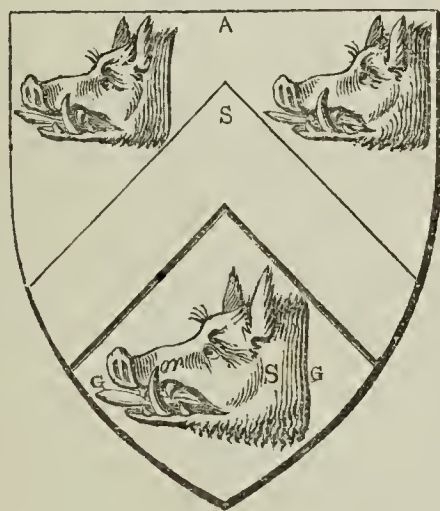
and N conjoined, the cross-bar of the former of which letters has been destroyed by the end of the shaft of the cross. The remaining letters, DVS IACIT, are quite clear; the s, however, being of unusual shape, more like an Anglo-Saxon ʒ, but with the top bar not extended to the left. The inscription, from the top of the cross to the terminal T, measures 22 inches, and the letter B is 3 inches high.

We trust that some of our members will enable us to give the locality of this stone now that a figure is published of it.

I. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford: 30 May, 1876.

ON THE TRIBE OF EDNOWAIN BENDEW.



THE parentage of Ednowain Bendew, who is called by some authors the founder of the first noble tribe of North Wales, has been a matter of dispute; but it may be interesting to glance at some of the lines of ancestry attributed to him. The best authenticated descent makes him the son of Cynan Veiniad, lord of Tevana, and grandson of Gwaithfoed Vawr, lord of Cardigan; his mother being Eva or Efa, the sister of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan. Here, however, we are met by the difficulty that there were two Gwaithvoeds,

—one lord of Cardigan and Cibwyr, who was son of Eunydd ab Cadifor ab Peredur Peiswyrdd ab Einion ab Eunydd ab Brychvael ab Ussa ab Idris Gawr ab Gwyddno Garanhir ab Gorwyniawn ab Dyvnwel Hên, King of Gwent, ab Ednyved ab Macsen Wledig (Maximus), whose wife was Elen, daughter and heiress of Eudav ab Bran ab Llyr. The mother of this Gwaithfoed was Morfydd, daughter and heiress of Edwin ab Teithvach, lord of Cardigan, and descended from Cunedda. She bore *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*. The wife of Gwaithfoed was also named Morfydd, and was daughter and heiress of Ynyr Ddu, King of Gwent, who bore party per pale *azure* and *sable*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*. He is said to have flourished in the eleventh century, and to have been one of those who bore the golden torque as an ensign of independent sovereignty instead of a crown. The other Gwaithfoed is said to have been of Powys, and son of Gwrhydyr ab Caradoc ab Lles Llawdeawg ab Edneved ab Gwinan ab Gwinawg Varfsych ab Ceidio ab Cory ab Cynog Vawr ab Tegonwy ab Teon. He was father of Gwerystan ab Gwaithvoed, whose son, Cynfyn ab Gwerystan, married Angharad of Powys, and was progenitor of the Princes of Powys; and to him also the same wife and mother have been attributed as to the former Gwaithfoed. Some have thought that there was only one Gwaithfoed, while, on the other hand, Vaughan of Hengwrt says “that there were two Gwaithfoeds, our books of pedigrees assure us; and further, they appear to be distinct by their distinct coates of armes and distinct pedigrees. He of Powys beareth *vert*, a lion ramp. *argt.*, imbrued head, feet, and tail; the other, *or*, a lion rampt. regardant *sa.*, langed and armed *gules*”, etc. Williams, in his account of *Eminent Welshmen*, has given a description of the two Gwaithfoeds, and places Cynan Veiniad amongst the sons of the latter, probably correctly; while a MS. in the Peniarth collection (Hengwrt MSS. No. 455) contains a pedigree which makes Cynan son of Gwaithfoed ab Gwerhydyr. Another

writer asks whether Ednowain was not son of Cynan ab Iago, whose mother was Avandred? And Owain Pugh has made a mistake between him and another person in calling him son of Bradwen, having confused him with Ednowain ab Bradwen, whose sister was wife of Madoc ab Ednowain Bendew. It is well to bear in mind that there was also another Ednowain, son of Gwaithfoed, and Bishop of Llanbadarn.

In reviewing the question of the two Gwaithfoeds, the belief which generally prevails amongst Welsh historians would appear to be the most probable and satisfactory, namely, that there were two of that name,—one of Powys, and one of Cardigan; and the descents, those given by Vaughan of Hengwrt as above. The family of Gwaithfoed of Powys became very illustrious by the marriage of his grandson, Cynfyn ab Gwerystan, with Angharad, Queen of Powys, and heiress of Meredydd, the great-grandson of Merfyn, third son of Rhodri Mawr, from whom the Princes of Powys descended, and whose line is still ably represented by many of the first families of Wales. The second Gwaithfoed was lord of Ceredigion, Cibwyr, and Gwent, a descendant of Gwyddno Garanhir, and his possessions lay near Cardigan Bay. He had issue, according to the opinion of some of the best genealogists, Cadifor, lord of Ceredigion; Cynan Veiniad, lord of Tevana; Rhydderch, lord of Gwinvai; Aeddan, lord of Grismont; Gwyr, lord of Castell Gwyn; Bach, lord of Ysgymraith; Ednowain, lay abbot of Llanbadarn Vawr, an old man in 1188; Cynddrych, lord of Senghenydd; and Cwillin, lord of the Cwm. (See Williams, *Eminent Welshmen*.)

The arms of the two Gwaithfoeds were, of course, simply attributed to them at a later date, and consequently we find the quarterings of Morfydd, mother of Gwaithfoed (*sable*, a lion rampt. *argent*), and of his wife, Morfydd (party per pale *azure* and *sable*, three fleurs-de-lys *or*), borne by families who place in the first quarter either *argent*, a lion rampant *vert*, or *or*, a lion rampant *sable*. Of course, at the period in which the two chiefs

lived arms were not quartered, nor did the son bear the same arms as those of the father. These are arrangements of a later date, and it would be well if the several descendants of the two Gwaithvoeds would agree to use the arms ascribed to their particular ancestor. In this case we should have the arms of Cynan Veiniad, father of Ednowain Bendew, as follows : quarterly, 1st, *or*, a lion rampant regardant *sable*, for Gwaithvoed ; 2nd, *sable*, a lion rampant *argent*, for Morfydd, heiress of Edwin ; 3rd, party per pale *azure* and *sable* three fleurs-de-lis, for Morfydd, heiress of Ynyr Ddu ; and 4th, the same as the 1st. The wife of Cynan Veiniad was Efa, daughter of Iestyn ap Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, son of Ithel ab Owain ab Morgan the aged, who married Helen, daughter of Rhodri Mawr, and died in 1001 at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty-nine years. He boasted himself the descendant of the great Caractacus.

Having thus prefaced the matter by some account of the forefathers of Ednowain Bendew, it remains to be said that the text of the following paper is a transcription from Pennant's "Welsh Pedigrees". Additional MSS., No. 9865, in the British Museum, supplemented by the works of Lewis Dwnn, and some of the later parts taken from MSS. of the Royal College of Arms, the Blakeway MSS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and other manuscripts and works in possession of private individuals. The writer may add that he will be thankful for any further information which may be in the possession of the many families whose ancestors are derived from or connected with Ednowain Bendew, which may serve to make this account more complete.

Ednowain Bendew is called in the pedigree of Colonel Jones the Regicide, "Chiefest of the fifteen peers of North Wales"; and in a MS. of the British Museum is said to have been Prince of Tegaingl in 1070. He had a llys at Coed y Mynydd in the Clywdian Hills near Caerwys, and another seat not far from it,

at Downing (*i.e.*, Tre Ednowain). His wife was Gwervyl, the daughter of Llyddocca ab Tudyr Trevor, party per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermine*s a lion rampant *or* (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 4th series, No. 17, p. 33), and her mother was Angharad, the daughter of Iago, Prince of North Wales from 1021 to 1031, son of Idwal ab Meurig ab Idwal Voel ab Anarawd, eldest son of Rhodri Mawr, king of all Wales, whom he succeeded in 913. By this match he was father of Madoc, Blettrws, Gronwy, Rotpert, Meredydd, Gwyn, Griffith, and others. His daughter Ceinfrid married Hwfa ab Cynddelw, Lord of Llys Llwon in Anglesey, one of the peers of North Wales, whose office it was to place the crown on the head of the Prince at his coronation after he had been anointed by the Bishop of Bangor. The arms ascribed to Ednowen are *argent*, a chevron between three boars heads *sable*, couped langued and snouted *gules* tusked, *or*. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Madoc ab Ednowen Bendew of Tegaingl, who married Arddun, or as spelt in Lewis Dwnn, Jarddyn, daughter of Bradwen of Dolgelleu (*gules*, three snakes enowed *argent*), who was founder of the 15th noble tribe of North Wales, and resided at Llys Bradwen, the ruins of which may still be seen on the borders of Lake Cregenew, near Dolgelley. He was the son of Idnerth ab Davydd Esgid Aur ab Owain Aurdorchog ab Llewellyn Aurdorchog ab Coel ab Gwerydd ab Cynddelw Gam ab Elgyd ab Gwerysnadd ab Dwyi Lythyr ab Tegawg ab Dyfnrath ab Madoc Madogion ab Sandde Bryd Angel, who escaped from the battle of Camlaw, as it is said, because he was so beautiful that he was mistaken for an angel, son of Llywarch Hên, a chieftain of the 6th century who lived in retirement near Bala Lake, where he died *circa* 656. He is said to have come from Cumberland, and to have been a chief of the Strathclyde Britons.

Bledrws ab Ednowain Bendew had a son Bleddyn, the ancestor of Jevan Lloyd of Wickwaer, co. Denbigh,

father of, firstly, John Lloyd of Wickwaer, progenitor of the Lloyds of Wickwaer; secondly, the Rev. David Lloyd, Vicar of Wrexham, who by Alice his wife, daughter of David of Denbigh, was father of William Davies of Denbigh, who married Blanche, daughter of Edward Price of Ffynogion, and Robert Davies of Denbigh, who by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Roberts of Denbigh had three daughters: firstly, Anne who had married in 1684 Robert Lloyd of Plymog, and was mother of Edward Lloyd the progenitor of the Lloyds of Plymog and Gwerclas; secondly, Elizabeth who married Edward Lloyd the uncle of the Edward just mentioned, and the third daughter in 1693 married Richard Heaton of Lleweny Green, co. Denbigh, ancestor of the Heatons of Plas Heaton.

Gronwy ab Ednowain Bendew, who is called second son, left issue a daughter and heiress, Morfydd, the wife, firstly, of Grono ab Owain Gwynedd, and secondly, of Ririd ab Owain ab Edwin.

Rotpert, the fourth son of Ednowain Bendew, left issue Perwar, who married Gwion ab Rhys Goch.

Meredydd, the fifth son of Ednowain Bendew, was father of Griffith Dwn, father of Rees Sais, father of Griffith, father of Blethin, who left two sons, Dio and Llewellyn, of whom Dio married Catherine, daughter of Jenkin of (Wernasid? in....illegible) and had issue Gwenlli, an heiress, who married Griffith ab Jenkyn Gwys ab Madoc ab Davydd Lloyd ab Gruffudd Goch ab Davydd Goch Vychan. Llewellyn, the other son of Blethin ab Griffith, was father of Gruffydd Vychan, who, by his wife, the heiress of Griffith ab Evan Lloyd, had issue John, who married Margaret, the daughter and heiress of the Honourable Piers Stanley, by whom he was father of Thomas Griffith, who married Anne, heiress of Robert ab John ab Ithel Vychan, and had issue besides a daughter Elen, wife of Gawen Goodman, a son Thomas Griffith, who married Dows, heiress of Richard ab Howell ab Evan Vychan, and had a son William, who

married Janet, daughter of Edward Goodman by Catherine, daughter of John Pris, Person of Llangollen, and had issue, Thomas Griffith of Pant y llongdy, who married a daughter of Thomas Evans of Llaneurgain, John Griffith, Edward Griffith of Ruthin, and four daughters—Dorothy, Sisly, Elizabeth, and Grace.

Gwyn, the seventh son of Ednowain Bendew, was father of Evan, father of Miric, father of Kynric, father of Madoc, father of Einion, father of Evan, father of Madoc, who married Gwewll, daughter of Grono ab Iolyn ab Iorwerth ab Llewelyn ab Gruffudd, and was father of an heiress, Lleucy, the wife of Edward ab Davydd ab Madoc.

Griffith, the eleventh son of Ednowain Bendew, was father of Iorworth, father of Davydd, father of Madoc, father of Howell, father of Cynric, father of Ithel, father of Ithel Vychan, who had two sons, Madoc and Evan Teg, of whom Madoc was father of Ithel, the father of two sons, Dicus and another Evan Teg. Dicus was father of Evan Ddu, who had a son Rees, the husband of Margaret, daughter of Harry ab Evan ab Blethin, by whom he had a daughter and heiress named Marsly, who married Davydd ab Gwillim ab Evan. The brother of Dicus, Evan Teg, was father of Llewellyn, the father of Llewellyn Vychan, who married Margaret, the daughter of Llewellyn ab Rhys Gethin, and had a daughter and heiress Myfanwy, the wife of Evan ab Meredydd ab Gruffudd ab Dicus. The Evan Teg, first of that name mentioned above, and son of Ithel Vychan ab Ithel, left a son Madoc, the father of Belin, who married Lleucy, daughter of Jenkin ab Llewellyn Vaughan ab Llewellyn Chwith ab Cynric ab Blethin Lloyd of (Havodunos?) (Hanedyno?), and had issue William, who by Mallt, daughter of Meredydd ab Gruffudd ab Dicus ab Gruffudd ab Ithel ab Grono ab Madoc ab Gwyred ab Cadrod Hardd, had issue a son Robert, who was an alderman of Ruthyn in 1578, and married Dows, daughter of Hugh

ab Griffith ab Rees ab Dicus ab (Mafw ?), by whom he was father of Richard, the High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1615, who married Sisly, daughter of John Drias ab John ab Hugh Drias. It is worthy of note that John, son of Madoc ab Evan Teg, left a son William, who was father of Lowry, the wife of John Morgan of Gwibernant, in the parish of Penmachno, co. Carnarvon, and mother of William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph in 1601-4, who first translated the whole Bible into Welsh in 1588, and during his stay in London lived with Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, who himself was born at Ruthin in 1528. There was a pedigree relationship between the two, since Elen, the daughter of Thomas Griffith, a descendant of Meredydd, fifth son of Ednowen Bendew (*vide supra*), had married Gawen Goodman, whose son Thomas was Sheriff of Denbigh in 1613, and it was his son Simon who sold Plas Uchaf to one of the Thelwalls. Dean Goodman was second son of Edward Goodman, a burgess of Ruthin, by Sisely, daughter of Edward Thelwall of Plasynward. And we find Bishop Morgan, in his turn, befriending the family of Goodman by giving a portion of the rectory of Llansannan to Godfrey Goodman, son of Godfrey, younger brother of the Dean. This Godfrey surpassed his uncle in his honours, since he became Bishop of Gloucester, and afterwards distinguished himself by opposing certain canons brought forward by Laud, for which he was imprisoned, and subsequently retired into private life. He became a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and died January 19th, 1655, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, where he was buried.

Besides his sons and his daughter Ceinfrid, the wife of Hwfa ab Cynddelw, Ednowain was father of a second daughter, Eva or Efa, the wife of Meredydd, Prince of Powys, who died in 1132. She is sometimes called the daughter of Bledrws ab Ednowain Bendew, and appears to have been her husband's second wife, his first having been Hunydd, daughter of Eunydd ab

Gwernny, founder of the Tribe of Dyffryn Clwyd. Meredydd himself was son of Bleddyn, by Haer, daughter and heiress of Ceilin ab y Blaidd Rhudd, and Bleddyn was son of Cynfyn, who married Angharad, the daughter and heiress of Meredydd ab Owain of South Wales, a descendant of Cadell, King of South Wales and second son of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales; and it was apparently by this match that Cynfyn and his descendants became so powerful. His father Gwerystan was the son of Gwaethfoed Vawr, of Powys, previously mentioned, and his mother was Nest, the daughter and heiress of Cadell ab Brochwell, a descendant of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys. By Meredydd, Efa was mother of Iorwerth Goch, who by Maud, the daughter of Sir Roger Mauley of Cheshire, was father of Sir Gruffydd Vychan of Crigion and Bergedwyn, Knight of Jerusalem, who is called "The Wild Knight of Caer Howel", from his life, adventures, and romance. He was the common ancestor of the Kynastons, first of Stocks, an heiress of which family, Anne, married Richard Hussey of Albright, Hussey, co. Salop, whence the Husseys, Corbets of Sundorne, etc., second of Morton, third of Walford, fourth of Shotton, fifth of Bradenheath, sixth of Otley, seventh of Hordley, of which family were the co-heiresses Mary, wife of Thomas Nicolls, married Dec. 6th, 1626, who was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1640, and Judith, the wife of Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the ancestor of the present Earl of Bradford; eighth of Hardwick, who were afterwards baronets and held a good position in Shropshire; ninth of Bryngwyn, tenth of Trewylan, eleventh of Lee, twelfth of Kynnersley, thirteenth of Knockyn, fourteenth of Ryton Llyn y Mapris, and lastly of Pant y Bûrle.

The great family of Kynaston was one of the first in the Principality of Wales and county of Shropshire, and has produced many characters eminent for their eccentricity, learning, or goodness. Amongst the former

ought to be mentioned Humphrey Kynaston, commonly called "Kynaston the Wild", who, having become overloaded with debt and outlawed, betook himself to a cave at Ness Cliff in Shropshire, where he lived in defiance of all law, and whence he descended to make raids on the wealthy of the neighbourhood and levy black mail for his subsistence. It is said, however, that he was invariably kind to the poor, who loved him greatly, and only practised his depredations on those who could well afford to part with a portion of their wealth. He died in the latter half of the sixteenth century. Roger Kynaston was Sheriff of Shropshire in 1642, and headed a force of the Yorkists at the Battle of Bloreheath, on the confines of that county. He is said to have killed James, Lord Audley, the leader of the Lancastrians, with his own hand, whence came the quartering of Audley borne in the Kynaston coat of arms, and also the singular crest of the Kynastons, viz., an arm clothed in armour holding a sword, the whole before a sun in splendour. The Kynastons were also claimants of the ancient Barony of Charleton of Powys, having married an heiress of that house; they were, however, opposed by the Vernons, who had married another heiress of the family.

Besides the family of Kynaston, Prince Meredydd is said to have been progenitor by Efa, the daughter of Ednowain, of the families of Maurice of Brynygwalie and of Powys, Lords Lilford, a branch of which was seated at Berwick Leyburn Park, near Shrewsbury, where they built the present mansion. This estate subsequently came into the possession of the Feildings, who were connected with the Powys family, and members of which bore that name, and it recently became the possession of the Earl of Denbigh. One of the last of the Powys family of Berwick Park, Bridget, married Edward Arblaster of Lyswis Hall, near Walsall, co. Stafford.

(To be continued.)



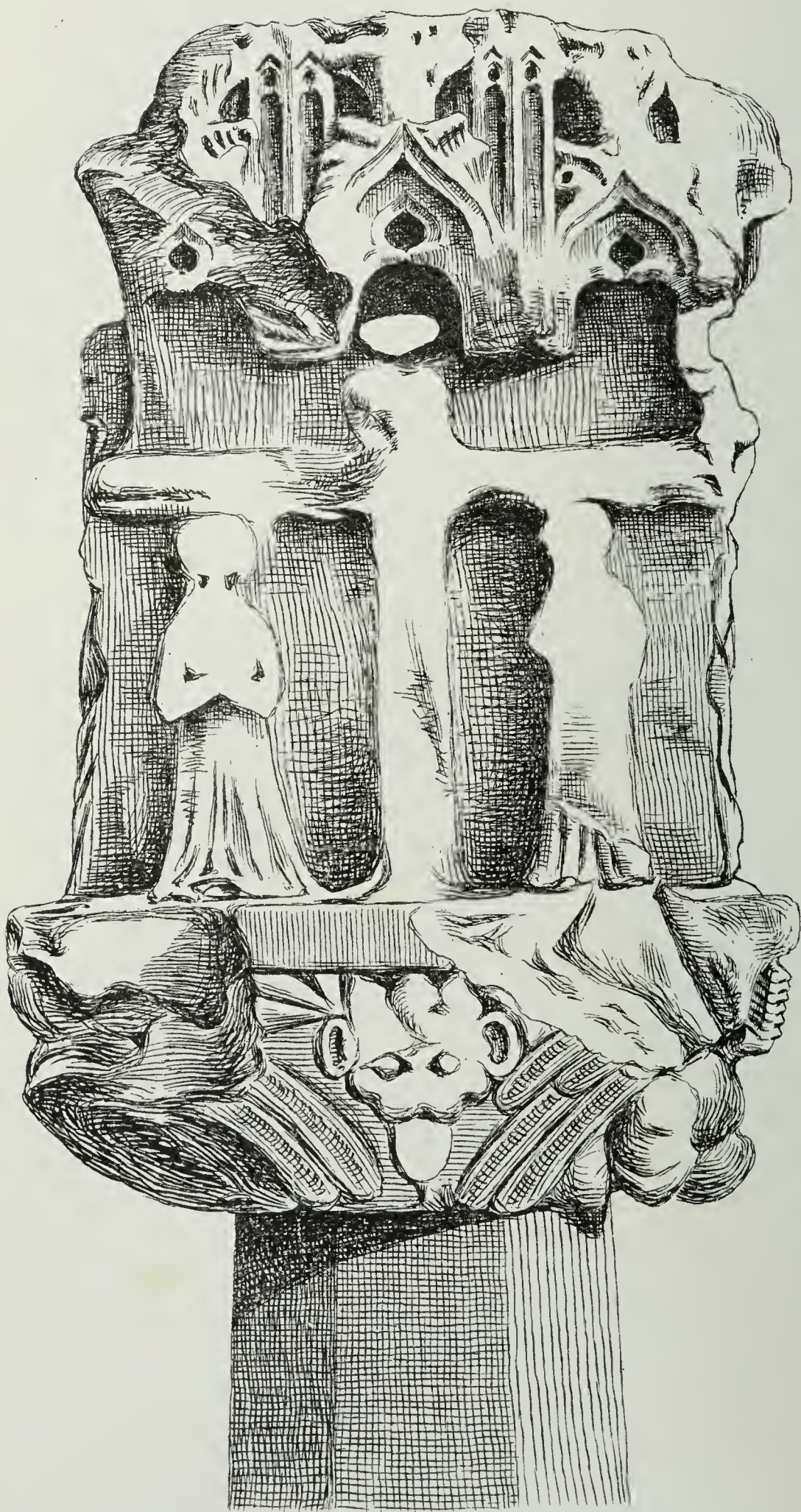
HANMER CHURCH-YARD CROSS.
NORTH FACE



HANMER CHURCH-YARD CROSS.
SOUTH FACE



HANMER CHURCH-YARD CROSS.
EAST FACE



HANMER CHURCH-YARD CROSS.

WEST FACE

CALVARY CROSS IN HANMER CHURCH-YARD.

It is stated in a recent work¹ that “there were probably not fewer than five thousand crosses in England at the time of the Reformation”, and that “the difficulty of finding any historical record of them arises from the fact that they were built out of the rapidly growing wealth of the Orders, and were hardly recorded even at the time they were erected”. Such record is, I believe, not wanting in the case of the churchyard cross at Hanmer, for Griffith Hiraethog, bard and herald, who visited Hanmer about 30 Henry VIII, mentions that he saw in the north wall of the church an engraving which referred to the cross. The MS.² which contains this notice is, it must be admitted, exceedingly difficult to decipher; but its owner, Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, reads the first three lines as “Graved in a stone by the noryd in the wal of the Ch’he in text hand Upton the Stone Kros”; and his special knowledge and skill may be allowed to outweigh even that of experts at the British Museum and Record Office, who, while unable to decipher the MS., read the word “Upton” as “upon”. A fatal objection, however, to such an interpretation is that it makes no sense with what follows. The question may probably soon be solved, for it is designed to refit the church, and the stone itself may be found below the plaster. The engraving which G. Hiraethog saw would answer to the list of benefactions now commonly placed upon boards; the person mentioned being John de Upton, who is described by Thomas Salesbury of Erbistock as “Cl’icus” and “Rector ecclesiæ de Hanmer”, and in the Cae Cyriog MSS. as “Goch Cwtta”.³

¹ *Ancient Stone Crosses of England*, by Alfred Rimmer, pp. 15, 26.

² Hengwrt MSS., Peniarth, 428. G. H. C., fol. 116.

³ “Red and Short”. This probably refers to his dress, and might

There is a deed¹ of his, dated at Hanmer after the Feast of Martinmas, in the sixth year of Edward II (A.D. 1313), and it is probable that this was somewhere about the date of his own death, his father,² Sir Philip Upton, having been parson of Hanmer before 1263.

The cross consists of a plain octagon shaft³ of free-stone, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high from the top step, which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground; $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches square at the base; then 4 feet in circumference, and tapering upwards. It is very much weather-worn at the north-east and south-west angles; and at each corner of the base are the heads of animals, that at the south-east being a ram, that at the south-west a lion, that at the north-west an ox probably, the other cannot be distinguished. Mr. Lee's addition at the top is an oblong Decorated cap, 2 feet 8 inches high; and its four faces bear sculptured figures. The upper portion of the cap is lost; but what remains consists of a very richly ornamented canopy with a cusped gable over each sculptured subject.

The carving on the west face represents the scene at Calvary. This has been much mutilated, probably by the commissioners appointed in Elizabeth's reign⁴ to destroy crosses, roods, copes, etc.; but that it was saved at all, would seem to indicate a degree of favour. The figure of the Saviour has been almost completely broken away. On His right hand stands the Virgin, and on

be rendered "Red Mantle". Archbishop Peckham required the clergy to wear the "buttoned cape", as they had got into the habit of exposing their brawny necks and chests like the rustics among whom they lived. As shewing how long a tradition lingers on, it was said not long since to a Westmorland curate busily felling trees, "Is there not an old law that a clergyman must not take his coat off?" [I have often heard it said that if he does, any one may take the coat with impunity. I take the notion to be only the popular version of the indelibility of Holy Orders.—EDITOR.]

¹ Harleian MS. 1972, p. 127.

² Guttyn Owen and Griff. Hiraethog, quoted in Harl. MS. 1971, p. 102.

³ This is similar to the one at Broughton, by Grinsel.

⁴ In 1569 and 1581. The cross at St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, was destroyed in the latter year. (Owen and Blakeway.)

His left St. John, or it may be the two Maries. Underneath is the head of a demon with large ears of a man, and horned; a dart is striking his right temple (Genesis iii, 15, and Hebrews ii, 14), his eyes are closed and his tongue falls out of his mouth.

The east face (also mutilated) has the figure of the Virgin Mary standing, with a crown on her head, and sceptered; her robe falling in folds to the ground. She bears the child Jesus upon her right arm, which is stretched out towards a figure that kneels at her feet with lifted hand; on her left is another kneeling figure offering incense. These may be intended either for women or angels. On the right side of the Virgin is the head of a demon, in profile, with a large ear: its arm is partly broken away, but a sword is being thrust into her side. (St. Luke ii, 35.) Underneath is the winged head of a demon, with ears like a cat, pouring a flood of water from its mouth. (Rev. xii, 15.) In the centre of the cap, immediately above the east and west faces, is a square hole, some three inches in diameter, for the wooden bar to pass through, upon which the lanthorns, that illuminated the principal figures, would be suspended.

The north face has suffered least from the destroying hand, whether of man or of time. The principal figure is that of a bishop, and is probably intended for St. Chad—the Ceadda of Bede's *Chronicle*—to whom the church is dedicated, and whose well is not far distant. He is habited in his alb, dalmatic, and chesible; in his right hand he grasps his pastoral staff, which turns outwards in the usual manner. On his left breast rests a book, with a small cross upon it, either a psalter or book of prayer. The right side of his face has suffered from the weather, so that it is doubtful whether he wears an official cap of any kind or not. A fine profile view of the left side of his face may be noticed when looking at the western view of the cross. Below the bishop is the face of an angel, with long flowing hair and outstretched wings, of

which the inner feathers may be seen on the left side, as one looks at the cross; the long outer ones appearing on the east and west faces respectively. The left arm of the angel has been broken off, but there remains a shield (in the shape of the letter U) that was carried in both hands, and bears upon it two lions passant, regardant. These were the bearings of the Lestranges, who had at one time seized Hanmer Church, and held it in despite of the Abbey of Haghmond, to which it belonged. There are many reasons for supposing that the time referred to¹ was that in which this cross was erected.

The south face has upon it the figure of a bishop, robed like the other, but with the addition of a large mitre. He also has a pastoral staff, but in his left hand, while the right is upheld in benediction. The stone having broken off where the upper part of the crozier should be, it becomes a question what the original shape of it was; that is, whether it turned out or in, or was pointed, according to the line, "*Curva trahit mites; pars pressit acuta rebelles.*" If it turned in, it would represent an abbot; and some persons have thought that Dinoth, the last abbot of Bangor, was intended. It is a pleasant idea, and would serve to link this end of Maelor Saesneg to ancient Bangor in an additional manner; as in that case Dinoth would represent its earlier connection with the days of the independent British church; just as St. Chad would represent its subsequent incorporation in the Mercian Kingdom and the See of Lichfield. Underneath the figure of the bishop is an angel bearing a shield, as before, but the face has perished; a dangerous crack that was cemented in 1871 with shellac and Portland cement running quite through it.

It is matter of great regret that the old steps leading up to the cross, which, though somewhat shattered and worn, were of extreme grace, should have been altered about 1850. There are now four steps, ill-proportioned to one another, instead of five, the two lower courses alone being the original ones.

¹ Haghmond Chartulary.

In the Duke of Beaufort's Progress through North Wales 1684, the following reference is made to the east window of the south aisle in Hanmer Church—"There is a figure there supposed to be the representation of an Archbishop of Canterbury. For that y^e arms of y^t See are the Feild Jupiter, a staff in pale Sol, and thereupon a cross pattee, Luna, surmounted of a pall of the last, charged by 4 other like crosses fished Saturn." These arms, we are informed on the authority of the Rev. C. Boutell,¹ are certainly those of Canterbury, but with the omission of the border and fringe of the Archiepiscopal pall which are gold, or in the planetary equivalent,—Sol. The absence of the Prelate's arms, which are generally impaled with those of the See, and the loss of the figure, entirely prevent their more particular identification. It may be indeed that they were never intended to represent any individual Archbishop, but only, as is still often the case, the metropolitan see under which the parish and its bishoprick were reckoned. The mention of the pallium reminds us moreover that there were only three English Sees that had received it from Rome, and of these Lichfield was one. It may further be added that the weather-worn shield on the south face of the Hanmer Cross bears marks upon it that seem to have been intended to represent the pallium. The Archbishoprick² of Lichfield only lasted from 786-799, and on being reduced to episcopal rank, Aldulf, the holder of the See, withdrew altogether, and retired to his abbey. Could this be the figure represented on the south face?—if so, it would account for the inward bend of his crozier, at the same time that the large mitre and act of benediction indicate his episcopal rank.

¹ Mr. Boutell gives the following as the "gem" and "planetary" equivalents once in use for the heraldic tinctures,—*Or*, topaz, Sol; *argent*, pearl, Luna; *gules*, ruby, Mars; *azure*, sapphire, Jupiter; *vert*, emerald, Venus; *purpure*, amethyst, Mercury; *sable*, diamond, Saturn.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*

² Hook's *Archbishops of Canterbury*, i, p. 247.

In the Duke of Beaufort's account, already referred to, it is remarkable that no notice is taken of this cross, when describing Hanmer Church. As the antiquity of this beautiful relic is undoubted, it is probable that in the troubled¹ times of the commonwealth it was hidden away,² and that its restoration is referred to in the church books, in 1739, "for setting ye cross stright, 10s. 2d". For the careful and accurate drawings which now secure its historical preservation, our best thanks are due to Mr. J. Romilly Allen.

M. H. LEE.

BRYNGWYN, RADNORSHIRE.

LEAVING the valley of the Arrow at Newchurch,³ a road, branching off to the west, leads to a narrow valley, the lower part of which forms part of the parishes of Newchurch and Bryngwyn. After passing Tynycwm, a large earthwork, called the Castle Tump, at the foot of which the bronze dagger (described in vol. 6, 4th series, p. 20) was found, is seen on the far side of the valley, below Dolbedwyn, and immediately opposite, within a short distance of the road, is another earthwork of smaller dimensions; both have the appearance of once fortified entrenchments, which guarded the approach to the upper part of the valley, and are flanked at a short distance above by the large morass of Rhos-gôch about a mile in length, in which *Osmunda regalis* flourishes. The parish of Bryngwyn, now entered, is, from its natural position, as secluded

¹ In 1643, June 20th, the Nantwich men, under Captain Bulkeley, were in Hanmer, and in the church, but were repulsed with loss. (Phillips' *Civil War in Wales*, i, p. 162.)

² This was the case at Worthenbury (P. Henry, MSS.) and at Bakewell and Eyam in Derbyshire.

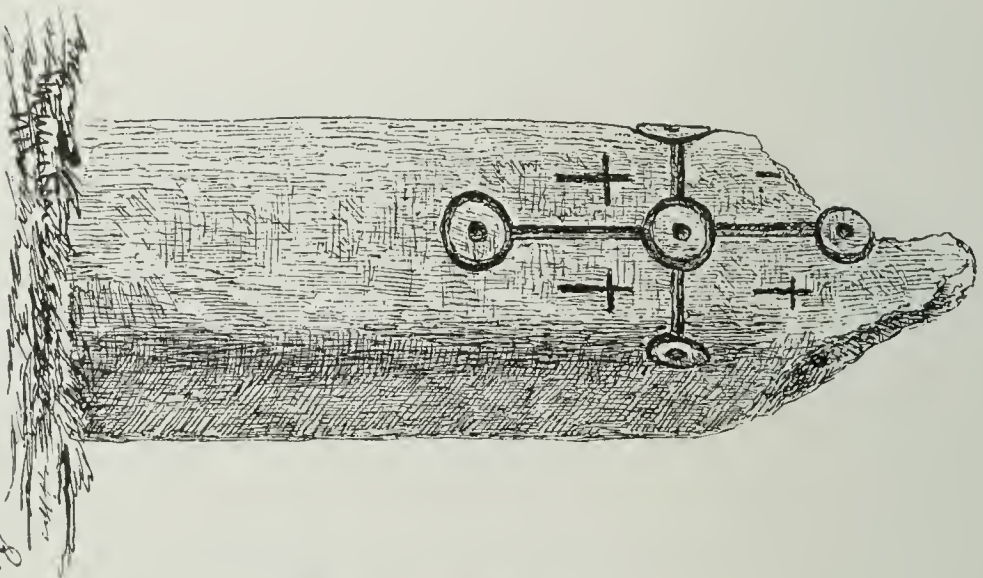
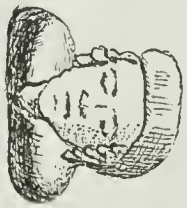
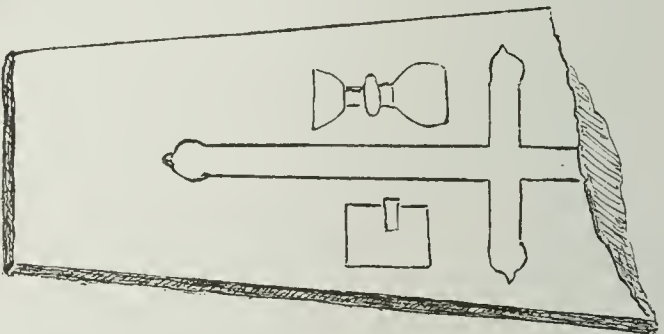
³ This parish is not named in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, but it occurs as Llannewydd in the list of parishes in the time of Llewelyn ap Griffith, in the *Myvyrian Archaeology of Wales*.

as well may be, and even now that the highway board has improved the road, is scarcely accessible save on foot or horseback. Its market town is Hay, six miles distant along a mountain road, so it is seldom visited by any strangers to the neighbourhood.

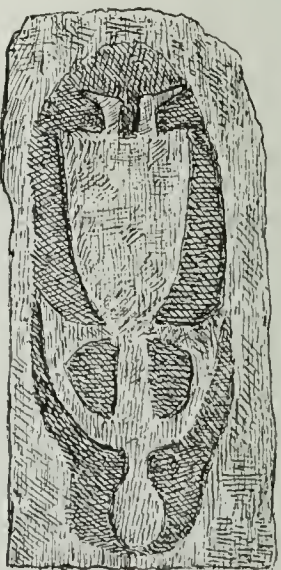
Still in early, perhaps prehistoric, times a way seems to have passed through the valley by Painscastle to the Begwn Hill, and to the British entrenchments on Garth Hill, overlooking Wye, in Llandeilo-Graban parish. Williams, in his *History of Radnorshire*, supposes this to have been a Roman way, in connection with the two camps, Gaer, and Little Gaer, of which all traces are obliterated, on the right bank of Arrow, and the large circular camp near Pentwyn in Brilley Parish, but there is, in fact, nothing more than the name of Portway, which distinguishes a large farm between the road and Rhôs-goch, to justify such a supposition; while an examination of the site of Painscastle leads to the conclusion that the Norman castle was erected on a British earthwork. Llanvihangel y Bryngwyn, as it is styled in the *Myvyrian Archæology*, is situate in that part of Cantref Elvael which is known as Ismynydd, as distinguished from the other division of it, Ywchmynydd. The greater part is mountain land, and 1,990 acres of the 4,535 acres, which it contains, are unenclosed common land. The population in 1801 was 277, and at the last census 284. Near a farmhouse called Doleycanny, perhaps a corruption of Carnedd, a rough and narrow road branches off from the main highway, and leads, after a steep ascent of half a mile, by the farm buildings of Llan y meibion to the parish church, which is seen on the way picturesquely occupying an eminence above. In selecting a site its builders have fixed on a position which commands a good look out, but is exposed to the winds from every quarter; looking southward from the churchyard the long line of the Black Mountains is seen over the Clyrow Hills, which here form the northern boundary of the Wye Valley; to the

south-west the Brecon Beacons bound the view ; while on the north and east are the fine open downs of Bryngwyn and New Church Hills. There was a church at Bryngwyn in the latter part of the 13th century, as appears by the taxation of Pope Nicholas ; the present fabric, modified in details and by repairs here and there, may have then existed. The style of the building accords with what is generally found in small and remote parishes in Radnorshire—a long, low building, of which the principal features are a large porch with a small bell turret at the west end, well designed to suit the exposed situation in which the building was placed. The walls are built in rough rubble-work of stone of the upper Ludlow rock ; a blank wall, supported at each angle by buttresses, and carried up to the roof of the bell turret, the other sides of which are timber framed, forms the west end of the nave, which appears to have had buttresses at its eastern angles. The height to the ridge of the roof of the nave is 32 feet, and to the wall plates 14 feet ; a slight break in its width and in the pitch of the roof distinguishes it from the chancel.

The porch is built in stone, with a timber framed gable ; passing through it, the church is entered by a rude pointed arch. The interior dimensions are—nave 50 by 25 feet ; chancel 25 by 19 feet. At the east end were three plain lancet windows, which were destroyed by the fall of that part of the building. Two small lancet windows, each with two lights, plainly worked in sandstone, and a square-headed window, with decorated tracery and a hood moulding terminating in two corbels, shewn in the accompanying drawing, are in the south wall. The design and execution of the latter window are superior to what is generally met with in Radnorshire churches. In the north wall a single-light window, with a multifoil head rudely worked in hard stone, was found blocked up and is now reopened. In the restoration, which proceeds slowly for want of funds, the general features of



R. W. B. del.



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the exterior have been preserved. In the interior is little worthy of notice. A rude Early English piscina is in the south wall of the chancel. The arch of the nave had given way before the restoration commenced, and so has been removed; nothing remains of the old roof but portions of the rude oak tie beams. The roof of the chancel, however, remains. Its walls are connected by bracing ribs supporting collars, on which the purlins rest, and between the rafters are wind-cusped braces.

In removing a square wooden window, fixed in the church about seventy years ago, the broken sepulchral slab which appears in the drawing, a memorial probably of a rector in the seventeenth century, was found used as a cill.

Before leaving the subject of the church it may be well to mention its two bells. The larger one has a diameter of 2 feet at the rim and is about 19 inches deep inside. It bears round the waist, within two raised lines, the following legend in raised letters: + DAVID APEINON LOVD PHILIPPVS AP PHILIP*^{WF}+. The other bell is plain, more rudely cast, and apparently older. Its diameter at the rim is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and its depth the same.

In the churchyard, near the solitary yew tree, stands a remarkable block of sandstone, embedded 2 feet in the earth and standing 5 feet 3 inches above ground, probably an erratic boulder, the front of which has been carefully dressed, rounded off at its angles, and deeply incised with crosses. The drawing will give a better notion of the incised work than a description. A stray iconoclast appears to have attempted its destruction, and stopped short in his work when he had knocked off one corner. Mr. Bloxam, to whom a rough sketch was sent, thinks that the stone may have been an ancient British *maenhir* decorated at a subsequent, although very early, period with an incised cross having roundels at the extremity of each arm.

Another noteworthy stone, mentioned by Williams in his *History of Radnorshire*, is built as a quoin-stone

in the south-east angle of the chancel, about 3 or 4 feet above the level of the ground. This stone, which is about 17 by 9 inches on either face, is not readily observable until the wall is examined closely. It seems to have formed part of the original structure. The incised work on it is ruder than it would have been if the material had been sandstone. The drawing will again serve as the best description of the rude sculpture or incision, which may well have been executed long after the stone was placed in the wall. Mr. Bloxam thinks that the figures incised are not earlier than the early part of the seventeenth century. The male figure appears to be intended to represent an ecclesiastic, and the stone may perhaps commemorate one of the rectors of the parish and his wife.

One of the workmen, whilst the work was proceeding, found in one of the heaps of rubbish arising from the excavations a coin which, in ignorance of its value, he sold for a trifle at Hay. On examination it turned out to be a gold Burgundian coin, and finally came into the hands of Mr. F. L. Trumper of Hay, from whom sealing-wax impressions of it were obtained. After an inspection of these, Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., has kindly given the following description of it: "Obverse, PHS : DEI : GRA : DVX : BVRG : COMES : ET : DNS : FLAND.; Duke in a ship, holding a sword and shield with the arms of Burgundy. Reverse, † IHC : AVTEM : TRANSIENS : PER : MEDIUM : ILLORVM : IBAT ; cross, etc., as on the English nobles, but with P in the centre. This coin was struck by Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy and Earl and Lord of Flanders, A.D. 1384-1404 ; but could not have been issued until after a decree dated 1 Oct. 1388. It is a remarkably close imitation of the nobles of Edward III and Richard II."¹

How this coin came to Bryngwyn it is idle to conjecture ; but when we take into consideration the trading relations of England with Flanders, the wars with

¹ For an account of the coinage, see *Revue Numismatique*, N. S., vol. vi, p. 108 ; 1861. Engraved in Pl. VIII, 15.

France, and the fact that as late as Owen Glendwr's insurrection the custody of the castles of Paynscastle and Clirow (then called Royll) was committed to the Earl of Warwick,¹ we may suppose that the Earl, or some one in his service, may have been at Bryngwyn Church, and there have lost the coin.

The Registers of the parish, which contain only the ordinary entries, commence in 1614 with entries in Latin. There is no entry in them from 1634 to 1664.

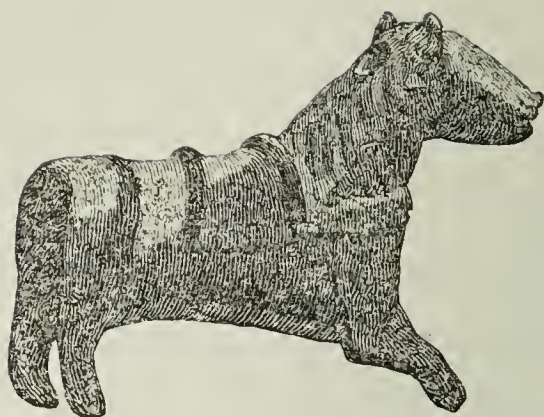
Among the parish documents which came into the hands of the Rev. John Hughes, the present rector, on his induction five years since, are, a Welsh Bible printed in black letter, folio, bound in rough calf, without a title-page, but otherwise in good order; and the second Book of Homilies, in Welsh, printed likewise in black letter, small folio, sewed. No one now knows when the Welsh language ceased to be spoken or understood in Bryngwyn. It is probable that the Welsh Bible is the new edition by Bishop Parry in 1620, and that the Book of Homilies is the translation of 1606;² and so we may infer pretty certainly that in the seventeenth century Welsh was both spoken and understood in the parish.

This paper cannot be brought to a close without a grateful acknowledgment of the aid which has been afforded in its preparation by the Rector, to whose zeal and exertions the parish owes the restoration of its church.

R. W. B.

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, 2nd ed., vol. viii, p. 329, 4 H. IV, 1403.

² My thanks are due to the Editor for the information he has kindly given me on this subject. I ought also to add my thanks to the Rev. Wm. Bevan of Hay for his account of the Burgundian coin, which I should have availed myself of if Mr. Evans had not described it fully.



BRONZE HORSE FROM GWAUNYSGOR.

THE object here figured, full size, was found last year on the surface of a fresh grave in the churchyard of Gwaunysgor near Rhyl. The long range of the Clwydian Hills, the highest point of which is conspicuous far and wide for the Jubilee Tower which crowns the summit of Moel Famma, here suddenly breaks off at its northern end, and dips sharply to the narrow coast-line of Prestatyn and the Irish Sea ; and it may be that the village takes its name from its position near the top of the Scôr or Scar, or escarpment, at the foot of which lie the famous lead-mines of Talargôch and the little village of Meliden.

It appears to represent, in rude design and workmanship, a horse equipped with a saddle or piece of back-harness, and a broadish breast-band. Hollow internally, it has been attached by three iron pins or nails running lengthwise through the body, to the armour or harness or whatever object it belonged to. Through the head also there is a small circular hole (as shewn in the engraving) through which another pin may have been driven to secure it still more firmly to its object, from which it would consequently project forwards. Whether, however, it could have served any other purpose than that of ornament is difficult to determine.¹

The material is bronze; but that does not decide either its date or parentage, though it may help to the

¹ It may be compared with the bronze articles found at Caerleon, and figured in the volume for 1849, Plate iv, 2 and 3.

solution, other objects of the same material having been previously found in the neighbourhood, which is one rich in historical associations. Pennant, in his *Tours in Wales* (ii, p. 112), has noticed the large number of tumuli which dot the district, and may mark, as he suggests, the graves of the Britons who fell in the struggle with Agricola. Caerwys, some five or six miles distant, on the line of the great Watling Street from Deva to Segontium, was almost certainly a Roman station, and probably one of the duties of its garrison would be to protect the Roman workmen in their mining operations at Talargôch. Some of their tools are said to have been discovered at different times in the working; and a few years ago, during the formation of the small mineral loop-line from Prestatyn to Dissert, several Roman coins were found close by.¹ The ore would be carried hence, probably along Sarn Hwlkin, to the smelting works near Flint, where large quantities of scoria are left, and where many relics of Roman occupation have been found, as figured and described by Pennant.² On the other side of the Vale of Clwyd, at a place called Plas Ucha, about a mile and a half from Abergele, there were also found, in 1862, some very curious bronze vessels which have been described by Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith³ as Romano-British in character, and intended for culinary and dietary purposes. They comprise a cup, a platter, a strainer-ladle or colander, and two saucepans, and are skilfully plated with tin. The ladle is also elegantly ornamented, and "bears a floral radiation of pierced work in the centre or base, surmounted by a broad border in a variety of beautiful Greek fret."

Other workers in bronze, however, besides the Romans and Britons, have had ample opportunities of leaving behind them such an object as we are treating of. The

¹ These coins, chiefly in silver, but one or two, I have been informed, of gold, were quickly seized and dispersed by the navvies.

² *Tours in Wales*, i, p. 93.

³ *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1868, Dec. 3.

Danes, in their piratical expeditions, appear to have visited all the prominent parts of the coast. The Stacks, North and South, Priestholme, and Orme's Head, on one side, attest their presence; and on the other, the numerous antiquities found on the Hoylake shore in Wirrall, commemorate their settlement there. Whether Gwespyr was an outpost of this settlement, and whether Gwaunysgor derived the more prominent portion of its name from the Norwegian term *scar*, as aptly descriptive of the rocky precipice above Talargôch, we will not presume to decide; but it may not be amiss, in connection with this occupation of the Northmen, to refer again to that curious find of bronze articles at Parc y Meirch on the opposite side of the Vale of Clwyd, which has already been noticed in our Journal, volume for 1875, p. 89.

D. R. T.

EXTRACTS FROM OLD WILLS RELATING TO WALES AND THE MARCHES.

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. J. C. C. Smith, Superintendent of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, Somerset House, I am enabled to submit the following highly interesting extracts from old wills preserved in that Registry. They touch upon such a variety of subjects, local, genealogical, and historical, that they cannot fail to excite the curiosity of the ecclesiologist and the historian, who will be glad to know where so valuable a fund of information awaits their scrutiny. Every one of them contains some item of interest, and they belong to a period fraught with important changes about which our parochial records are almost entirely silent. Family relationships and ecclesiastical customs, personal bequests and dispositions of property, are all of them illustrated by these extracts, brief as they necessarily are; but their most important feature is the source to which they point for further material on their respective

subjects. I have appended a few notes, which may suffice for the present, and may guide others for future use.

D. R. T.

Gresford, Denbighshire, 1510.—"Will'mus Rodon Clericus Rector Eccl'ie p'roch' de Gresford", 1510, "do et lego eccl'ie predict' decem libras legalis monete sterlingor' ad faciend' fenestram in qua depicta erit historia de Vita Sancti Antonij."¹

1546.—White, William, vicar of Gresford, dat. 20 May, 1546. Prov. 20 Apr. 1547. "My parish of Odyngton in Glou'." Bequest to Baliol Coll., Oxon. Proved by his sister, Jane James.

Beaumaris, 1525.—"Ricardus Bulkeley Arch'us in eccl'ia Cath' Bangoren' de Anglesey."²... "Corpusque meum humandum sepe- liendum in cancello beate marie Virginis de Bellomarisco in loco majorum meorum ibidem... volo quod Rowlandus Bulkeley executor meus prefatum Cancellum Capelle beate marie virginis de Bellomarisco de novo reedificari construi et restau[ar]ri faciat. ... Item volo quod executor meus antedictus Capellam beati Nicolai infra novem³ ecclesie parochialis de Conweye in qua quidem Capella Edmundus Bulkeley frater meus... fuit sepultus reedificari construi restaurari refaciat."

1537.—"Rolande Bulkeley, Esquyer, to be buryed in the Chappell of Our Ladie w'hin Bewmares, in a tumbel wherin my parents and auncestours ben buried and do lye." Proved by Sir Richard Bulkeley, his son, and Dame Kath., wife of the said Sir Richard.

Bulkeley, Richard, Knight. Will dated 16 April 1544. Proved 14 Feb. 1546-7. To be buried "in the Chapell of Bewmares". Younger sons, Rowland, Thomas, and John. Brothers, Dr. John B. and Rowlande B. Cousin-german, William B., mercer. Daughters, Ellyn and Jane. "Dau.", Margaret, wife of his son Richard. Wife, Katheryn.

Clocaenog, Denbighshire (?), 1530.—"Johannes ap holl' llud Clericus Bangorensis Diocesis", to be buried "in ecclesia Sancte Medwide Virginis."⁴..... "Hiis testibus presentibus Johanne

¹ There are no fragments now in the church that can be identified with this subject.

² "Richard Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Merioneth, 1483, seems to have quitted that archdeaconry for this (Anglesey) about the year 1500."—B. Willis, p. 137.

³ For "novem" we should probably read "navem", and understand the south transept.

⁴ This church, I imagine, must be Clocaenog in the deanery of Dyffryn Clwyd; dedicated, according to different authorities, to St. Trillo, St. Caenog, and *St. Foddhyd*.

Hughes Clerico Rectore Sancti Kynhavall et auditoris mei ultimi confessionis."

Llanbadrig, Anglesey, 1532.—"Dd. ap Res Capellanus...Corpusque meum humandum sive sepeliendum in ecclesia Sancti Patricii." Bequest to Bangor; "Fratribus minoribus Dellanvax";¹ "beate Marie de Kowrnnon".²

Conway, 1517.—"William Gruff burges of Conwey to be buried there in the highe chauncell afore our Ladie of pitie." "Master Richiard penke Vicar of Conwey".³ "I bequeth to make a chest in the Revestre of Conwey a greate tree that is in the glyve fallyn and squared all redy".

Yspytty Ivan, Denbighshire, 1534.—"Robert ap Rice,⁴ clerke', 1534, to be buried at the Spittie at Dollgynwall, mentions Den-erth, Desirith, Llanelien, Llanvairdalahaern, Llangerniwe, Llangomdymnell, Llanvair yn penllyn, Llandrillo yn y dyrmon, Llanvllyn, Llantherwell. "Sir John Gruff" my chaplayne". Sister, Kath. v'ch Rice.

"All my fermes and termes in M'yonethshire and Carnarvonshire to Kidwalader ap Robert,⁵ except the parcell of Dolginwall being in Carnarvonshire, which, with other property in Denbigh, to Thomas Vichan ap Robert ap Rice⁶..... Brother, Morryce,⁷ all my churches in Denbighshire and M'yonethshire."

St. Asaph, 1535.—Henry Standish, Bishop of St. Asaph. Dated 3 July 1535. Proved 21 Aug. 1535. Orders "to be buried inter fratres minores". Bequeaths to Carmelites of Denbigh twenty marks "pro edificio claustris;.....pro libris emendis et locandis in librario scholarium fratrum minorum in universitate Oxonie quinq' marcas"; to Friars Minor at Hereford, twenty

¹ The friars of Llanfaes.

² Carnarvon?

³ "Ryc' Peicke" occurs as vicar in a Mem. in Williams' *History of Aberconway*, p. 196.

⁴ Robert ap Rice was son of Rhys Fawr ap Meredydd, standard-bearer of Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth, and was chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey. His alabaster effigies may be seen in Yspytty Church, formerly called Dolygynwal.

⁵ Kadwaladr ap Robert, his son, was the founder of the Rhiwlas family, and erected the Rhiwlas Chapel or Chantry in Llanfor Church.

⁶ In the chart of the "Creation and Descent of the Manors of Yspytty Ifan", given in the vol. for 1860, p. 115, Thomas Vaughan of Pantglas (Sheriff, 1598) is given as a third line from Rhys ap Meredydd, and not as the son of Robert.

⁷ Maurice ap Rhys ap Meredydd was steward of the abbots of Aberconway.

marks; "Agueti Wurthington, sorori mee"; "Nicholas Rigbi inter tres Nicholaos Juniori domu' meam apud Wryxham"; "Radulpho d'no de Standish pro sepultura mea quadraginta libras; item, pro tumba erigend' xiiij*li*.; pro edificatura insule eccle'ie patrum minorum Oxoniæ quadraginta libras."

Bangor, 1533.—Thomas Skeffington, Bishop of Bangor.¹ "I, Thomas, bysshop of Bangor,.....my body to be buried in the Quyer of Beaulieu, nighe unto the place where the gospels is redde above my tombe; and my harte to be caryed to Bangor, there to be buried in the Cathedrall Church before the pyctour of Sainte Danyell, and a stone to be layed thereuppon with a scripture engravid mencyoning that there lyeth the harte of Thomas late Bysshopp of Bangor."

Bequests to Bernard College, Oxford; to Monastery of Myri-vale, where he was professed; to Waverley, Surrey, where he was also Abbot. "I will that y^e steeple and lofte of Bangor church, where the belles doo hange, be fynyshid, and the three belles hangid up, and a iiijth belle, agreable to them, be providid and hangid there; and that the rooffe of that steeple be well made and coverid with leade, and the windowe in the said steeple over the doore be welle barride with yron and glased."

Holt, Denbighshire, 1523.—Randyll ap Atha, to be buried in the Holt Church or churchyard. Bequeaths to his "son Lance-lott all landes in Bronfeld. Witnesses, Tho. Edon, John Batha, and John Egerley. Daughters, Margery and Katherine, "my wife's daughter".

Llanidan, Anglesey, 1539.—Res ap Howell ap Res of Llan Edan. "Item, vy ewylllys yw kaffel o Rowland Gruff y gymmeriad ar dyddan hoell ap Gwyn ar ol tenor i sgryven. Item, vy ewylllys i yw kaffel o Rowland ap Mered' gwbull o'r holl diroedd a chai a daeridd ac a the fywidd idd' ef arol tenor fy owil-lis mer ir hon ysidd yn ysgrivenedic dan vy sel i ac yn dwyn dat kyn i theffement of. Item, vy ewylllys i yw kaell o Wil-lyam Hyna vy mab i vyghymeriad i ar y penrryn oer ar ol tenor vy esgriven i ar y tyrhwnw."

Llanrhaiadr, 1536.—Laurence ap John to be buried in church of Llanrhaiadr. Proved by his widow, "Margaret vx. Re. ap ll'n."

Oswestry, 1537.—"John ap Davyd ap Reys of Oswester..... To my two sonnes Richard and Thomas a hundred poundes, be-

¹ The will of Bishop Skeffington is given *in part* in B. Willis' *Bangor*, p. 246, but the notice of his bequest to Waverley omitted; and, indeed, on p. 97 it is doubted whether he ever was abbot there, a point settled by these extracts.

gotten by Alice Thornys, bytwext them bothe. To reparation of St. Oswold's Church, £10. Witness, John Price, Rec. of Whittonton; Morys Kyffin; Edward ap Meridith, baylyf; Owen D'd, Clerk; Hugh ap John; John Abevyn.....My four daughters by Elenor ap Reys,¹ Alice my dau'r, Synna my dau'r, Hugh ap John, and Dowce my dau'r, his wife, my dau'r Jenet."

1541.—"Robert Aphowell of Oswestre, draper, to be buried in Lady Chapel there. Item, my will is that my executor doo bestowe, after my decease, a lode of leade towards the coueringe of the rooffe of thaltaries of the Roode and Saint Katherin² within the paryshe church of Oswestree aforesaide, and the same to be delyveride at the tyme the forsaide roffe be reddye builde to receve coueringe."

"Lewes ap David, *alias* the Fryshr (?), late Bayly of the towne of Oswester." Proved Feb. 1547-8. To be buried in the church there. "To Richard, my eldest sonne, my new house wherein dwelt my father in lawe, John Ho'll, in the baylif strete. To the sayd Richard my newe barne beyonnde the bettridg gate, after the decease of his mother. To David my sonne, after the decease of his mother, my house wherein I dwelle nowe in baylif strete. To Richard Vaghan, my sonne, my house in Wallistrete lying oute of the gate. To James, my sonne, my house in porgynton, par. of Silliton. To son Thomas, house in Henlle, lordship of Whittington. To Richard, my base sonne, *iiijli*. Wife, Agnes."

Whitford, Flintshire, 1538.—"Ric'us ap Howell ap Je'un Vynchun,³.....to celebrate for his soul and that of his wife in Whitforde Church. Bequests to houses⁴ of Denbighe, Ruthlande, and Bangor. Tho. ap. Richard his son. Peter ap Richard his younger son." Dated 1538. Proved 1540.

¹ Eleanor ap Rhys was the only legitimate child of Thomas Pryse of Oswestry. Ap Rhys of Oswestry, son of Maurice Gethin of Gartheryr in Mochnant. Her illegitimate brother, John, was father of Mr. John Pryse, vicar of Oswestry, 1552; rector of Whittington, 1553; rector of Llandderfel, 1556; prebendary of Meifod, 1558; chancellor of the diocese of St. Asaph, 1559.—J. Y. W. Ll.

² This is the only instance in which I have been able to find any allusion to an altar to St. Catherine in this church. The position of the Lady Chapel is also unsettled., but was probably in the south chapel.

³ "Ricardus ap Howall ap Ieun Vychan" was the squire of Mostyn, and his son Thomas was the first of the family to adopt the local as the family name. See Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, i, p. 17.

⁴ Of these, Denbigh was a Carmelite house; Rhuddlan, a priory of Black Friars; and Bangor, of Friars Preachers. This last was converted into a Free Grammar School through the piety of Dr. Jeffrey Glynn, c. 1557.

Whittington, Shropshire, 1540.—Gitton ap John ap Owen of p. Whittonton, Salop. “I bequeith of my goodes to the skowryng and mending of the wyndowes in the high aulter as shalbe therto necessarye and requisite.....Unto Margaret Twys, my weddyd wif, the fermes, that is to say, the Wood Myll, the litle parck, Graienell ferme, the half of the ferme of Bucknyll, and the house in King’s hill. Nephews, Richard ap John Walter and Meredyth ap John. John Price, Clk., parson of W. Dd. ap John, Curate of Halston.”

Bromfield and Maelor, 1537-8.—“John Appowell, otherwise Brierton,¹ to be buried in S. Margaret’s, Westminster. To nephew, John Wynn ap David, all lands, &c., within Bromefelde, the towne of Wrexham, Yale, Edirman, Malors Sarcenek, Maelor Kemerayike. Rent of Llangyrnewe due to me.” Mentions “Vaynor, Dymerschion, my farmours of Bucklonde, my fermour of my vicarage of Longe Staunton (Cambs.), my corne, &c., growing on Elmley Castle, Worcester; Sir John ap Howell, my chaplain; my graye amyse now being at Ashley; cousin, Maister Doctour Brierton.”² Will dated 18 Mar. 1537-8. Proved 28 Ap. 1539.

1543.—“Elizabeth Brereton, wife unto Robert Wyn, otherwise callid Robert Wyn ap Morgan of Sonlley.....which I have or holde of and by the bequest and legacie of any my other husband’s, either John Caurden, or by the bequest and legacye of John ap Mad’ ap Ieu’n ap D’d. My naturall sonne,³ Maister Richard Caurden, Dean of Chichester. Brother, Owyn Brereton. Cosens, William Hanmere of the Fennes, and Humfrey Dymock of Willington.” Will dated 24 Mar. 1543. Proved 1 Oct. 1545.

Tref Walchmai, Anglesey, 1540-1.—“William ap ll’i ap R., to be buried in the church of Treffwalchmay.” Bequests to Bangor: “Lego d’no Joh’i ap Will’m duos boves pro labore suo et

¹ Grandson of William Brereton, Esq., 1450, the first of the family which settled at Borrass, near Wrexham, and supplied high sheriffs for Denbighshire in the years 1581, 1588, 1598, and 1727. He was prebendary of Vaenol in St. Asaph Cathedral, to which stall were attached the rectorial tithes of Vaenol, Llangernyw, and Dymeirchion, 1534-8. Probably the same with the vicar of Mold and sinecure-rector of Pennant Melangell, 1506-37; he appears, from the will, to have also held the livings of Buckland, Long Staunton, and Elmley Castle.

² Qu. Thomas Brereton, vicar of Northop, 1539; rector of Llandrinio, 1557?

³ This lady appears to have married three times, and the term “naturall sonne” is evidently employed in contradistinction to stepsons. Caurden was Dean of Chichester from 1543-49.

expens' celebra'de p' salute a'ie mee tria Trigintalia¹ viz. unu' trigintale S'ci Gregorii triginta missaru' cum exequiis mortuor' p'ut solet unu' Trigintale sex missas cu' debit' mortuor' exequiis et elemosinis ac candelis consuet'. Et terciu' trigintale quinq' missar' de quinq' vuln'ib' d'ni n'ri Jesu Chr' cu' una missa de Resurrectio'e," etc. "Elizabeth vch' Morgan ux'em meam." Sisters, "Jane vch' ll'i, Elizabeth vch' ll'i, & Marg't vch' ll'i. Dat' in domo mans' mee; d'no Joh'e ap Will'm curato meo."

Llanllwchaiarn, Montgomeryshire, 1546.—"Ieu'n Gôch Benlloid of the par. of Llochaiarne. 26 Apr. 1546. Proved 30 June 1546. To be buried there. Sir Owen ap John, vicar of L..... Tapers to the newe towne, tregonen, Bettus, and Llanrowicke.² Son, Gruff.....Son, David ap Ieu'n Goch. To the makinge of the stepull of Llanlochaiarne, fortie shelings."

Ruthin, Denbighshire, 1546.—Elice ap Rice, servant to Sir Tho. Henedge, Knt., Chief Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber. Proved 5 July 1546. "To be buried at St. Leonard, Shoreditch. Londe that I boughte of John Moyle.....beinge in Dynbyghe Lande shere, and all my landes w'thin the towne of Bewmarryes, Angellseye. My brother, Sir Robarte ap Rice, parson of Mark's Hall, Essex." (Mentioned in Newcourt.) Sister, Roos vch' Rice. Brothers, John, Richard.

1547, Edward ap Harry. Dat. 4 Apr. Proved 7 Aug., 1547, by Jenet, vx. Rhes Gwyne the relict. To be buried in Lady Chapel at Ruthin, dioc. Bangor. "To bye leade to cover the church (of Ruthyn), xs.; a heyfor to Sir Tho. ap David ap Rice."

Northop, Flintshire.—Fowler,³ Peres, parson of Northopp, dioc. St. Asaph, co. Flint. Proved 7 May, 1548. To be buried there. "I will that my brother, William Fowler, shall finde and conducte an honeste prieste to singe and saye masses for my soule and all my freendes soules for one hole yere, gevyngge him six poundes sterlinge in Northop church." To reparation of said church, £5. Brother, Nich. "Five marks to reparacyon of Yerle Stonham Church. Sir James, my parish priest. Witness, peres ap David, my curate; Nych'as Johns, chaplyn; Rycharde Jones, Cronr." (?)

¹ A "trental" was a service of thirty masses said for thirty days successively after the death of the departed, or a mass on the thirtieth day only. (Walcott's *Sacred Archæology*.) Here we appear to have a third form of the office.

² Llanmerewig.

³ Peter Fowler is mentioned as priest of St. Winifred's Chapel, Holywell, in the *Valor Eccles.*, 1535. Nicholas Johns was probably chaplain of Flint.

Llanarmon in Yale, Denbighshire.—David ap Meredith of par. Llanarmon in Yale. Proved 21 Apr. 1548. To be buried in that church. To reparations of “roufe of church, 12 pence. To repare and amende the lake¹ betwexte the courte and Llandegla, two shillings. To Sir Tho. ap David ap Res,² to celebrate masses for him and all Christian souls, 3s. 4d. To my daughter Lleike v’che David a cowe collour Braithe and a calfe. Son, Rees ap David ap Mer’h; son, John ap D. ap M.; son, Edwarde ap D. ap Meredith.” A declaration follows concerning two tenements which testator formerly owned in Bodeyres, co. Flint, and which he gave to John Lloid, Abbot of Valle Crucis, “he beinge unkill and gardiu’ uppon his nephewe John lloid³ ap tudr Lloide.” He (testator) received in exchange two other tenements in Bodedres ir Abbatt.

Heneglwys, Anglesey, 1547.—Bothe, John, of Thames Ditton, Surrey, Gent. (brass there), 1547. “Also I bequethe and will the advowson of Heneglwys in Anglesey unto my broder, personne of Cradlowe.” Brother, Sir Wm. Bothe, “personne of Cradlowe in Herefordshire.”

Overton and Erbistock.—Alforde, Robert, citizen and draper of London, of par. St. Swithin. To Anne, his wife, his lands, etc., “in parishes of Norton Madok and Tyrby Stocke in Flintshire, which he boughte of Richard Alforde.”

A DAY AT DOLWYDDELAN.

STARTING from Bettws y Coed on a bright spring morning in April, I mounted the little conveyance which meets the midday train, and, passing through the wild valley of the Lledr, and up the steep pass of Bwlch y Gerddinen, forms the principal means of intercommunication between Bettws and Festiniog. Soon after crossing the Conway at Llyn yr Afangc (the Beaver’s

¹ Probably Llyn Cyffynwy in Bodidris, one of the feeders of the Alun.

² Vicar of Llanarmon, 1540-56.

³ This John Lloyd of Bodidris was High Sheriff for co. Denbigh, 1551, and married Catherine, daughter of Harri Goch Salusbury of Llanrhaiadr, who took as her second husband Owain Brereton of Borasham, High Sheriff for the same county, 1580 and 1588.—J. Y. W. Ll.

Pool), and entering Glyn Lledr, a curious rock-formation was passed on the right, which from one particular spot in the road presents a remarkable profile of George the Third. A similar instance, and one much more generally known, is that of "Pitt's Head", near Llyn y Gadair, on the way from Carnarvon to Beddgelert. A few years ago there used also to be another—but, if I remember rightly, unappropriated—in the narrow pass of the Eyarth Rocks, on the way from Ruthin to Corwen. Whether it has survived the perils of the railway I cannot say; but I have a fear that it has met with a fatal accident.

A little further on the Lledr is replenished by the waters of a brawling stream which takes its rise on Bwlch y Groes (the Pass of the Cross), so named from the silent call to prayer which here greeted the wayfarer on his toilsome journey from Dolwyddelan to Penmachno and the Hospice of the Knights of St. John at Dolygynwal (Yspytty Ivan). This stream, in its downward course to the Lledr, passes a house which bears a claim to the veneration of every Cambrian as the birthplace of William Morgan, the first translator of the Bible into Welsh.

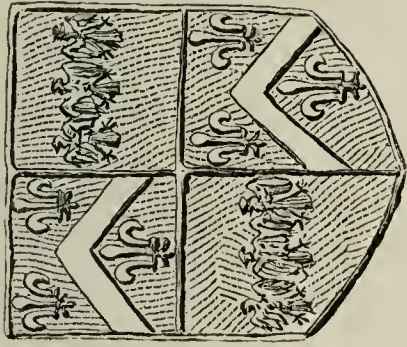
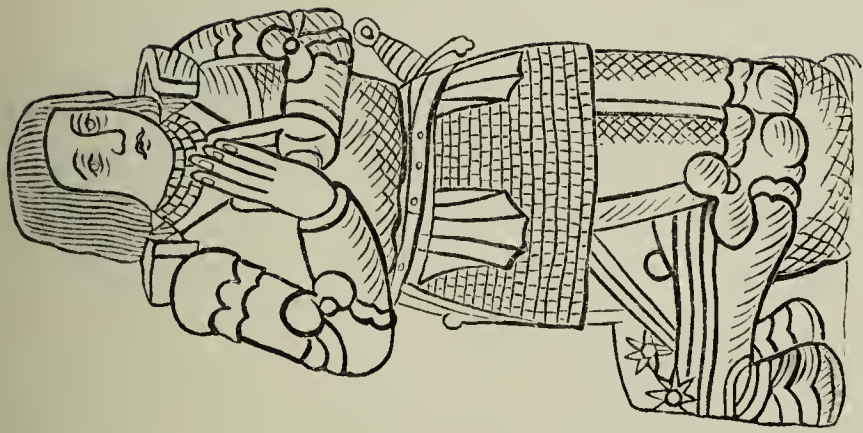
As we advance up the valley, the next point of interest is nothing less than a portion of Sarn Helen, or the Roman road which connected Conovium (Caerhun) with Mons Heriri (Tomen y Mur), and here, after crossing the hill from the Bettws Valley, runs side by side with the turnpike-road for some distance towards Dolwyddelan, from whence it strikes off up the narrow glen of Cwm Penamnen in the direction of Rhyd yr Helen and Beddau Gwyr Ardudwy. The frequent occurrence of the name of Helen along this line of road suggests a question as to the true derivation of the name of the parish. Whether it should be "Dolydd Helen" (*i. e.*, the meadow lands of Helen), in allusion to the level meads which the line of road here traverses; or "Dol Wyddelan", as named from the founder of its parish church. The latter form is, indeed, the more

consonant with the usual system of our parochial names, but the former is neither unreasonable nor improbable.

The parish church is a small edifice comprising nave and chancel, with a south chancel-aisle of two bays, with round arches supported by a massive stone pillar of Roman form. The remains of a screen of rude workmanship, which divided the chancel and nave, still exist, but in a slightly different position; and there are in the east window some few fragments of beautiful old glass. It is said by Sir John Wynn, in his *History of the Gwydir Family*, to have been the first stained glass window in the Principality. There still survive the head of Our Saviour crowned with thorns; the Virgin crowned, with the infant Saviour on her right arm; a winged figure with a suspended bell; and a hand bearing a sword. In the small north window is a figure of St. Christopher carrying Our Saviour, and holding in his right hand a ragged palm-staff.

On a monument in the Gwydir Chapel in Llanrwst Church, it is recorded that Meredith Wynn, the descendant of Owen Gwynedd, formerly Prince of Wales, and the founder of the house of Gwydir, rebuilt this church on the present site, to which it is believed to have been transferred from Bryn y Bedd (the Hill of the Grave), about three hundred yards to the southwest. “*Fanum Sti. Gwyddelan transtulit et reedificavit.*” The ground of the transfer is stated to have been (and it is a curious illustration of the unsettled and lawless state of the country) to enable a watchman stationed on the projecting rock, called Alltdrem, in the narrow pass of Penamnaen, just opposite the house of the said Meredith Wynn, to signal, by means of a flag, which would be quite visible from the present south porch, but not from Bryn y Bedd, and apprise his master and his retainers of any sudden incursion that might be made by the men of ‘Spytty’ during their absence at church. Whether, indeed, these “men of Spytty” were the lawless marauders they are represented by Sir John Wynn to have been, or whether

there may not be some truth in the legend which represents his troubled spirit to be still atoning for deeds of oppression in the seething cauldron of Rhaiadr y Wenol, we will not say; but it would seem that the close of the Wars of the Roses had left the country in a very depressed condition. Many of those who in its course had favoured the losing side, had forfeited thereby, from time to time, their paternal estates, and been left at last landless and homeless, while their more fortunate antagonists remained in possession. Such, at all events, seems to have been the case of some of them; whilst others, finding their occupation gone, might have been willing enough to help them in any designs they might entertain for the recovery of what they considered properly, though not actually, their own; and both these classes would be glad to avail themselves of the protection which the Dinas Noddfa (City of Refuge) of Yspytty afforded through its right of sanctuary. Meredith ap Ivan, on the other hand, himself a settler from Eifionydd, and the actual holder of the district, would put forth all his strength and power to carry out and crush their movements; and this he did so effectually as to drive them completely out of the district, from which they migrated to that of Mawddwy, where, under the name of "Gwylliaid Cochion Mawddwy", their presence was marked by a series of predatory and lawless proceedings which culminated at last in the murder of Baron Owen the judge, and led to their speedy extermination. Successful in this design, the old soldier's love of fighting did not let him rest, for he joined the expedition against Tournay, and there met his death. ("In expeditione Tornatensi fato cessit".) A portrait-brass on the splay of the north window, to which it has been removed, represents him in a kneeling posture with the legend beneath, "Orate pro a'iabus Meredith ap Ivan ap Robt. Armigeri et Alicie.....uxore Qui obierunt xviii^o die Marcii Anno d'ni m^ov^oxxv^o Quorum animabus propicietur Deus: Amen." As I have not met with any pre-



Diste pro nobis meredisti pro nobis pro nobis
 pro nobis pro nobis pro nobis pro nobis
 pro nobis pro nobis pro nobis pro nobis



vious notice of this brass, the engraving here given by Mr. W. G. Smith will be fitly supplemented by the description supplied by Mr. Bloxam, who has added a question which some of our readers may be able to answer: "The effigy, represented as kneeling, is bare-headed, with the hair clubbed in the fashion which prevailed in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. Round the neck is worn a collar of mail. The body-armour consists of a globular breastplate with angular-shaped tuilles attached to the shirt, and beneath these is an apron of mail of that peculiar kind represented on Welsh sepulchral effigies. On the shoulders are pass-guards, the arms above and below the elbows are protected by epaulieres and vambraces, the elbows by coudes, the hands are uncovered; the thighs are protected by cuisses, the knees by genouilleres, the legs by jambs, the feet by sollerets, broad-toed, and apparently laminated,—a fashion as to broad-toed which prevailed not before the reign of Henry VIII. On the left side is a sword, on the right a dagger; the hands are conjoined, as in prayer. The peculiarity in this effigy consists in the representation of the collar and apron of mail. In this and other sepulchral effigies in Wales, the mail-armour appears very different to that description of armour in England. Was it so in fact? This is a problem to be solved. Mail-armour, though restricted in use to cover certain portions only of the body, as in this instance the neck and loins, was worn so late as the middle of the sixteenth century. I have a pair of splints (armour so called), viz., a breast- and back-plate, *temp.* Philip and Mary, *circa* 1555. To the breast-plate is attached an apron of mail. Are there any small portions of mail-armour, I do not mean Asiatic, existing in any of the inhabited castles or country houses in Wales?"

Before the building of Penamnaen, Meredith ap Ivan held the Castle of Dolwyddelan, a small but strong fortalice which occupies a slightly projecting spur of Moel Siabod, and commands the pass into the Vale of Gwynant, one of the gates of the Snowdon country.

The date of its erection is not known ; but Iorwerth Drwyndwn made it his residence, and his son, Llewelyn the Great, is said to have been born here. And here we see one reason why he should have endowed the Abbey which he founded at Aberconway so largely with property in this district. Neither does it appear to be known when the Castle fell into decay ; but it was probably contemporaneous with the erection of Penamnaen. The existing remains comprise the keep, a quadrangular tower of three stories, *i. e.*, the dungeon, the principal room, lighted by three windows, with an external chamber and garde-robe, and an upper room approached by a staircase in the east wall. The decay which had set in has been arrested by the repair of the walls and the placing of a roof over the whole. From the rampart a commanding view is obtained over much of the surrounding district. At a short distance to the north, and corresponding to it, there was formerly another tower, but only the south wall now remains. Another wall joined the eastern sides of the two, and from their extreme western angles another wall followed in a curve the crest of the mound on which the Castle stands. Within this inner yard must have been the retainers' quarters and the offices. On the south side the steep rock forms a strong natural defence, and on the north a deep fosse cuts it off from the morass which lies between it and the mountain.

Other places with suggestive names deserve full and careful examination. Such are, first, of course, the whole course of the Roman Road ; "Hafod Lleon", the summer residence of the legionaries ; "Gwindy", the wine-house ; Careg y Big and Careg y Frân, possibly marked stones ; Dinas, Carnedd, Tomen and Bryn y Bedd ; Mur Côch, and Bwlch y Groes ; each of which has surely got some tale of its own to tell. But time was short, and a hurried walk had still to be accomplished, before nightfall, to Capel Curig. Under the ready guidance of the Rector, however, this was easily effected.

Ascending from the village, and following the road to Brynbugeiledd, we twice crossed the tortuous stream which takes its rise from Llyn y Foel, under the very crest of Siabod, and is aptly named "the Twisty" from its many sinuous bends. At the place marked Bryn Coch in the Ordnance Map were found several cairns, or rather their remains. In one, the exposed grave, formed of upright slabs, with the capstones removed, measured 6 feet long by 2 feet 6 inches broad; another, about a hundred yards to the north-east, had been broken up, and had probably at one time served for a shepherd's hut. A third appears to have occupied a circular space about 7 feet in diameter, some five hundred yards further on, but its material had been used up for the adjacent wall.

The panorama from this point is very fine. Behind rose the serrated peak of Moel Siabod; to the south, following the upward course of the Lledr, the eye was arrested by the smoke of a traction-engine dragging its own huge weight and a string of heavy trucks up the steep ascent to Festiniog. More to the east the narrow glen of Penamnaen laid itself open before us, and we could picture to ourselves the line of the old Roman legions passing in their serried ranks before our eyes. Rounding the angle of the hill, the little lake, Llyn Goddion-duon, on the opposite side of the valley of the Llugwy, nestled in our front, high up among the hills; and the snow-streaked tops of Carneddau Dafydd and Llewelyn were succeeded in our vision by the rugged heights of Glyder as the uplifting clouds every now and then unveiled it to our view.

After a rough descent and another pleasant walk, the day's excursion closed at the comfortable hospice of Capel Curig.

D. R. T.

Obituary.

THE Society has lost one of its oldest and most cordial supporters by the death of Sir JOHN HENRY SCOURFIELD, Bart., Member for the county of Pembroke, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Haverfordwest. Educated at Harrow, he became a member of Oriel College; and in Michaelmas term, 1828, his name, with that of the late Sir Stephen Glynne, appears in the third class in *Litteris Humanioribus*. In 1832 he took his Master's degree, and the year following was High Sheriff. From 1852 to 1868 he represented Haverfordwest; and from 1868 to his death, the county of Pembroke. Few Members were more popular, not only on his side of the House, but also on the other. When he spoke, which he did frequently, he was always listened to with respect, for what he said was invariably to the point.

He acted as President of this Association at the Haverfordwest Meeting in 1864, and the spirit and energy he displayed on that occasion made the Meeting one of the most pleasant and successful on record. The following year he attended the Meeting of the Society in the Isle of Man, thus in person resigning his presidential chair to his successor, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island. Few men were more popular among all classes, such were his geniality and active readiness to oblige; nor were his intellectual qualities inferior to his moral ones. Formerly he was better known as J. H. Phillips, one of the branches of that ancient and widespread stock; but of late years, in compliance with the will of his uncle, William Henry Scourfield, he assumed his name. He was the only son of Owen Phillips of Williamston, by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Scourfield of Robeston Hall, through whom came the Robeston estate, as did that of the Mote from her brother. The Scourfields of Mote were one of the oldest families in Pembrokeshire, and had on many occasions intermarried with the Perrots and others of its leading houses. In 1845 he married Augusta, daughter of John Lort Phillips, Esq., of Lawrenny, and leaves two sons, Sir Owen Henry Scourfield and John Arthur Phillips. He died in Sunderland, on the 3rd of June last, so that he did not live six months after his being created a Baronet.

THOMAS TAYLOR GRIFFITH, M.D.—The great-great-grandson and direct lineal representative of "Sion Gryflyth" of Cae Cyriog, the compiler of an introduction to heraldry, and of the genealogy of families in Denbighshire, Flintshire, and Montgomeryshire, Mr. Griffith inherited, with the unpublished manuscripts of that well known collection, a personal taste for heraldry and antiquities; and those of our members who were present at the Wrexham Meeting in 1874, and shared his genial hospitality on that occasion, will remember

his valuable contribution of MSS. and rare Welsh books to the Museum. Among the former was not only the original MS. of the above pedigrees, but also a beautifully written transcript on 242 pages folio, executed by him with great fidelity as the extra labour of many months of pious love. Another gem was the *Black Book of Basingwerk* (*Llyfr du Basing*), written upon vellum, in 1461, by Guttyn Owain, the bard of the Abbey; and a third, also on vellum, was a MS. of *Dosparth Edeyrn Dafod Aur*. Mr. Griffith's interest in the early history of his country was further shewn by the establishment of a special prize to be competed for at the forthcoming Eisteddfod to be held in Wrexham, for the best Compilation of historical facts relating to the British Church from the first to the sixth century; an offer of which he has not been spared to see the fruit.

In his own profession of medicine, Mr. Griffith occupied, not in years only, but in reputation, the foremost place in North Wales. Born at Wrexham on December 11th, 1795, he received his early education at the Grammar School in that town, and thence proceeded to London to carry on his medical training in Guy's, St. Thomas', and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, taking Sir Astley Cooper's first prize for anatomy and surgery in 1816. The following year he was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he was made an Honorary Fellow in 1844. Settling down in his native town, under his father's eye and guidance, he spent there an active, sympathising, useful Christian life of sixty years, loving and beloved. The Infirmary owed its institution to his zeal and energy, and the Ragged Schools attest his fostering care. A portrait of him was presented in 1873 to Mrs. Griffith, by the members of the North Wales Branch of the British Medical Association, which he had been mainly instrumental in establishing, and of which he had been twice President; and another by his general friends, on the attainment of his eightieth year, which now adorns the walls of the Infirmary.

He married, in 1827, Ann Mary, daughter of Capt. Robertson of Keavil, and granddaughter of Robertson the historian; and died on the 6th of July at the ripe age of eighty-one years, leaving behind him two sons, the eldest of whom is now Rector of Deal.

ERNEST SYLVANUS APPLEYARD, M.A.—The author of the triad of *Welsh Sketches* which were so favourably noticed in the volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1852 and 1853, claims at our hands the recognition of one who, though a stranger in blood and language, had paid much attention to Welsh history, and had written of it in a kindly and sympathetic spirit. The editions of the *Sketches* we have lying before us are the third of the first series, which was issued in 1851, and the second of the others, which followed in the two succeeding years. Whether any later editions were published we know not; but this we can testify, that their genial and impartial contents have been the means of enlisting much external interest in their subject, and of helping many a Welshman to know

much more than he otherwise would have done of his country's story. Mr. Appleyard was in holy orders, and had graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1827. He was the author of several other books and pamphlets, and especially of *Proposals for Christian Union*.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

CARMARTHENSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

SIR,—1. At a place called Ffynon Newydd, in the parish of Llan Gunnog, stands a charity school founded by Judge Vaughan of Derllys Court in this county, as a thank-offering for the recovery and preservation of his sight through bathing his eyes in the slightly chalybeate water that trickles from a perpendicular rock close by; on the other side a brook; and on a slope is a very curious cromlech. The three supporting stones form a parallelogram-shaped chamber open on the west; and the capstone leans on the northern support, with one end resting on the ground. This is called “Twlc y Filiast”. A few yards to the east is a semicircular rock known as “Bord Arthur”.

2. Parish of Abergwili. On the south side of the railway on Tŷ Llwyd Lands is a stone marked in the Ordnance Map as “Carreg Myrddyn”, which has Oghams, and on its north-western side a hollow near the top. The tradition respecting this monolith is that Merlin Ambrosius prophesied that a raven would drink up a man's blood off it; and a rather remarkable coincidence is said to have taken place within the memory of persons who were alive about fifteen years ago. A man hunting for treasure-trove sought, by digging on one side, to get at the base. The earth gave way, and the stone fell upon and crushed him to death. The proprietor of the soil ordered the stone to be placed back in its original position, to effect which it took the full strength of five horses drawing with strong chains.

3. In the same parish, about half a mile from Whitemills, at the door of a cottage called “Pantdauddwr”, is a stone inscribed in Roman capitals, CORBAGN—FILIVS ... AC... According to tradition this stone formerly stood inside a chapel a few fields off, on Hen Llan Lands.

4. About the year 1828 there was an inscribed stone near St. Mary's Chapel, Llan Geler. The inscription was obliterated some years ago by a meddlesome bucolic. Fortunately, however, the Rev. David Morgan, Knightsford, Newchurch, at that time vicar of Llan Geler, took a sketch of the stone and inscriptions thereon.

One, in Roman capitals, was DECA BARBALOM FILIVS BROCAGN. On the ridge above, or rather sideways, was an inscription in Ogham. As this latter appears in the copy I have I cannot make anything out of it. The sketch by Mr. Morgan was found among the papers of the late Captain David Davies, Trawsmawr, by his executor, Mr. George Spurrell, to whom I am indebted for my ability to place it on record.

I have lately met with several monoliths which I hope to have the pleasure of noticing on some future occasion, the largest being in the neighbourhood of Glanrhydwr, in the parish of Llan Gendeirn.

AARON ROBERTS, M.A.,
Vicar of Newchurch.

Carmarthen : 22 June, 1876.

EGLWYS Y GROES, HANMER.

SIR,—At p. 84 of this volume mention was made of some Roman coins found here about the year 1840. By the permission of the Hon. G. T. Kenyon of Gredington I have been enabled to get them photographed, and by aid of a copy sent to Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., I have been favoured by him with the subjoined description.

“1. *Galerius Maximianus*.

Obv., IMP. MAXIMIANVS AVG.; laureate bust to right. *Rev.*, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; Genius standing with the *modius* on his head, and holding a patera and cornucopiæ; in field, S.L.; in exergue, P.T.R. Æ. 2. The meaning of the letters S.L. is unknown.

“2. *Constantine the Great*.

Obv., CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG.; helmeted bust to right. *Rev.*, VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.; two Victories holding upon an altar a buckler inscribed VOT. P.R.; in exergue, P.L.N. Struck at London or Lyons. Æ. 3.

3. *Obv.*, CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG.; diademed head to right. *Rev.*, GLORIA EXERCITVS; two standards between two soldiers; in exergue, CONS. A. (*N.B.* It looks to me like P. or T. CONST.) Struck at Arles. Æ. 3.

“4. *Urbs Roma*.

Obv., VRBS ROMA; helmeted head of Rome to left. *Rev.*, the wolf and twins; above, two stars; in exergue, T.R.S. Struck at Treves. Æ. 3.

“5. *Constantine II the Younger*.

Obv., CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.; laureate bust to the right with the *paludamentum*. *Rev.*, GLORIA EXERCITVS; two standards between two soldiers; in exergue, T.R.P. Struck at Trèves. Æ. 3.

6. *Obv.*, CONSTANTINVS; diademed bust to right. *Rev.*, GLORIA EXERCITVS; the *labarum* between two soldiers. Much corroded. Æ. 3, small.

“7. *Constantius II.*

Obv., CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. ; diademed bust to right. *Rev.*, GLORIA EXERCITVS ; a standard between two soldiers ; in exergue, T.R.P.S. (?). Struck at Treves (?). Æ. 3, small.

“8. *Uncertain.*

Obv., diademed head to right. *Rev.* (GLORIA EXERCITVS) ; a standard between two soldiers. Much corroded. Æ. 3, small.”

It is said that few coins remain with the form of the *labarum* depicted on No. 6, and described by Gibbon (vol. ii, p. 459) as “a long pike intersected by a transversal beam, at the top of which is the mysterious monogram at once expressive of the figure of the cross and the initial letters of the name of Christ.” The special interest in this case arises from the site in which they were found having been occupied in early times, as the name implies, as a Christian church. They belong to the same period, that of Constantine, his colleague Maximian, and his sons Constantinus and Constantius. May they not be indicative of the date of the erection of the original Eglwys y Groes?

M. H. L.

EARLY PRINTERS IN WALES.

SIR,—Some entertain uncertainty as to the place where a permanent press was first put up in Wales. There were some pamphlets printed in the Principality, by means of an itinerary press, in the time of Oliver Cromwell; but there was no settled printing office opened in the country till the first part of the eighteenth century. The late Rev. William Rowlands, in his *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, asserts that a Welsh book was printed at Wrexham in the year 1718 by Edward Wicksteed, but produces no satisfactory proofs. But, however, Isaac Carter put up a press at Trehedyn Emlyn (that part of Newcastle Emlyn that lies in Cardiganshire) in the year 1719, where he remained for a few years until he removed to Carmarthen. I find by the Cenarth parish church Register that Isaac Carter and Ann Lewis were married on the 11th of January 1721. It seems that Isaac Carter was a native of Carmarthenshire. On the list of the members of the Cymmrodorion Society in London, in the year 1759, I find the name of William Carter, Garlick Hythe, carpenter, a native of Carmarthenshire.

We have also the name of Nicholas Thomas, of the parish of Cenarth, connected with Welsh books printed at Shrewsbury as early as the year 1714, where, it seems, he was then learning the art of printing; and in the year 1723 we find that he was carrying on the business of printing at Carmarthen, where he continued until the year 1739. I find by the Cenarth Church Register that Nicholas Thomas and Margaret Evans were married at Cenarth on the 19th of — 1720. The name of the month is illegible.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

Cenarth: March 25, 1876.

B. WILLIAMS.

Archæological Notes and Queries.

PORTH DAFARCH, HOLYHEAD ISLAND. From the *Archæological Journal*, No. 129, 1876, p. 93, we gather the following interesting particulars of the discoveries recently made by the Hon. W. O. Stanley at the above spot, and they should be read in connection with the memoir written by Mr. Stanley in a previous volume of the same *Journal*, and copied by permission into the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1868, p. 217 et seq. The present discoveries were brought about by the contractors for the works at the old harbour carting away, by Mr. Stanley's permission, a bank of sand-drift from amongst the rocks on Porth Dafarch Farm, and they are thus described by him :

“At a depth of about 3 feet from the surface a stratum of burnt, black substance was discovered, commencing at about 40 feet from a large, overhanging rock at which the sand-drift terminates. This stratum, when first opened, was only a few inches thick, but gradually increased to 3 feet in depth as it approached nearer to the rock. At the centre of the semicircle which the deposit formed from the face of the rock, there was the appearance of the heat having been intense. The black deposit was much intermixed with small boulder-stone from the beach, and a few feet from the centre, with pieces of charcoal, portions of red deer-horns of large size, and with other bones broken as if to extract the marrow, a tusk of a boar, and fragments of pottery, one piece of ornamented polished red Samian ware, a large bronze brooch, and pieces of two rings of bronze. All these things seemed to have been cast aside out of the reach of the fire. There was 6 feet of drift-sand under the fire, and a black deposit ; so that if we suppose the fire to have been used there eighteen hundred years ago, and since that time only 3 feet had accumulated on the spot, we have some data for considering how many centuries it must have taken to form the 6 feet below.

“A few days later the tenant (Roberts) found a bronze brooch and portions of bronze rings ornamented with ribs. Finding these traces of occupation by the early inhabitants, I proceeded to have one of the green mounds excavated. We selected one of the most promising, the centre one of three, close to the road, on the left hand, leading from Holyhead, just above the spot where the urns were found in 1848. From a few large stones projecting from the surface at the top of the tumulus we hoped to find that it denoted some sepulchral interments. A trench was made from north to south across the top of the mound ; the large stones were removed ; the uppermost one was a rough, flat stone resting upon an upright one about 3 feet long, sunk in the soil or sand ; and several other large stones were near, which apparently had formed a rude cist for the protection of an urn or urns. From the appearances there was little doubt that the tumulus had been opened at some former

time, but by unskilful hands. As the green sward was firm, it must have been many years ago, as it takes a long time to reform a green sward upon the sand. The tumulus was composed of sand mixed with sea-shore pebbles, numerous fragments of bones (by the teeth and appearance, those of red deer); fragments of pottery, red and black; portions of small urns very similar to those found in the graves at Penybone in 1869. It was evident, from the several fragments, that several urns must have been found and broken by the unskilful excavators of former times. Under the large stones, or broken cist, was found a bone needle ornamented with a lozenge-pattern, about five inches long. It had been broken at the small end, where it had been perforated to take in the sinew or thread, and had probably been used to sew up the bones, after cremation, in some old cloth or other substance; these needles or pins are so frequently found with urn-burials.

"About the centre of the excavation, and about 4 feet from the surface, we came upon a fireplace formed of four stones, and one at the bottom, about 2 feet square and the same depth. It contained nothing. We found but 9 inches of clay burnt to a red brick, and scorix of some sort, such as is found in brick-kilns, from the melting of the sand under great heat. It is probable that if the whole mound were removed, other burials may be discovered.

"It would appear probable that this secluded bay was selected as a burial-place for the principal inhabitants in early times when cremation was used, and the sandy nature of the mounds, forming natural tumuli, presented every facility for the deposition of the urns. The remains above, where fires had been made with the fragments of bones of deer, pigs, pieces of pottery, we may reasonably consider to have been for the feasts which always formed part of the ceremony at funerals."

LLANANNO CHURCH, RADNORSHIRE.—We are glad to hear that this church, the state of which was accurately described by Mr. S. W. Williams in vol. v of the present Series, is about to be restored under the direction of Mr. D. Walker of Liverpool. If the original church possessed any features of merit, all traces of them have disappeared. The barn-like structure, with its large porch, is now in a state of ruin; so a new edifice, from the design of a competent architect, will be a great gain. Miserable as the building is, great interest attaches to it as containing a remarkably fine fourteenth century oak rood-loft, of which, with some of its details, a good delineation has been given by Mr. Walker in the seventh volume of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*. Its restoration is also entrusted to Mr. Walker, who has devoted much attention to the study of similar screens at Newtown and elsewhere in the district. We may therefore trust that the work will be carried out in the same feeling as the original, which, as portions of all the details remain as examples, will in the hands of a skilful woodcarver not be a work of difficulty. We have some doubt, however, of the expediency of again filling

the small canopied niches with figures which even from the designs of so skilful a sculptor as Mr. Boulton of Cheltenham are apt to look too modern to accord well with mediæval work.

HALKIN, FLINTSHIRE.—The parish church, which had been rebuilt in 1776, has recently been taken down, and is to be replaced by a handsome new one of Decorated character, built on another and more convenient site by His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., as a memorial of his eldest son attaining his majority. In the walling of the belfry-tower was found a carved stone, in beautiful preservation, representing the Crucifixion, with the figures of St. John and the Virgin on either side. The face of Our Lord has peeled off either from the effects of weathering, or, more likely, owing to its fresh appearance, from an accidental blow on the stone before its real character was discovered, the material being the soft Talacre stone which is soft and friable. The rest of the figures are remarkably smooth and perfect, and stand out in relief under a foliated hood. It was intended to occupy a niche, and is supported by a bracket in the form of an angel with a cross above the forehead. Whether it was originally placed inside or outside the church cannot be decided; but if the latter, it could not have remained there very long, as evidenced by its state of preservation. The date would probably be the fourteenth century. There is a crucifix still existing in the east gable of Cerrigydrudion Church, and another over the west door of the parish church of Caerhun, near Conway.

THE arrangements for the Annual Meeting of our Association, to be held at Abergavenny, under the presidency of Mr. Freeman, on Monday the 14th of August and following days, are as follows:

Monday, August 14th.—The General Committee will meet at 8.30 P.M., at the Assembly Rooms, to receive the Report and to transact the necessary business. At 9 P.M. the President will take the chair and deliver the Inaugural Address, and the Annual Report of the Committee and of the Treasurer will be read.

EXCURSIONS.

Tuesday, August 15th.—Muster at Angel Hotel at 9.30 A.M. Drive to Llandeilo Pertholey Church.—Ancient charter.—By Llanvihangel Crucorney Court and Church to Llanthony Abbey.—Evening meeting at 8 P.M.

Wednesday, August 16th.—Muster at Angel Hotel at 9 A.M. Drive to Llanvetherine Church.—S. Vetterinus.—White Castle.—Skenfrith Church and Castle.—Grosmont Church.—Tomb of John of Kent.—Castle. No evening meeting.

Thursday, August 17th.—In the forenoon a special meeting of members will be held for the revision of the bye-laws of the Association and the transaction of other business. Afterwards an examination of St. Mary's Priory Church.—Herbert monuments.—Old

Council Chamber.—Walls of Gobannium.—Cae Bailey and Castle ruins.

For those who prefer it there will be a carriage excursion to Tre-tower Castle and Court, Cwm-dû Church, Catacvs Stone, Gaer, Roman Station.—Return by Glanusk Park and Tvrpili Stone, Crickhowell. Evening meeting at 8 P.M., for members only.

Friday, August 18th.—Muster at Angel Hotel at 9 A.M. Drive to Coed y Bwnydd.—Camp.—Bettws Newydd Church, rood-loft.—Usk (Burrium).—Priory.—Church.—By Llangwm—Rood-screen—to Raglan Castle and Church. Evening meeting at 8.30 P.M.

THE International Congress of Prehistoric Anthropology and Archæology will commence its eighth session at Buda, Pesth, on the 4th of September, and close on the 11th. The subjects of discussion are to be:—1, The most ancient traces of man in Hungary; 2, The characteristics of the age of polished stone implements in the east of Europe; 3, The same of bronze in the same district; 4, Can a copper age be admitted? And if so, what are the characteristics of articles in that metal, and how connected with bronze implements? 5, The characteristics of the iron age in Europe; 6, Comparison of tumuli, fosses, and prehistoric fortresses, in Hungary, with those of other districts in Europe; 7, Is it possible to establish the commercial routes of yellow amber in the east of Europe? 8, What are the different characteristics of the ornaments of prehistoric objects? 9, What the character, anatomical and ethical, of skulls found in Hungary? An excursion will be made during the meeting to the tumuli called *Centum Colles* at Erd, and after the meeting, to the great Rings of Avars at Beng, and other prehistoric neighbouring localities. French is the only language to be used. The subscription (twelve francs), together with names and addresses, may be sent to Longman and Co., Booksellers, London. The subscription entitles to admission to the meetings, excursions, etc., and to all publications connected with the meeting.

Literary Notices.

WE are glad to be able to state that the first Part of Professor Westwood's *Inscribed Stones of Wales* is expected to be ready for issue by the Abergavenny Meeting, notwithstanding the delay that has been caused by an attack of jaundice brought on by over-close application to the preparation of the Plates. The work is the more eagerly expected in order to compare with it Hübner's volume which has just been issued, and of which a notice occurs elsewhere.

A *Life of Bishop Morgan* is being prepared for the press by Mr. T. W. Hancock, who, we are glad to say, has utilised his connection

with Llanrhaidr yn Mochnant by compiling materials for a biographical account of its most famous vicar, the learned and patriotic translator of the Bible into Welsh,—a subject and a period upon which we shall welcome any further light that he may be able to cast upon it.

We are glad to be able to announce that Part III of the *Seint Greal* is nearly printed, and will be forthwith delivered to the subscribers. This completes the *Greal*, and forms the first volume of the selections from the Hengwrt MS. The number of subscribers, though much too small for what ought to be a national undertaking (and the names of the chief gentry of Wales are conspicuous by their absence), encourages the editor to go on with the second volume, which will comprise the *Gests of Charlemagne*, written in the purest idiomatic Welsh of the fourteenth century.

The institution of a chair of Celtic literature at Oxford is a most appropriate movement on the part of the University, and we are glad to see that the bulk of the funds for its endowment has been offered by the Welsh College. Our only wonder is that the claims of so important a branch of philology and national history should have been so tardily acknowledged. For the appointment, we understand, there are, among others, two most competent candidates, members of our own Association, viz., Mr. Whitley Stokes of the Legislative Council Office, Calcutta, well known as a distinguished scholar in that field, and Mr. John Rhys, late Fellow of Merton, who has already made himself a name as a scientific student of the several branches of the language, and whose promised Lectures on Celtic Philology are far advanced in the press. Either of the above would be an admirable appointment.

Reviews.

INSCRIPTIONES BRITANNIÆ CHRISTIANÆ. Edidit ÆMILIUS HÜBNER. ADJECTÆ SUNT TABULÆ GEOGRAPHICÆ DUE: ACCEDIT SUPPLEMENTUM INSCRIPTIONUM CHRISTIANARUM HISPANIÆ. Berlin: Reimer. London: Williams and Norgate. 1876. Royal 4to. Pp. xxiv, 107.

It is a subject of congratulation that our inscriptions have been published by such an able epigraphist as Dr. Hübner. The collection bearing his name, though forming only an appendix, as it were, to the *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Latinæ*, edited by the same scholar for the Berlin Academy, will be found to meet a want which has long been felt among Celtic scholars, of something comprehensive and reliable on our early Christian inscriptions. To those who look at them mainly from the point of view of archæology and palæography it will, perhaps, not succeed in giving complete satisfaction, for

Dr. Hübner has not been able to procure original drawings of the stones themselves, but has had to fall back, as a rule, on those already printed in this country. Now some of the latter turn out to be inaccurate; but it has not been found practicable, in all instances, to correct the woodcuts, whereas no trouble has been spared in order to arrive at the correct readings of the inscriptions themselves. Thus, while it will satisfy the requirements of Celtic philology, it will by no means encroach on the sphere of usefulness of the work about to be published by Professor Westwood.

The preface takes up twenty-two pages which are devoted to the discussion of various points connected with the inscriptions, such as their situation, their date, the names they contain, their formulæ and lettering. All these points are treated with the thoroughness of a master; but some of the conclusions come to will, nevertheless, be keenly controverted if we are not mistaken. But we will not enter into these matters now, our business being not so much to review the work done by Dr. Hübner as to rectify some of the misprints and other inaccuracies which have found their way into it. No one who is at all aware of the difficulty of successfully eliminating errors from a book of the kind, especially when it is printed in Berlin, and partly corrected for the press in this country, will feel surprised when we say that they are rather numerous. Passing by such mistakes as cannot mislead the reader, we mention the following:

No. 7. For *Cunande*, in the woodcut, read *Cunaide*.

No. 15. Dele *Rhys* in "Nunc in the lawn in front of the Rectory RHYS."

No. 20. Dele brackets in *Cunomor(i)*.

No. 22. Dele *non* in "I. Rhys non vidit."

No. 28. There is now no doubt that the third character in the Stowford inscription is *r*, and that the name is *Gurgles*; that is, the *Gwrlais* of Welsh literature. The character in question occurs also in No. 230, in *Morhatti*, a name which Mr. Stokes finds in various forms in the Bodmin Manumissions.

No. 32. According to the account recently published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, instead of *fius* on one of the Wareham stones, one should read [*fi*]*lius*. There are other differences, but I hesitate further to alter Hübner's reading. However, he has only one inscription, while it appears that several exist.

No. 44. For *Moridici* read *Moridic*.

No. 49. For ... *pugniacio*? read *Rugniacio*? There is no doubt as to the *R*, or as to its being the initial letter.

No. 59. For *tesroihi* read *tefroihi*.

No. 69. For *pompei* read *popei*.

No. 70. For *hanc* ... read ... *hanc* ...

No. 78. Possibly + *brancuf* is to be read + *brancu* +. In that case the name would be an early form of *Brengi*. The stone is lost.

No. 84. We would correct *Nu(v)intii* into *Nu(v)inti*; but Dr. Hübner prefers regarding the final *i* of the former as doubtful.

No. 88. In *Barrivendi filius Vendubari* [*hic iacit*], strike out the brackets. The *hic iacit* is on the stone; but on the edge, and not on the face.

No. 91. Dele brackets in *Quenvendan*[*i*], etc. (p. 32). The horizontal *i* is on the stone.

No. 92. For *Ylchaen* read *Ylchan*.

No. 96. The Pethard Castle inscription is due to the kindness of the Rev. James Graves of Stonyford.

No. 97. For *two miles of Narberth Road* read *two miles from*, etc.; and for *Clutorigi* read *Clotorigi*.

No. 98. For *EVOLEꝛꝛ*— in the last line read *EUOLENꝛꝛ*— with the oblique stroke of the *N* running in the other direction.

No. 101. Dele brackets in *Tuncetace* [*u*]xor *Daari* *hic* [*ia*]cit. The inscription is perfect, but formerly it was in a wall which covered the end of the lines.

No. 102. Dele the three points in the letters *TO*, and add a short horizontal — after the *o*. It is a light scratch, which we think means nothing. Just before the Ogmie *Vitaliani*, Dr. Samuel Ferguson, who also has examined the stone, thinks he detected other Ogmie digits. We have ourselves noticed them, but thought they were not Oghams.

No. 108. Dele the two last lines relating to the Trens.

No. 125. Perhaps neither *an. IXIII* nor *an. LXIII* is correct; for it may possibly be *ani. XIII*, for *annis XIII*.

No. 146. We would now divide *Alhortuseimetiaco* into *Alhortus Eimetiaco*, regarding *Eimetiaco* as a Latinised nominative for *Eime-tiacos*, and made up of *ei* and *metiâc*-; the former a Welsh equivalent of Latin *æs*, *æris*; and the latter, of Welsh *meidiog* or *beidiog*. It would then mean Alhortus of the bronze something or other,—spear, perhaps; that is, in that case, Alhortus the Bronze-speared.

No. 159. Dele last sentence, *Ceterum evanidam*.

No. 160. For *Catteli* read *Cattell*; and in *I. Rhys non examinavit*, dele *non*.

No. 163. Dele *Mostynhall* in the first line. Maen Achwynfan is near Newmarket, between seven and eight miles from Rhyl.

No. 169. The name given in the woodcut as *oïdo* turns out to be incorrect, as the Dean of Ely kindly informs us that the reading is clearly *Ovino*. This stone is now in the Cathedral at Ely.

No. 1*. For *Llandefaelog* in *Y Gaer prope Llandefaelog* read *Aber-bran*.

Lastly, we may observe that every collection like the present is doomed to be incomplete: for instance, the inscriptions described in the last two numbers of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* came too late to appear in it. But when their number has become large enough, it is the intention of Dr. Hübner to publish a supplementary sheet.

Further, it is to be hoped that the words in which he congratulates British epigraphy on its being seldom called upon to pronounce on the question of genuineness, may long continue to apply to it. But his collection contains one singular monument. We allude to No 89,

Archæologia Cambrensis.

FOURTH SERIES.—No. XXVIII.

OCTOBER, 1876.

ON THE MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF WALES:

AN ATTEMPT TO INTERPRET THEM.

(Read at the Abergavenny Meeting.)

To reconstruct the primitive history of a people anterior to the period of their written records, we must make the best use of such material as may be available. It may not, indeed, be the best possible; but with careful handling it may serve the purpose in the absence of better. Such material we may find in the legends and myths in which, from generation to generation, father handed down to son the stories of the past. And just as we should look to the saws and proverbs of a people for their philosophy, to their institutions and customs for their practical wisdom, and to their primitive songs for the story of their loves and their wars; so for their early history and science in its different aspects we should turn to their mythology and legendary lore. These, indeed, form the literary storehouse of all early races, embodied though they be, with varying skill, in tales that take their hue, partly from the national characteristics of those who produced them, and partly from the physical surroundings of those who have appropriated them in the modified form in which they have come down to us.

A nation like the ancient Cymry, quick and impulsive in temperament, dwelling among wild and rugged

mountains, across whose peaks the fleeting shadows were ever casting fantastic forms, and among whose valleys the re-echoing thunder pealed, and the winds howled in weird cadences—such a people, I say, were the very subjects to surround with a mysterious halo the traditions of the past, and to become the fertile nursery-ground of strange and beautiful legends. These legends, like the mountain-shadows which suggested so much of the imagery in which they are enshrined, passed over many fields of nature and art and history ; and though we may not be able to classify them definitely under their respective heads, as physical, scientific, historical, social, and religious, nor even to draw the line distinctly where these different aspects overlap each other, still we may do so approximately, and it may suffice for our present purpose to take a few specimens of the several kinds.

In the brief sketch which we now propose, we do not by any means intend to enter into any enumeration of the different myths and legends, but rather to indicate their origin, and to show, alike from their general features and from the thinly disguised names in which they abound, how the external operations of nature have become in the first instance personified, and then gradually clothed with new characters, according to the fashion of successive ages.

Now we will take first, as being the most self-evident, those legends which may be called physical ; and under this class I would include one aspect at least of the Arthurian legends, which, though now common to many lands, may more peculiarly be claimed for Wales. Arthur himself, indeed, in his mediæval form may be regarded as the type of physical and moral virtue, the knight of chivalry, the champion of romance. But in another and earlier aspect he may be looked upon as the Sun, the centre of the physical universe, the source of light and life and enjoyment to the world. Arthur (Arddwyre=to rise), the sun of the blue heavens (ab Uthir), marries Gwenhwyfar (Gwen Chwyfio), the bright,

wavy light, the daughter of swiftmess and heat (Gwythyr ap Greidiol). Vanquished in that disastrous (*cam*) field, the battle of Camlan, by his nephew Modred (qu. *Bawd-rhudd*, from the fiery redness of his setting), Arthur delivers his bright sword, Caliburn (the sun-beam), to be cast into the lake of the western ocean, the quivering motion of whose waters is represented as a hand that seizes and thrice brandishes it. Himself conducted by the Knight of Eventide to the banks of the lake, he embarks thereon with Vivian and Morgan, the sea-born breeze (Chwyfiau and Morgan), for the isle of Avalon in the Fairyland of the East, where he awaits to return again on the morrow to take possession of his dominions, which extend from Scandinavia to Spain, and cover the fields of chivalry. The very ground of his election to the kingship is founded on the physical property of extracting steel or iron from stone. His throne, a seat of green rushes covered with flame-coloured satin, represents not inaptly the golden tinge of the blue expanse. His companions, Owain, Kynon, Kai, and Glewlwyd Gavaelvawr, take their places respectively as summer, spring, autumn, and frost-bound winter, who indulge in feast and song and story in the eventide when he is fast asleep. His table, the zodiac, has knights corresponding in number to the months of the year.

Or, to take the tale of his companion, Kynon, as given in the *Mabinogi* of Iarlles Ffynnon (the Lady of the Fountain), there we see Kynon journeying far along a narrow valley, such as may any day be seen in our mountain gorges, till he reaches the Castle of the Day, at the foot of which flows the torrent of Time. Two youths, the Dawn and the Twilight, clothed in gold, and bearing bows of ivory, are found in charge; but the Castle has no dwellers save twenty-four virgins (the Hours), who in relays of six, that mark the divisions of day and night, wait on Kynon, and serve him. Night is described as a black man seated on a mound, with a huge iron club and One-Eye (the Moon), whom

all the wild animals obey ; reminding us, on one hand, of Apollo and the Cyclops ; on the other, of the comparative slowness and solemnity of the midnight hours. A thunderstorm, with all the accompaniments of tempest, lightning, and rain, is most vividly set forth as the special province of the Lady of the Fountain ; whilst the grateful change from winter to spring is pourtrayed as the birds' paradise of song when the hail and storm are over.

Owain, the Piercer (Y Wân, from *gwân*), next ventures forth, and follows in the same track with Kynon till he reaches the Castle. He vanquishes the Knight of Eventide, and pursues him to his dark resting-place. At the season of the equinox, which is marked by the cutting in twain of his horse at the portcullis-gate, he is met by the Lady of the Moon, who gives him the ring of invisibility, and conducts him to the guest chamber of the starry heavens. Meanwhile the knight, mortally wounded, passes to his rest ; and his mourning widow (the Moon) is wooed by Owain, the piercing sunlight, and he is waited on by her maiden, Lunette, the morning star. The wedding of Owain and the Countess follows, and three years (a triple period answering to the months of the season) are spent in chivalry and song and enjoyment.

Arthur, meanwhile, mourns the absence of his companion, and despatches Gwalchmai and two other Seasons in quest, and to bring him back again. This, in due time, and after many perilous adventures, they effect, but only for a season, at the end of which he joins the wild beasts, and becomes like Winter,—wild, naked, and half dead. But in this piteous state he is discovered by the Countess, who regulates the days and months ; is revived by the genial balsams of spring ; conquers the young Earl of the Dawn, and seizes the half of his dominions.

Then follow other adventures, in which the constellations figure, the Lion (Leo), the Serpent (Scorpio), the Twins (Gemini), and the Virgin (Virgo). Vanquishing

the giant Darkness, Owain releases Dawn and Twilight; rescues the attendant star, Lunette, from peril of extinction, and carries away the Countess of the Moon as his bride to the court of Arthur, the Sun.

Again, when we hear of "Hu Gadarn" leading the Cymru from the summer-land of Deffrobani ever westward, and of his drawing the "avanc" out of the accumulated waters of Llyn Llion by means of his horned oxen (*ychain banog*), we are reminded at once of the course of the Sun, whose beams exhaust the pestilential vapours of pond and lake, and by their genial influence give him a claim to the blessing of the husbandmen, and make him the patriarch of the field. The legend itself must evidently have derived its origin among the dwellers on the eastern shore as they watched him rising from the ocean waves; and the comparison of his beams to the horned oxen bespeaks a period when the huge bison roamed at will through valley and wood and hill.

The change of Day and Night is represented in the controversy between Nynniaw and Peibiaw for the pasture fields of the sky for their starry herds and flocks; a controversy which is summarily settled by old Father Time (*Rhitta Gawr*) cutting off both their beards, and overthrowing in like manner the eight and twenty kings (of the month) that conspired together to avenge that foul disgrace. The dark clouds and the fleecy mists that rush down from the mountains, as they are borne on the wings of the western winds, and then are suddenly dispersed, or driven backwards, as they meet the rising sunbeams, or come in contact with another current of air, are localised into the legend of the "Men of Ardudwy". These are represented as making a raid upon the maidens of the Vale of Clwyd, by whose injured fathers and brothers they are hotly pursued and as fiercely slaughtered; while the maidens, in mingled fear and sympathy, end their brief trouble by casting themselves headlong into the waters of the lake, thenceforward called after them "Llyn y Morwynion" (the

Maidens' Pool). Remembering the close proximity of the spot to the Roman station of Mons Heriri (Tomen y Mur), we need not be surprised to find the myth taking a Roman form, and representing the "Rape of the Sabine Women"; or it may be a common inheritance of the Aryan stock. But there is another form of the legend, which combines the historical with the physical. It is given in the "Elegy of the Warriors of Morwynion", appended to the *Poems of Davyth ap Gwilym*, and is based on the version of the *Cambrian Quarterly Magazine*, 1, 425.

The river-mist that hangs on the waters of the Cynwal is there represented as the spirit of a traitress, who had conspired with the sea-borne pirates of the north, the ocean storms, to deprive her Cambrian lord of his dominions, and transfer them to the stranger; but being defeated by the aid of a powerful enchanter, probably the sun, she takes her maidens with her, and retiring backwards up the course of the stream, they fall into the lake, and are drowned.

Lurid lightnings, kindled at the bottomless pit, attended by darkness and thunder, weird sounds produced by the howling tempests, and fantastic forms wreathed of storm and cloud, acquired from the very solemnity of their association an ominous character as warnings of evil and harbingers of death. Such appear to have been Y Brenhin Llwyd, Cwn Annwn, Cioeraeth, Gwrach y Rhibyn, and Mallt y Nos. Whilst the misleading and often-fatal *ignis-fatuus*, and the night bird's attraction to the light of the sick chamber, gained for them the respective titles of the Corpse Candle, and the Bird of Death (Canwyll, and Aderyn y Corph).

The water, too, as well as the air, contributes its quota to the stock of our mythic lore. The holy wells hand down to us the shadows of departed things; and tell us, in one shape or another, of forms of ancient worship, as well as of the customs of a primitive pastoral age, and of the rude science of a rough, but practical experience. Long after Christianity had been

adopted, and, even down to the last century, customs which dated back from pagan times continued to be annually observed at these places of concourse ; and the vigil of the Christian founder thus often became the medium of transmitting downwards the memorial of some heathen predecessor. Different ailments had their special healing waters ; the shingles (Llechi) at Ffynon Gower ; Warts at Ffynon Fynws ; lameness at St. Winifred's ; weak eyes and cutaneous diseases almost everywhere. Animals, too, retained here their ancient prerogatives, when all the surroundings had been changed ; Sior acquired a reputation as a horse-leech ; Cynfran, as skilled in the care of cattle ; Beuno, as the patron of lambs ; the dog had his pathetic story embalmed in Bedd Gelert ; the stag in Llangarw gwyn ; the doe in the story of St. Eliau ; and the timid hares in that of St. Monacella (Melangell). The cock, too, had his devotees at Bodfari and Llandegla ; a cultus which may be directly traceable to the worship of Æsculapius, introduced by the Roman legionaries on their journeys along the branches of the Watling Street ; or, like the case previously mentioned, it may be but the Celtic version of a common Aryan possession.

But it was not always for good that the wells had their reputation, as is evident from that of Eliau, so ill-famed for its stories of cursing and revenge. Cattle and horses were sometimes brought to these wells, and offerings made for a blessing upon them ; but the custom " offrymmu'r da" has sometimes been misconstrued to mean the offering of the cattle themselves ; and curious misconceptions have arisen in consequence. Thus, when Dr. Elis Price, Commissary-General, under Lord Cromwell, for the diocese of St. Asaph, reported of the image of Derfel Gadarn, " that the people have so greate confidence, hope, and trust in him that they comme daylye a pillgramage unto hym, somme with kyne, others with oxen and horses," etc. It may be, too, that it is to these peculiarities that we may trace the frequent, not to say universal use of nicknames, whereby

different parishes and districts have been in the habit of ticketing each other, as Cwn, Lloi, Brain, Cathod, Cacwn, *i. e.*, dogs, calves, crows, cats, and wasps. And I would ask whether there be not a closer connection than is at first sight apparent between these pre-Christian offerings at the wells and the Easter offerings made by their owners, when they had adopted Christianity, and dedicated their gifts to Christian uses?

A curious version of primitive nature worship is indicated in an able paper contributed by the late Mr. Perrot of Nantes to the *Arch. Camb.* for 1863, and entitled "Gleanings on Legendary Mythology". It bears especially upon sacred trees and their culture, of which we have perhaps no better instance than the legend which is said to have given its name to Gyffylliog. "Ita dicta", writes Browne Willis (*Bangor*, p. 278), "quod ibi in trunco querno inventa fuit imago beatæ Virginis"; a legend that finds its type and its counterpart in the Swiss "Irminsul"; and *may* explain the appropriation of certain trees among ourselves, such as Onnen-Asa and Dar-Owen. Possibly, too, "Ceubren yr Ellyll" (the Spirits' Blasted Tree, which formerly stood at Nannau) may find a truer explanation of its title in the "demon trees of Argovia", than in the wild encounter between Glyndwr and his cousin Howel Sele.

There is another class of myths and legends which contains an historical element, combined sometimes with fact, sometimes with science. Such are the legends of St. Winifred's Well, and the story of the fairy Knockers in mines. The latter are naturally enough accounted for by the action of water upon loose stones in the fissures and pot holes that occur so commonly in the mountain limestone; and they indicate just the spots where metals should be looked for. The former, in its primary aspect, points to the breaking forth of the foaming stream (Gwen ffrwd) which converted the "dry dingle" of Sychnant into the well-watered valley of Maes Glas, the Green-field. To the same class I would assign the legend of Seithenyn and Gwyddno Garanhir, as em-

balming an actual fact of times long gone by in the overflowing of Cantre'r Gwaelod, an extensive district now covered by the waves of Cardigan Bay.

It need not, I think, be deemed a wild hypothesis, if I say that I regard the legend of "Meddygon Myddfai" as indicating, in the main, the change from a pastoral to an agricultural condition, and the benefits to be derived from irrigation and drainage, not only in the province of pasture and tillage, but also in that of the science of health. A still earlier epoch, that of the Stone Age, seems to me not obscurely hinted at in the legends that circle about Myrddin, or Merlyn, for the names seem interchangeable. His birth at Caer Myrdd, the camp of the 10,000; his parentage of a demon and a nun; the device to detain Vortigern at Dinas Emrys by destroying continually whatever was built up, counteracted by the counsel to mix the mortar with the blood of a fatherless child; the elemental strife of Dinas Emrys, the burning of Vortigern in the fort; the announcement by him of the succession of Uthyr on the death of Emrys; the very name he bore, Mer-lyn; the still water; and the curiosities he carried away in his boat of glass, all point to him as one of the four elements of nature, and we are fain to ask with the Patriarch of old, "Hath the *rain* a father? or who hath begotten the *drops of dew*?"—(Job xxxviii, 28.) In the camp of the 10,000 we would recognise his birth-place in the "milky way" (Via Lactea, which some would transfer to Maesaleg, hodiè Basaleg, in this county); in the mortar recommended we would read the substitution of cemented masonry for the dry walling of the preceding period; just as in his deriving the plans for Stonehenge from those of Killara in Meath, we read the connection of the greatest constructive work of the age in our own land with the stone-building occupants of the sister isle; whilst the burning of Vortigern in Dinas Emrys, seems to have special reference to the vitrified forts which probably belong to the period here indicated.

We will close this brief sketch with an enumeration of the thirteen curiosities or special properties (*y tri thlws ar ddeg*) which were carried away and are kept in charge by Merlyn; all of which find an explanation in some aspect or other of the element of water. Thus—:

1. *Llen Arthur*, “the veil of invisibility”, represents the ocean which conceals the setting Sun from our vision.
2. *Dyrnwyn*, “the sword of Rhydderch Hael,” which, taken out of its scabbard, flames like fire, had its counterpart in the bright blade of Caliburn cast into the lake.
3. *Corn brangaled*, which furnished every kind of liquor, implied the underlying element of water.
4. *Cadair Morgan Mwynfarr*, the chair of Morgan the beneficent, which would carry him anywhere, may well mean the vessel that travels river, lake, and sea.
5. *Mwys Gwyddno*, which makes the meat for one suffice for one hundred, exemplifies the benefits of commerce, by which the sea conveys to distant lands the food that would be all but lost, or thrown away at home.
6. *Hogalen Tudno*, the whetstone that sharpens the weapons of brave men only, combines the natural use with a touch of true chivalry.
7. The same may be repeated of *Pair Dyrnog*, the caldron which boils their meat.
8. *Pais Padarn* seems to signify the encircling cloak of wind and rain which so often envelopes the mountain land.
9. *Dysgl a Gren Rhydderch* helps the supply of any meat desired.
10. *Tawlbwrdd*, the chessboard, the men on which move untouched, represents the reflective power of the sea when moon, stars, and sunlight dance upon its billows, *κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα*.
11. *Modrwy Eluned*, the ring that renders invisible, is the evening counterpart of *Llen Arthur*.

12. *Mantell*, the robe, indicates the wide embrace of ocean, while
13. *Cyllell Llawfrodedd* may allude to its property of separating lands and continents.

The names attached to each of these properties help us on to another stage in the process of growth or development, by showing how that which was primarily physical became by degrees attached to a personality. This would be the more easy where a similarity existed in either the sound or the meaning of the name ; and so historic characters would come to wear the dress that was intended to envelope physical features. Indeed the process would be accelerated by the very fact that Welsh names are always expressive. The maiden *Gwenffrewi* (Winifred) is clothed upon with the mythic origin of the *Gwenffrwd* ; and the neighbouring stream of the Alyn, from which the foaming waters were popularly supposed to come, became transformed into a living and passionate prince. In like manner, an actual Arthur, valiant in battle and eminent in skill and learning beyond his compeers, acquired by degrees the features which primarily belonged only to the bright and genial sun.

From this it was but an easy step to make Arthur serve the turn of the model Christian knight, and to set forth as his companions in peace and war the knightly virtues of chivalry and nobleness, purity and faith.

Another stage, again, and we see Arthur representing to the eye and the heart of devotion the Son of Man himself, the very centre and perfection of moral and spiritual excellence, the type and fulness of divine light and goodness and life ; and then, intertwined with his story, the rites and doctrines of the Christian faith. Baptism and the Lord's Supper thus find a place ; the Holy Seasons are specially mentioned ; the Marriage of Owain and the Countess is celebrated by Bishops and Archbishops ; the lord of the castle receives Extreme Unction before he passes to his rest, and the Black Man

has his life spared on the condition of supporting for ever a Hospice for the good of another's soul.

The last stage has been that in which the Poet Laureate has represented the story of Arthur's struggles and triumph as an allegorical picture of the warfare of soul and sense, the struggle between virtue and vice, and the final triumph of purity and truth and goodness.¹ Now it is evident that each of these aspects must be taken into account in order to estimate aright the influence of the Arthurian legends. Any one of them indeed will explain their adaptation to the sentiments of the age to which they belong, and the fascination they have exercised over the better minds and temperaments of their respective periods; but in order to appreciate their continuous hold upon the affections and the imagination, each successive phase must be reviewed and the whole must be weighed and harmonised together.

What has been said may suffice to indicate the method in which we should approach the subject of our Myths and Legends, and to show the underlying elements that rest but partially concealed beneath their outward form. From them, and it may be from not a few of our early Triads, much unsuspected light, I feel assured, may yet be thrown on the history of the far past; and it has been the object of this paper to point out the way in which the materials should be treated, both in general and in detail. And however far this outline may fall short alike of the actual and the ideal, and however unequal this attempt may prove to the solution of the many difficulties and obscurities in which the subject abounds, I shall nevertheless have filled no useless office if "*exsors ipse secandi; Vice cotis fungar*," and like "*Hogalen Tudno*", I sharpen the keener wit of some more skilful scholar to work out the subject in its completeness.

D. R. T.

¹ See the *Contemporary Review*, May 1873, on "The Meaning of Tennyson's King Arthur."

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

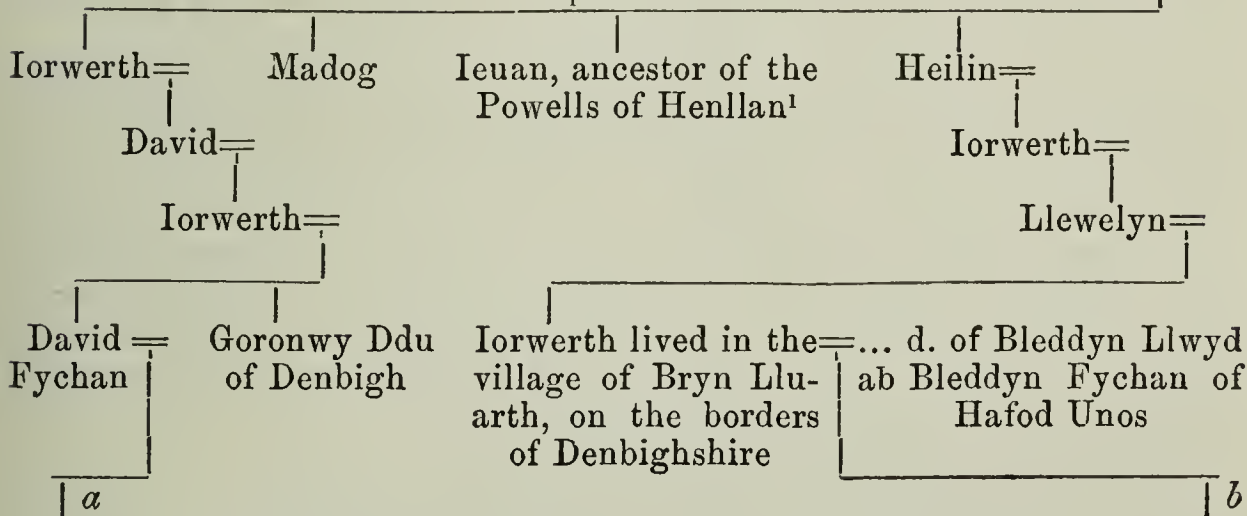
(Continued from p. 181.)



TREF RHUDDIN AND LLWYN YN.

Harl. MSS. 2299, 4181.

COWRYD, lord of son of Cadvan ab Alawg Gawr ab Iddig ab
Cadell Deyrnllwg, King of Powys. *Argent, three boars' heads*
couped sable



¹ Richard Powell of Henllan in the commot of Cynmeirch, in the cantref of Ystrad, ab Richard Powell ab Richard Powell ab John ab Howel ab Alexander ab Howel of Henllan, ab Ithel ab Howel ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Cowryd ab Cadfan. (Harl. MS. 4181.)

a	Ieuan==Eva, d. of Madog ab Gruffydd, or, according to others, d. of Philip Goch of Faenor	b
Iorwerth Sais= of Llanynys. Or, three grey- hounds cou- rant <i>sable</i>	Arddun, d. of Llew- elyn Fychan ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl	Meredydd of Bryn Lluarth.= Bore <i>or</i> , three lions dormant in pale <i>sable</i> . Crest, a lion dormant. Motto, "Post la- borem requies." Quartered with Cadvan and Brochwel
Tudor, ancestor of the Lloyds of Plas Llanynys, ¹ the Hugheses of Segroid and Ys- trad, ² and Robert Williams of Ysgeibion Elis ³	David, ancestor of Edward ab Tho- mas of Maes Maen Cymro, ⁴ and Ieuan ab John of Nant- glyn ⁵	Elen, ux. Iolyn ab Ieuf ab Madog ab Gor- onwy ab Cyn- wrig ab Ior- werth ab Caswal- lawn. See Iâl
David, ancestor of the Lloyds of Bryn Lluarth and the Pryses of Llawesog ⁶		

¹ Pyers Lloyd of Plas Llanynys ab John Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd, Archdeacon of Caermarthen, ab John ab Ieuan ab Tudor ab Iorwerth Sais. (Harl. MS. 4181.)

² Robert Hughes of Segroid in the parish of Llanrhaidr, ab Sir Hugh, a priest, ab David ab Einion Fychan ab Tudor ab Iorwerth Sais. (Harl. MS. 4181.) Robert Hughes was ancestor of the present Thomas Hughes, of Ystrad and Segroid, Esq.

³ Robert Williams ab John ab William ab Ieuan ab Rhys ab Tudor ab Iorwerth Sais. (4181.)

⁴ Edward ab Thomas of Maes Maen Cymro, ab Richard ab Edward ab John ab Robert ab David ab Iorwerth Sais. Edward ab Thomas married Jane, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd, fourth son of Edward Lloyd of Plas Llanynys, son and heir of Edward Lloyd the Archdeacon of Caermarthen. (Harl. MS. 4181.) Maesmaen Cymro is a township in the commot of Llanerch, and one of the six townships of the parish of Llanynys; the other five are Bryn Caredig, and Tref Fechan in the commot of Llanerch; Bach Ymbyd and Ysgeibion in the commot of Cynmeirch, in the cantref of Ystrad, and Rhyd Onen in the commot of Dogveilin.

⁵ Ieuan ab John of Nantglyn (in the commot of Is Aled and cantref of Rhufoniog), ab Tudor ab David ab Iorwerth Sais. He married Janet, daughter of Rhys ab Llewelyn Boteroes, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Lleuci, who married Rhys ab Llewelyn ab Ieuan ab David ab Maredydd of Bryn Lluarth.

⁶ See note, p. 171.

Gruffydd Goch	=Gwladys or Mallt, d. of Ieuan ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd Llwyd of Bodidris yn Ial. Her mother was Mali, daughter of Tudor ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Heilin Frych of Berain in Llannefydd	Twna, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llanbedr in the commot of Llanerch. ¹ He married Gwen, d. of David ab Howel ab Gruffydd ab Owain Brogyntyn	David Fwrddais, father of Gruffydd of Llangwyfan in the commot of Llanerch, ancestor of the Lloyds of Llangwyfan ²
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Sir John Parson of Llanynys	=Margaret, d. of Cynwrig ab Einion Gethin	David, ancestor of Ieuan Llwyd ab Gruffydd Goch. Rhys married Catherine, d. of Rhys ab Llwyn Yn, descended from Goronwy (see p. 176), by whom he had issue five sons, viz., John Llwyd, Thomas, Robert, Hugh, and Maurice, and three daughters. See Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 345	Rhys Gyffylliog ab Ieuan ab David	Sir Ieuan Parson of Derwen Anial
Lowri, ux. David ab Howel Coetmor	Leuci, ux. Llewelyn Fychan	... ux. David Lloyd ab Gruffydd ab Cynwrig of Hafod Unos in Llanger-niw, ab Bleddyn Llwyd ab Bleddyn Fychan	Gwen, ux. David Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Cynwrig	Alice, ux. Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig of Llanfwrog, ab Howel ab Madog ab Einion ab Maredydd ab Rhirid ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Owain ab Uchdryd ab Edwyn

¹ Edward Lloyd of Llanbedr, ab Ieuan Lloyd ab Gruffydd Lloyd ab David ab Twna.

² Thomas Lloyd of Llangwyfan in the commot of Llanerch, eldest son (by Janet Ashpool his wife) of David Lloyd of Llangwyfan, eldest son (by Janet his wife, daughter of David ab Ieuan ab David ab Maredydd of Bryn Lluarth) of John of Llangwyfan, ab Gruffydd of Llangwyfan, ab David Fwrddais. (Harl. MS. 4181.) Thomas Lloyd married Dowse, daughter of Richard Thelwall of Plas y Ward, and had issue a son, Edward Lloyd of Llangwyfan; and of the daughters, Elizabeth married David Lloyd of Llanbedr in the commot of Llanerch, ab Thomas ab Tudor ab Robert, third son of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor (Harl. MS. 4181, f. 295), ancestor of the Lloyds of Berth and Rhagad; and Margaret, ux. David ab John ab David of Llanrhaidr in Ceinmerch, ab Madog ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth Sais. In Llangwyfan

Harri ab Sir John. He had four illegitimate children,—two sons, David and Edward, and two daughters,—Elen, ux. Nicholas ab William, and Gwladys, ux. Tudor ab Robin	Janet, d. of Richard ab Ienkin ab Gruffydd ab Rhys	Gwenllian, ux. Llewelyn ab Llewelyn	Angharad, ux. John ab Ieuan ab Tudor ab Iorwerth Sais of Plas Llanynys			
John ab Harri of Tref Rhu-ddin	Janet, d. of Edw. Thelwall ab Eubule See Thelwall of Plas p. y Ward 171	Richard= Parry	Robert= Parry	Jane, d. of Sir Philip Egerton of Ridley in Cheshire, Knt.	... d. of Pyers Hope, 2nd wife	Sir Thos., vicar of Llanynys
	Gruffydd= Parry	Anne, d. of Gruffydd ab Elis ab Edward ab Llewelyn Fychan of Ial	Elizabeth, ux. Hercules Renford of Bliford and 2ndly, Mr. Barnes	William Parry in Warwickshire ;		
	Edward Edward David	Lucy, ux. Harri Goch ab Harri Salusbury	Alice, ux. John Wynn Ashpool, Esq., ab Thomas ab Harri ab Simon Ashpool of Llandyrnog,	John Dows, ux. Richard ab Rhys ab John ab Thomas ab Rhys of Croes Oswald ¹	Anne, ux. Thos. Llwyd ² ab Ieuan Llwyd ab Mareddydd ab Howel ab Moris of Croes Oswald	
	Esq. Party per fess <i>argent</i> and <i>gules</i> , three griffons' heads countercharged					

churchyard is a raised monument of this family in freestone, bearing the following inscriptions :—1. “Anno Domini 1615. Ego Thomas Lloyd in domo dormivi xvii Decemb. ao. supra sculpt. cujus corpus suptr (*sic*) hunc lapidem a. h. sepultum ao. ejus ætatis...” 2. “Here lyeth the body of Edward Lloyd, son and heir apparent of Thomas Lloyd of Llangwyfan, gent., who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Madockes, gent., by Jane his wife, heiress of Vron Iw, who dyed without issue at Ty Gwyn in Llanychan ous” (*sic* for house), “and rens (*sic*) Anno Domini 1630. Ætatis suæ 24.” 3. “Hic etiam reponuntur reliqua Edward Lloyd de Llangwyfan Gener., qui extremum confecit diem Martii quinto Anno Domini 1660. Ætatis suæ 43” (or 48). (*History of the Parish of Llangurig*, pp. 295-6.)

¹ Rhys of Croes Oswald, or Oswestry, ab Maurice Gethin of Garth, Esq., in Mochnant, ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffin.

² Thomas Lloyd of Croes Oswald was a younger son (by Janet his wife, daughter of Richard Stanney of Oswestry) of Ieuan Lloyd of Park Promis, ab Mareddydd ab Howel of Glasgoed in Cynllaith, son of Maurice Gethin of Garth, Esq. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1874, p. 28.

1 Thos. Parry Wynn=Margaret, married, first, Mar- garet, d. of John ab Harri Gervys ab John Gervys ab Thomas Gervys ab Gerard Goch of Tref Rhuddin, Esq., who bore <i>sable</i> , an arm- ing sword <i>argent</i> , hilt and pomel <i>or</i> , a buckle <i>argent</i> . She died <i>s. p.</i>	2 Richd. Parry=Margaret, d. of Tref Rhu- ddin, mar- ried, first, Catherine, d. of More- dydd ab Goronwy, <i>ob. s. p.</i>	3 Harri=Cathe- rine Wen, d. of Reign- allt ab Ieuan ab Einion
	John=Elizabeth, d. of= Parry John Wynn of Ffoulkes of Eri- Llan- fiad. <i>Gules</i> , three bedr boards' heads erased in pale <i>argent</i>	2nd wife, Grace, relict of Pyers Mul of Ruthin, and daughter of Thos. Parry Wynn Richard Annest Marga- ret
	1,2 John=Jane, Catherine Parry d. of Elizabeth of Pyers Mul of Ruthin Llanbedr	Richard Martha
4 John Jane, ux. Ffoulk Llwyd ab Ieuan Llwyd Wynn ab Elis ab Da- vid ab Gruffydd Goch. 2nd, Tudor ab John ab John Llwyd of Llanferis	Janet, ux. John ab Bedo ab David ab Gruffydd of Llan- bychan	Catherine, ux. John Llwyd ab David ab Richard of Maesmaen Cymro
	Dorothy, ux. Morys ab Llewelyn ab Howel of Llanar- mon	Gwenhwyfar, ux. Edward Wynn ab Robert ab Gruffydd ab Llew- elyn ab Einion of Llangynhafal, des. from Edwin, King of Tegeingl. See note, p. 175
1 Simon Parry of Pont- y Gof, Esq., Council- lor at Law, ob. July 7th, 1627	2 Jane, d. of John Thel- wall of Llanrhudd	Gabriel Parry=Mary, d. of Edward Bach, D.D., Pryse of Llwyn Yn, See p. 173 Esq.
	3 Daniel Elizabeth, Parry ux. Richard Langford of Trefalun. See note, p. 173	Dorothy, ux. Robert ¹ ab Richard of Bach Eurig Parry. See above, p. 263
		Grace, ux. Pyers Mul of Ruthin. 2nd, her cousin, John Parry ab Richard ab John

¹ Robert ab Richard's mother was Annest, daughter and heiress of John ab Gruffydd Lloyd of Bacheurig.

1			2		
Thomas Parry=Grace, d. of			William=Martha, d. of Simon Thelwall,		
of Pont y Gof, Robert Lloyd			Parry, of the Court of Arches, ab John		
Esq. ab Edward			s. p. Wynn Thelwall of Llanrhudd		
Lloyd of Plas is y Clawdd yn Y Waun					
3,4,5			2		
Richard Margaret, ux.			Martha, Elizabeth		
Gabriel Hugh Wynn			ux. John ob. s. p.		
Samuel of Llanforda			Wynn Grace		
			of Y Mary		
			Fynechdyd		

The above named Thomas Parry of Pont y Gof, or Nantclwyd, Esq., had issue by his wife Grace, a son and heir, William Parry of Pont y Gof or Nantclwyd, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, married Eubule Thelwall, the second son of John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park and Plas Coch, in the parish of Llanrhudd, Esq., as previously stated at pp. 165-6.



GARTH GYNAN IN THE PARISH OF LLANFAIR
DYFFRYN CLWYD.¹

(Harl. MS. 4181; Cae Cyriog MS.)

Gruffydd, the second son of Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trefor in Nanheudwy, ab Ieuaf ab Cuhelyn, lord of Trefor, third son of Tudor ab Rhys Sais (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, January 1874, p. 36),

¹ This parish, which is in the commot of Dogfeilyn, contains the townships of Garth Gynan, Eyarth, Derwen, Llanerch, and Faenol.

married Angharad Fechan, daughter of Llewelyn¹ ab Owain Hen ab Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn, by whom he had issue, four sons and two daughters: 1, Mareddydd, who married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Madog Coch of Cristionydd in Maelor Gymraeg, ab Howel ab Ieuan ab Howel ab Madog ab Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Hoedliw of Cristionydd, ab Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon, lord of Maelor Gymraeg; by whom he had a son, Edward, of Frondeg in Cristionydd (who was living, 20th Henry VII, 1505), the ancestor of the Joneses of Frondeg. 2. Edward, of whom presently. 3. Robert, who went and settled, together with his brother Edward, in the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd² (see Rhagad, p. 267). And 4. Iorwerth, father of Einion, father of Y Badi of Ial.

Edward, the second son of Gruffydd ab Adda, went, together with his brother Robert, and settled in the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. He married and had issue: 1. Madog, who married Gwenhwyfar, daughter (by Isabel his wife, daughter of Ieuan ab Adda ab Iorwerth Ddu of Llys Pengwern in Nanheudwy) of Gruffydd ab Ieuan ab Einion of Yr Hendwr in Edeyrnion (*ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference), by whom he had a son John, ancestor of the Lloyds of Trefor and Llangollen. 2. Llewelyn, of whom presently. And 3. John ab Edward, who married a daughter and coheiress of Sir John Lloyd ab Tomlyn Lloyd ab Madog Lloyd ab Gruffydd ab Meurig Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen.

Llewelyn, the second son of Edward ab Gruffydd, was of Garth Gynan. He married Agnes, daughter of Llewelyn ab Ednyfed ab Ieuan ab Einion of Tref Eriadiad, in the parish of Henllan, in Cynmeirch, by whom he had a son and heir,

John ab Llewelyn of Garth Gynan, who married Jane, daughter of John Thelwall Hen of Llanrhudd, ab Eubule (or Simon) Thelwall of Plas y Ward. He bore for

¹ Llewelyn was brother of Owain Fychan of Y Ddwyfaen in Dinmael.

² Cae Cyriog MS.

arms, *gules*, a cross of Calvary on three steps *or*; and had issue two sons: 1, Robert Jones, of whom presently; and 2, Edward Jones, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Vaughan ab Thomas ab Gruffydd of Pant y Llwyndu in Tegeingl (*argent*, a chevron inter three boars' heads coupéd *sable*), by whom he had issue two sons: 1, John Jones of Seined, who married Jane, daughter and heir of David Llwyd ab Sir Gruffydd Fynydog ab Bel, vicar of Cilcain, by whom he had issue six sons: 1, Edward Jones; 2, Thomas Jones; 3, John Jones, *ob. s. p.*, 1625; 4, Ambrose Jones; 5, Peter Jones; and 6, Anthony Jones; and five daughters,—1, Dorothy, ux. David ab Gruffydd ab Nicholas ab Bel ab Iorwerth ab Badi; 2, Ann; 3, Jane; and 4, Elizabeth.

2. Thomas Jones, who married Priscilla, daughter of .. Aste, of London, goldsmith.

Robert ab John, of Garth Gynan, married Catherine, daughter of Rhys Wynn of Ffynogion, in the parish of Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd,¹ by whom he had issue (besides a daughter, Mary, ux. Thomas ab John ab David) three sons: 1, John ab Robert, of whom presently; 2, Thomas Roberts, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Ieuan ab Ieuan ab Madog of Llanbedr, ab Twna,² by whom he had a son, Edward Roberts of Y Glewyseg, and three daughters, Jane, Margaret, and Mary; and 3, Edward Roberts, who married Gwenllian, daughter and heir of Gruffydd ab Maredydd.

John ab Robert, of Garth Gynan, married Agnes, daughter and coheir of Thomas ab Roger ab Llewelyn ab Ieuan ab Einion, of Plas Einion in Llanfair Dyffryn

¹ Rhys Wynn was the second son of Gruffydd ab Madog Fychan of Garth y Medd in the parish of Abergeleu, ab Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Madog ab Tudor ab Madog ab Iarddur of Penrhyn, lord of Llechwedd Uchaf, and Grand Forester of Snowdon. *Gules*, a chevron inter three stags' heads caboched *argent*. His son John married Mallt, daughter of Ieuan Llwyd ab David ab Maredydd of Hafod Unos.

² Twna was the son of Ieuan ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Gruffydd ab Madog Lloyd of Bryn Cunallt, and married a daughter of Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig of Garth Gynan, by whom he had a son, Gruffydd of Tref Eyrarth, ancestor of the Wynnes of that place.

Clwyd. Her sister and coheir, Gwen, had Plas Einion, and married John ab Roger, fifth son of David Lloyd ab Elissau of Allt Llwyn Dragon, now called Plas yn Ial. *Ermine*, a saltier *gules*, a crescent *or* for difference. By his wife, Agnes, John ab Robert had issue, three sons: 1, Robert Jones, *o. s. p.*; 2, Thomas Jones; 3, Rhys Jones; and three daughters,—1, Margaret, ux. John Thomas ab Elis; 2, Magdalen, ux. John Williams of Derwen; and 3, Agnes.



RHAGAD AND Y BERTH IN LLANBEDR.

Harl. MS. 4181; Cae Cyriog MS.

Robert, third son of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuaf ab Adda ab Awr of Trevor. He went and settled, together with his brother Edward, in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd. See p. 265	=	Janet, d. of David ab Mareddydd ab Llewelyn Chwith ab Gruffydd, des. from Edwin ab Goronwy
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Gruffydd ab Robert of Pentre Cuhelyn	=	Catherine, d. of William ab Gruffydd ab Ienkyn ab Rhys ab Tudor	Tudor ab Robert	=	Agnes, ux. Roger ab Llewelyn ab Evan ab Einion of Plas Einion in Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd
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Ieuan Lloyd of Llanfair	=	Margaret, d. of Rawling ab John ab Ithel	Simon Lloyd	=	Angharad, ux. Lewis Lloyd ab Edward Lloyd of Ial ¹	Thomas ab Tudor	=	
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Hugh Lloyd of Pentref Cuhelyn	=	Ieuan Lloyd (Cae Cyriog MS.)	David Lloyd of Llanbedr (Harl. MSS. 2299, 4181; Cae Cyriog MS.)	=	Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Lloyd of Llangwyfan, and Dowse his wife, daughter of Richard Thelwall of Plas y Ward, who died at the Caer-
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¹ Edward Lloyd of Gelli Gynan in the parish of Llanarmon yn

Lowry, heiress of=
Pentref Cuhelyn |

wys Eisteddfod, as he sat
upon his commission, 2nd Elizabeth, 1568
(Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 336)

John Matthews of Pentref Cuhelyn, 1667 (Cae Cyriog MS.). See p. 261.

David Lloyd ab Thomas of Llanbedr¹ died in 1620, and was buried near the Communion Table in Llanbedr Church, with this inscription on a flat stone : “Here lieth the Bodi of David Lloyd, Gent. Buried the seaventh Day of July, Anno Dom. 1620.” By his wife, Elizabeth, he left issue a son, Thomas Lloyd, of whom presently ; and a daughter named Anne, who, some years previous to 1639, became the wife of Thomas Edwards, Esq., of Bryn Polin in the parish of St. Asaph, descended from Rodri Mawr and from Hedd Moelwynog, chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd.²

Ial, married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and coheiress of Tudor ab Elisau of Llys Vassi, second son of Gruffydd ab Einion ab Gruffydd of Cors y Gedol, by whom he had issue, four sons,—1, John Lloyd of Llys Vassi, ancestor of the Lloyds of that place ; 2, Robert Lloyd ; 3, David ; 4, Tudor ; and 5, Lewys Lloyd ; and seven daughters ; Edward Lloyd of Gelli Gynan was the son of Lewis Lloyd of Gelli Gynan, ab David Lloyd ab Tudor Lloyd of Bodidris yn Ial, ab Ieuan Lloyd ab Llewelyn ab Gruffydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Ial, lord of Gelli Gynan. See *Arch. Camb.*, January 1875, p. 42.

¹ Llanbedr is a parish in the commot of Llanerch and cantref of Dyffryn Clwyd, and contains the townships of Llwynedd, Tref Ganol, Tref Rhiwiau, and Tref Bodelgar. See *History of the Parish of Llangurig*, from which work this pedigree is taken.

² Thomas Edwards of Bryn Polin died on the 17th Dec. 1663, at Llandaff, and is buried in the Cathedral there. By his wife, Anne, he had a son, Richard Edwards, who became possessed of the estate of Old Court, in the county of Wicklow, in right of his wife, Elizabeth Kynaston, daughter and heiress of Colonel John Kynaston who had served against the King in an expedition for the reduction of North Wales to the obedience of the Parliament, and captured Rhuddlan Castle, of which he became Governor. On the 7th June, 1647, he landed in Ireland, from Chester, with his Welsh regiment of foot, “after four days plying at sea”, accompanying the Commissioners from the Parliament, who had come to treat with the Marquis of Ormond, the Lord Lieutenant, for the surrender of Dublin. After his death, in 1649, a grant of land, of which Old Court formed a portion, was made to his widow by Oliver Cromwell. (Burke’s *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1863.) In the churchyard of Llanbedr is a tomb with the following inscription : “Underneath lie the remains of John Brabazon, second son of John Edward Edwardes, of Old Court,

Thomas Lloyd succeeded his father at Berth. He died in 1648, and was buried at Llanbedr, as appears by an inscription on his father's tombstone: "Here lieth the body of Thomas Lloyd, Gent. Buried the second day of February, Anne Dom. 1648." He left a son, John Lloyd, who died in his father's lifetime, 17th April 1645, having had a family of five sons and five daughters: 1, Thomas, born and died 1642; 2, Edward, born 1631, of whom presently; 3, Trevor, born 1635, ob. 1641; 4, Simon, born 1637, ob. 1653; and 5, John, born 1640. The six daughters were: 1, Elizabeth, born 1628, ob. 1656, married to John Conway, by whom she had a daughter, Lucy, born 1655; 2, Anna, born 1633; 3, Katherine, born 1634, ob. 1641; 4, Maria, born 1639; 5, Jane, born and died 1642; and 6, Jane, born 1644. Thomas Lloyd was succeeded by his grandson,

Edward Lloyd of Berth, living 1660. He married a lady named Margaret (who was living, a widow, in 1680), by whom he had issue, four daughters: 1, Maria, born 1654, died 1664, and buried January 25th, at Llanufydd; Elizabeth and Magdalene (twins), born and died 1658; Martha, born 1661; and three sons,—1, John, born 1655; 2, Trevor, born 1657; and 3, David, born 1659.

John Lloyd of Berth, the eldest son, married, in 1680, Elizabeth, daughter of ... and Alice his wife, daughter of ... Mostyn of Hendref Figillt, co. Flint, as appears from a deed in which a capital messuage called "Y Berth" is settled upon her. She died in 1689. He married, secondly, Elizabeth ... who died in 1700. John Lloyd had issue two sons: 1, Edward, his successor, baptized January 1681; and 2, Robert, born 1686; and six daughters,—Alice, born 1685, died 1694; Elizabeth, born and died 1700; Lettice, born 1687, died in infancy; Jane, her twin sister, born 1687; Catherine, 1684; and Sidney, born 1689.

county Wicklow, kingdom of Ireland, Esq., of a family originating from this Vale. He died 23rd September, 1793, aged eleven years."

Edward Lloyd of Berth, the eldest son, married Anne, eldest daughter of Maurice Lewys of Trysglwyn or Treslwyn in Anglesey. She died in 1746, and was buried in the old church of Llanbedr, with this inscription on her tombstone: "Here lyes interred Anne Lloyd of Berth, widow and relict of Edward Lloyd, Esq., who dyed on the 17th January 1746, aged 58. She was the eldest daughter of Maurice Lewys of Trysglwyn¹ in Anglesey." Below the inscription is a coat of arms, apparently *ermine*, a lion rampant. Crest, a unicorn's head in a coronet surmounting a helmet. Their family consisted of two daughters: Susannah (if not of a previous generation, her baptism not being registered) died 7th Nov. 1706; and Elizabeth, born 1709, living in 1741; and five sons. Edward, the eldest son, died a few months after his father, and was buried in the same grave with him, in the aisle. Their tombstone is inscribed: "Here lyes interred the bodyes of Edward Lloyd the father, and Edward Lloyd the sone, Both of Berth, who dyed, the one on the 2nd day of January 1721, aged 44; and the other on the 7th day of October 1722, aged 14." David, the third son, born 1711, is described in a deed dated 20th September 1770, as of Llan y Myneich in the county of Montgomery, clerk, and one of the trustees named in his brother Hugh Lloyd's will. Trevor, born and died in 1713. Maurice, born 1714; and Robert, born 1716. Edward Lloyd was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Hugh Lloyd of Berth and of Furnival's Inn, who married Ursula, second daughter of Howel Lloyd of Wigfair,² co. Flint, Esq., and Phœbe his wife, second daughter of Hedd Lloyd of Hafod Unos, Esq.,³ by whom he had issue, six sons,—1, John, born 1743, died 1744,

¹ This place is mentioned in the Record of Caernarvon, *temp.* Edward I.

² In the parish of St. Asaph, in the commot of Llanerch, and cantref of Dyffryn Clwyd.

³ In the parish of Llangerniw, and in the commot of Uwch Aled, in the cantref of Rhufoniog.

buried in Chester Cathedral; 2, Edward, born and died 1744; 3, John, of whom presently; 4, Thomas, born 1746, living 1766, went to sea; 5, Howel, born 1747, went to sea in 1761, living 1768; and 6, Hedd, born 1749, and settled in Chester; and two daughters, Ursula, born and died 1751; and Phœbe, born 1754; married in 1790 to the Hon. John Campbell, Lord Stonefield, in Argyleshire, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Session in Scotland. Hugh Lloyd was buried in the old church of Llanbedr, where, on a stone in the aisle is inscribed, "Here also lyes the body of Hugh Lloyd, gent., who became the eldest son of the above Edward and Anne Lloyd, and dyed in September 1756, leaving John Lloyd his eldest son, and other children." On the tombstone of Anne Lloyd is also inscribed, "Here lie the remains of Ursula Lloyd of Berth. She died 28th September 1795, aged 75." That she was a handsome old lady appears from a picture of her at Rhagatt, bearing a strong likeness to some of her descendants. Hugh Lloyd was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

John Lloyd of Berth, of Gray's Inn, and the Middle Temple, a King's Counsel, and Chief Justice of the Caermarthenshire circuit, of whom a short account is given in Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*. He married Margaret, youngest daughter of Josiah Morrall of Plas Iolyn, co. Salop, Esq., by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Pontriffith, Esq. In her marriage-settlement she is described as Margaret Morrall of Pengwern, spinster, niece of Edward Lloyd of Pengwern, who would seem to have been also her guardian, as her fortune of £3,500 was paid by him.

Judge Lloyd was educated at Ruthin School, and was distinguished as well by the strength of his memory as by the soundness of his judgment. His extensive practice enabled him to add considerably to the family property by the purchase of the Ial,¹ Rhagatt, and Llan-

¹ Among the farms purchased in Ial was Hafod yr Abad. See *Arch. Camb.*, Jan. 1875, p. 39.

ynys estates. He was also an excellent sportsman, and a tree is still shown in which a hare was once seen to take refuge from the pursuit of his harriers. When another was observed to be sinking, after a long chase, he is said to have exclaimed, "Nothing can save her now but a Cardiganshire jury!"¹ The issue of his marriage were two sons,—1, Edward, of whom presently; and 2, John, a captain in the royal navy, who was lost at sea, 1814; and two daughters,—1, Margaret, died at Cheltenham, unmarried, 1841, and is buried there at the parish church. She was possessed of great mental capacity and a sparkling humour which never failed her, despite a distressing asthma from which she suffered during the greater part of her life. She also delighted in fly-fishing, and was an excellent horsewoman, often traversing the Berwyn Hills from Bodvach in Montgomeryshire, where in her early days she resided, to visit her brother's family at Rhagatt. 2. Frances, married to Richard Watkin Price of Rhiwlas, co. Merioneth, Esq. Judge Lloyd died on the 9th September 1806, and was succeeded by his elder son,

Edward Lloyd of Berth, county of Denbigh, and of Rhagatt, county of Merioneth, born 1778, was educated at Westminster School and at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was called to the bar, and was for fifty years Chairman of quarter sessions for the latter county. His portrait by Eddis, R.A., purchased by public subscription, in recognition of his services, is in the County Hall of Dolgelly. Mr. Lloyd was possessed of considerable literary acquirements, and was distinguished by

¹ In November 1808 the following appeared in *The Sporting Magazine*: "The Welsh are remarkable for never hanging felons. The following *bon mot* is recorded of a modern counsel. The Judge, upon the road, observing some sheep in an insulated spot where the tide or flood menaced them with a speedy death, said, 'Nothing can save those sheep.' 'My Lord,' replied a barrister, 'do you not think a Welsh jury can?'" A juryman being asked, in a case of palpable evidence, why he and his brethren gave a verdict of acquittal, replied, "What! would you have hur hang hur own countryman?" (*By-Gones*, June 14, 1876.)

his wit and humour in society. He was also an excellent sportsman, and possessed of a breed of greyhounds highly prized by coursers for their excellence and fleetness. He married Frances, daughter (by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Perryn, Knight, Baron of the Exchequer) of John Edward Madocks of Vron Iw, Esq., descended from Sir Robert Pounderling, Knight, Constable of Dyserth Castle, county Flint, *temp.* Edward II, whose monument is in Tremeirchion Church; and from Edward I, King of England, through Emma or Ermine, daughter of Thomas Puleston of Picill (Pickhill), who married David Madocks of Vron Iw, Esq., living 1676, son of John Madocks of Bodvari, Esq., who married Jane, daughter and heiress of Williams of Vron Iw, Esq., descended from Marchweithian, lord of Is Aled, chief of one of the noble tribes of North Wales.

By this marriage Mr. Lloyd had issue seventeen children, of whom eleven were daughters,—1, Frances Margaret, born Oct. 20th, 1810, died 1857; married to Sir Robert William Vaughan of Nannau, county Merioneth, Bart., who died without issue in 1858; 2, Margaret Charlotte, born 1813, and died 1815; 3, Charlotte Ursula, born May 30th, and died Dec. 18, 1815; 4, Mary Charlotte, born January 23rd, 1819, unmarried; 5, Charlotte, born Feb. 20, 1820; married to Richard John Price of Rhiwlas, county Merioneth, Esq.; who died 1842; 6, Harriet, born 1821, died 1825; 7, Jane Margaret, born August 30, 1822; married to the Ven. Henry P. Ffoulkes, Archdeacon of Montgomery; 8, Eliza Blackburn, born January 6th, 1824; married to Meredith Vibart, Esq., late Captain E.I.C.S., and Adjutant of the Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery; 9, Harriet, born July 25th, 1826; 10, Ursula, born Oct. 18, 1827; died February 2, 1828; 11, Julia Anne, born 1831, died 1841. And six sons,—1, John, born Sept. 25th, 1811, of whom presently; 2, Edward, married to M., daughter of John Madocks of Glan y Wern and Vron Iw, Esq., M.P. for the Denbigh Boroughs; born Oct. 26th, 1812; died 1864, leaving a daughter, Sophia,

and a son, Edward, of whom presently; 3, Howel William, born August 27th, 1816; married to Eliza Anne, daughter of George Wilson of Nutley and Brighton, county of Sussex, Esq., by his wife Elizabeth Smallpiece, descended from Robert Smallpiece of Hockering in Norfolk, to whom arms were granted by patent of Queen Elizabeth in 1574 (*sable*, a chevron engrailed *argent* between three rosettes of the second; crest, an eagle with wings erect ppr.,—Add. MSS. 14297-179B), by whom he had issue one son, Edward, and one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Winefred, who died Jan. 9th, 1872, and lies interred in the Catholic churchyard at Mortlake in Surrey; 4, Charles Wynn, born Nov. 30, 1817, died April 17, 1818; 5, Owen, born June 6th, and died August 20, 1825; and 6, Charles Owen, born December 23rd, 1828; fell in action before Moultan, in the East Indies, Sept. 12th, 1848. Mr. Lloyd died Oct. 14th, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Lloyd of Berth and Rhagatt, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, was an excellent amateur painter, and also possessed considerable skill in photography. He wrote also some humorous poetical pieces. He married Gertrude Jane Mary, daughter of Philip Lake Godsal of Iscoed, co. Flint, Esq., and granddaughter of the first Lord Wyndham. He died without issue, May 22, 1865, and is to be succeeded (after his widow) by his nephew, Edward Lloyd, a minor, educated at Eton, on his attaining his majority.

CORRIGENDA.

Oct. 1875, p. 327, *for* Henllan in Rhufoniog *read* Henllan in Ceinmeirch.

„ p. 330, *for* Conway *read* Conwy; *for* Pakenham *read* Pakenham; *for* Cambs *read* Cambo; *for* Eva *read* Evah; *for* Grenville Somerset *read* Granville Somerset.

„ p. 332, line 9, *for* had issue three sons *read* had issue five sons, viz., 1, Robert; 2, John Trevor Hen; 3, Otwel; and 4, Edward Trevor, who married the Lady Tiptoft, Countess of Worcester. (Harl. MS. 4181, f. 277.)

Oct. 1875, p. 332, line 16, *for* two daughters *read* three daughters. The Harl. MS. 4181 states that Iorwerth ab David had a daughter named Rose, who married Otwel Worsley, Esq., by whom she had four daughters: 1. ... ux. ... Whetnall, Esq., by whom she had issue a son, Sir Richard Whetnall; and a daughter, who married Sir Edward Powis. 2. ... ux. Sir James Gainford, by whom she had issue two sons, James and Nicholas; and two daughters, ... who married Sir William Courtney, Knt.; and ... who married Sir William Fiennes, Knt. 3. ... who married, first, the Lord ... Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, by whom she had two sons. She married, secondly, Sir John Ali, Knt. 4. ... ux. ... Lee, by whom she had issue, Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, and two other sons. (Harl. MS. 4181.)

Oct. 1875, p. 333. Robert Trevor, who married Catherine, the heiress of Plas Teg, died in 1487, and was buried in Valle Crucis Abbey. Catherine married, secondly, Rhys ab Howel ab Rhys ab Howel of Bron y Foel Ystymlyn in Evionydd; descended from Collwyn ab Tangno, lord of Evionydd, and chief of one of the noble tribes of Gwynedd; who bore *sable*, a chevron inter three fleurs-de-llys *argent*. Robert Trevor left issue, two sons, Robert, and John who succeeded to Plas Teg; and two daughters,—1, Elizabeth, ux. Thomas Llwyd ab David ab Howel ab Maurice; and 2, Maude, ux. Howel ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Ieuan ab Llewelyn Ddu of Crogen in Penllyn.

John Trevor of Plas Teg married, first, Angharad, daughter of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys of Maesmor, by whom he had issue, two sons: 1, Robert of Plas Teg; 2, Hugh;—and two daughters, Margaret, ux. Thomas ab Rhys; and Gwenllian, ux. Ithel ab John Aire of Coed y Llai. John Trevor married, secondly, Janet, daughter of Gruffydd Lloyd ab Gwyn, by whom he had Robert Trevor and Elen.

January 1876, p. 27, *for* Sir Thomas Powell of Plas yn Horslli, Bart., *read* Thomas Powell, Esq. He died 9th April 1689. His first wife, Anne, was buried at Gresford in 1675; and his second wife, Winefrede, was buried at Gresford in 1701. His father, Sir Thomas Powell, the last Baronet, was buried at Gresford, Sept. 28th, 1706.

„ p. 30, *for* William Ormsby, Esq., M.P. for Sligo, *read* Owen Ormsby of Willowbrook, co. of Sligo, born in 1749; died 24th August, 1804, at Porkington; buried at Wexham, co. Bucks.

April 1876, p. 114, line 5, *for* relict *read* married secondly.

July 1876, p. 172, *for* John Pryse of Derwen in Coligion *read* John Pryse of Drewen.

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A.

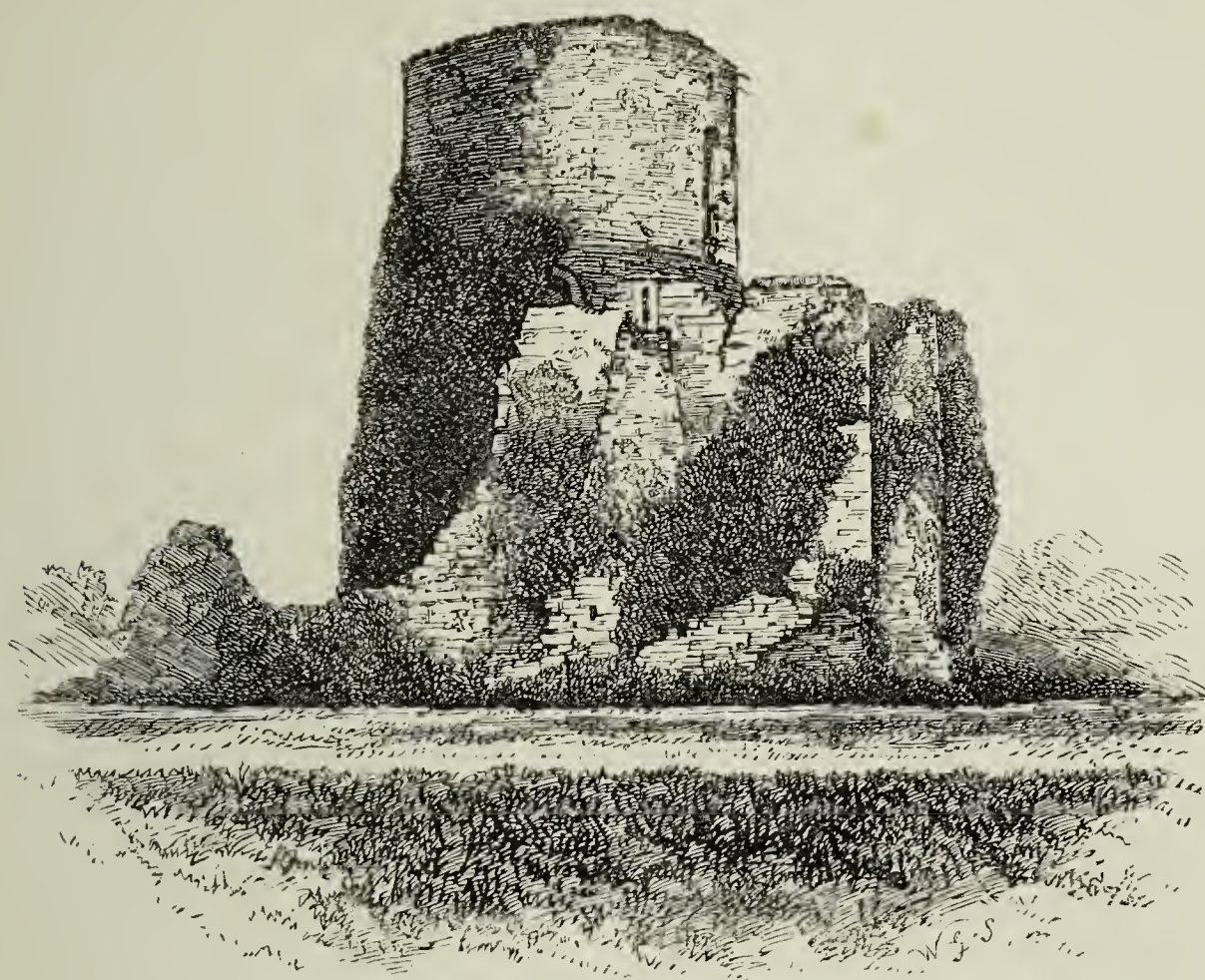
(To be continued.)

TRETOWER, BLAEN LLYFNI, AND CRICK-HOWEL, CASTLES.

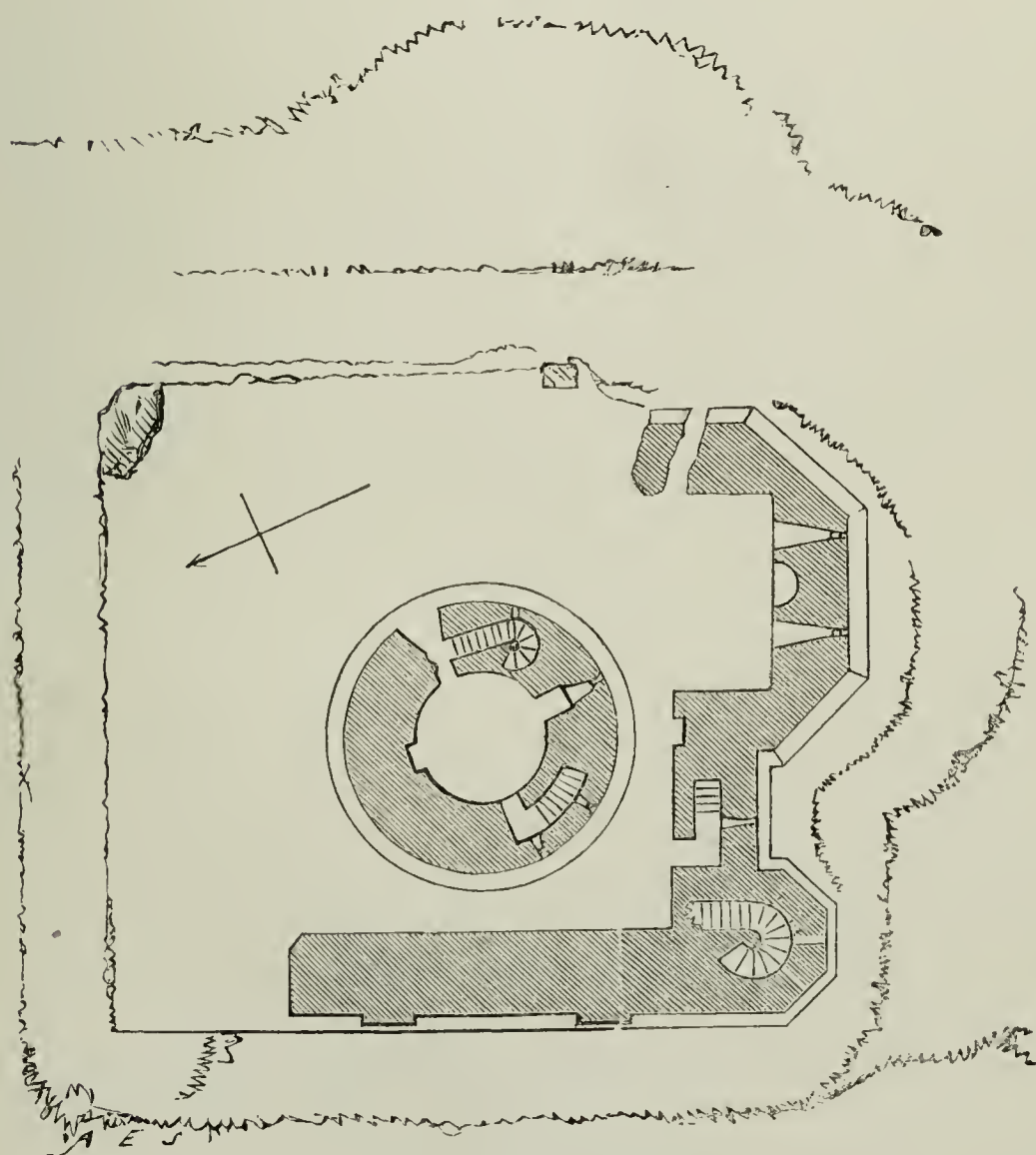
AMONG the passes that communicate between the open country of the upper Usk and the Wye, in the neighbourhood of Talgarth, Glâsbury, and Hay, and the valley of the lower Usk, there are two especially dangerous, and which, therefore, it behoved the Norman settlers to guard with peculiar care. These are the pass of the Bwlch, between Buckland and Cefn Moel; and the valley of the Rhiangoll. The strip of land bordering on the Usk, which flows close to the west of Mynydd Buckland, is very narrow, and in wet seasons was formerly scarcely practicable; and was besides, to a considerable extent, guarded by the Castle of Blaen Llyfni, which was specially built for the defence of the Bwlch, close to the north of which it is placed.

The Rhiangoll rises in Cwm Catwg, a deep, dark hollow in the Black Mountains, and flows down to join the Usk about three miles above Crickhowel. Near its head, where it lies open towards the north-west, it was guarded by the hill-castle of Dinas, and lower down by Tretower. Still lower down, the Usk itself is protected by the castled mound of Crickhowel, and still lower by that of Abergavenny; so that between the seigniorial castles of Blaen Llyfni, Dinas, and Abergavenny, and the private posts of Tretower and Crickhowel, the incursions of the Welsh of Brecknock and Radnor were liable to be checked in their advance, and altogether cut off in their retreat.

Tretower stands in the meads of the Rhiangoll, on the left bank of the stream, about a mile above its junction with the Usk, at a point where a tump of gravel rises on the margin of, and a little above, the general level of the meadow, once evidently an impassable morass, and even now by no means a favourable specimen of Breconshire farming. The meadow is tra-



TRETOWER CASTLE.



PLAN OF TRETOWER CASTLE.

versed by several branches of the stream, here reinforced by divers springs and brooklets which, added to the natural strength of the ground, made the place one of very difficult approach save from the slightly higher ground to the north-east.

Tretower is a chapelry in the parish of Llanvihangel Cwm Du, and seems to have been the private estate of the owners of the Castle, who, when the conquests of Edward I settled the Principality, deserted the small and inconvenient fortress for a larger house a little to its south, now occupied by a farmer, and shewing some traces of the Decorated style of architecture.

The Castle was a three-cornered enclosure, having two round towers at its northern and southern angles, or the ends of its base, and the keep at its western angle or apex. The two sides are each about 60 yards in length, and the base about 80 yards. The entrance was probably near the centre of the base or eastern curtain, in the line of the present road to the farm-buildings which occupy this outer ward. Fragments remain of the two round towers, and about half of the northern curtain. At the gorge of the southern tower, nearly buried, is seen the crown of a large pointed arch which probably opened into its basement, though its breadth is unusual.

The inner ward within, or rather capping, which is the keep, is a square of about 23 yards by 18 outside, and 17 yards inside measurement, placed at the apex of the triangle; so that three sides of it are exterior to, and one within, the outer ward. It has been destroyed on the north and east sides; but the south side is perfect, and the west very nearly so. The foundations can be traced all round. This ward occupies the whole of a tump of gravel rising about 12 feet above the meadow, which is its defence on the west, south, and east; and it is so built that its lower part serves as a scarp-wall, the ground within having been about 6 feet above the narrow bank or terrace outside. There were no towers at the two northern angles, which seem to have been

chamfered off with a sort of spreading or buttressed base. From the south wall, at its west end, projects a half-octagonal tower; and at its east end another, much larger. They are but half-octagons, and have no internal projection. The wall was 8 feet thick, and 25 feet high to the battlements. In the remains of the west wall are traces of a recess, perhaps for a loop, a fireplace with a clumsy drop-arch, and higher up a window in the same style. These, in their present form, are late insertions, but probably represent original openings, as on the exterior is a broad flat buttress intended to carry the chimney-shaft. This wall has been a good deal pulled about at an early period. The south wall is exceedingly curious, and though evidently much altered bears large marks of its original style. Near its west end, in the hollow angle, is a small round-headed doorway opening into a well-stair which led to the battlements, but has been blocked up. East of this, an opening in the wall (probably the place of a second door) shews a flight of steps descending in the wall to another door, also round-headed, and now nearly buried. The stairs are lighted by an exterior loop. Higher up, at a different level, is a window-recess having bold, heavy, flanking, engaged piers fluted in zigzag, and supporting a fragment of an arch-moulding worked in the same chevron pattern. It may be that this was a double window, or two arches of an arcade, for the fragments of the arch-head have somewhat that appearance.

Next, east of this, at the same level, is a doorway of 4 ft. by 6 ft. opening, in the same fashion and style as the window, with jambs fluted in zigzag and the chevron moulding above. The work is rude and the ornamentation only partially executed. All these openings have been walled up with early masonry. The east half of this east wall is occupied by a rectangular projection, forming a chamber 10 ft. deep by 18 ft. broad, which may have been a kitchen, since it contains a fire-place with a round back and gathering up to a

cylindrical shaft, and at the ground level is a water drain; also there are three round-headed loops, of which one is in the west wall, and in the east wall is a small round-headed door, 2 feet 9 inches broad, and opening upon the outer ward; it has no portcullis.

The openings of which traces remain in this wall seem to shew that the building was originally a rectangular Norman keep having a basement and a first and a second floor, indicated by the lower door, the entrance to the wall stairs, and the door and window above. The southern projection is probably original, as is the small door in its side. The battlements, of which a part remain on the west wall, are no doubt restorations. They are composed of broad merlons with a cruciform loop in each, the cross-arm being very short.

In the exterior of this building, near its ground level, a breach in the masonry discloses a cavity about 14 inches square, which pierces the wall parallel to its faces. This was evidently occupied by a beam, inserted as a tie, as at Brunlas, where also the timber has rotted away, and the cavity been exposed, and has given rise to a number of ingenious conjectures. In the centre of this square enclosure, and leaving only a space of from 7 to 9 feet between its exterior and the centre of each side, is the interior keep. This keep is a cylindrical tower, at its base about 43 ft. in diameter, and battering inwards to a height of about 10 ft., where it is girt by a very bold rather more than half round bead or cordon, which marks the summit of the slope and the first floor level. Here the tower is about 38 ft. in diameter. From thence it continues to batter, though slightly, perhaps 2 ft., to the base of the battlements, which are gone. It is now 70 ft. high from the ground level, which originally may have been 5 ft. lower, and the tower 5 ft. higher, making a total of 80 ft. About half way up is a plain set-off of about 6 in., reducing the diameter of the tower by a foot. With this exception the exterior is quite plain. The present entrance

to the basement or ground floor is on the north-east side, by a broken entrance of modern date, the making of which has been aided by the first floor entrance, which is immediately above it, and of which it now makes a part. The tower is composed of a basement and three floors, and its interior diameter at the base and first floor is 20 feet. The floors were of timber and are gone; and the roof seems to have been flat. The basement, now about half filled up, was about 10 feet high, and the wall at its floor about 11 ft. 6 in. thick. It was lighted by two loops in the north-west side, the splayed recesses of which are square-headed, and, as in Canterbury Keep, have their inner openings closed above, so that the loop was on the level of the first floor. These loops are stopped up outside, evidently by very early masonry. In the south-west side is a door, of which the top is seen unburied, whence a flight of steps leads in the wall upwards and southward into the floor above, and this was evidently the only entrance to the basement floor.

The entrance into the first floor was also the general entrance into the keep. The doorway, much broken, was 4 ft. wide and 6 ft. high, and about 10 ft. above the original ground level. Over the doorway, outside, is a curious drip or hood, forming an equilateral arch, a sort of pediment; and on either side of the doorway are two holes, at the base and near the top, which seem to have carried the base of a wooden structure, probably covering an exterior stair. There is no portcullis. The door enters a passage vaulted with a drop arch, which traverses the wall leading direct by a second door, viz., into the first floor. From this passage, on the left, a door opens into a mural stair, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, which ascends in the curve of the wall to the upper floors.

The first floor is 20 ft. in diameter, and its walls about 8 ft. 6 in. thick; its floor rested on two large parallel beams laid north-west and south-east. To the north-east and south-west are large window recesses,

4 ft. 6 in. broad, with drop chamfered arches, and having stone seats. In each was a window of one light, about 2 feet opening, with an equilateral arch, and chamfered edges. In the south jamb of the south-west window is a door, the termination of the staircase, vaulted, and lighted by two external loops, and which has been already mentioned as rising from the basement floor. In the north-west wall is a large fireplace, with a bold flat stone hood dying into the wall above, beneath a bold bead moulding, and below resting upon two short columns with bell caps of a stiff Early English character. The columns are cut away below, and in fact form corbels. On either side is a rude circular corbel, either to hold a light, or as at St. Briavel's, to support the lateral thrust of the hood. This floor is 18 ft. high. It was the state room.

The staircase leading to the second floor, after ascending in the curve of the wall a few steps, terminates in a well staircase 6 ft. in diameter, which continues the ascent to the second floors, and passes on to the battlements, as at Chepstow, Carlisle, Ludlow, and Newcastle. The staircase opens into the first floor by the intervention of a small recess or lobby in the thickness of the wall, where a door, now broken, opens into the main chamber.

The second floor was also 18 ft. high, and had two windows under drop arches, about 2 ft. broad, and 5 ft. high, with equilateral arched heads, closely resembling those below. One opens to the south-east and one to the north-west. The latter has over its outer opening an angular drip, or hood, or pediment, like that over the great entrance below. Here also is a fireplace, and exactly above that in the lower room, and similar to it, only the jambs are rather shorter. The hearth-stone was supported upon a kind of bressummer formed by a table projecting about 18 in. from the wall below, and appearing as a carved moulding in the lower room. There is a set-off of about 6 in. at the level, to support the floor.

Following the staircase, the third floor is entered by a lobby similar to the one below. The stair is lighted by loops, those near the bottom being flat-topped, those above, lancet pointed. There is one long loop divided by a transom, which forms a part of the set-off on the outside. The third floor has no fireplace, but it has two windows, similar to the others, opening north-east and south-west. The roof seems to have rested upon one main beam, stiffened by spars at either end, the supports of which remain in the shape of two stout plain store corbels. Thus stiffened, the platform above would have carried an engine of almost any weight. The wall is about 8 ft. 6 in. at the summit ; its thickness above the cordon is, in fact, uniform. To give greater strength to the masonry along the course of the staircase and about the lobbies, the wall is thickened internally by a sort of pilaster, the sharp edge of which remains.

Tretower is a rare, probably a solitary, example of a rectangular Norman keep, which has been gutted, and its central part occupied by an Early English round tower. The space between the tower and the keep-walls was then roofed in, probably in two floors. The alterations in the exterior Norman wall, blocking up the doors and windows, etc., were probably made when the inner tower was built.

The material of the keep is a hard variety of old red sandstone. The workmanship is good coursed rubble plastered within. The door and window quoins and the fireplaces are of ashlar, well worked, though plain, as is the whole building. The arches of the doors and window recesses are drop. Those of the windows are equilateral, and many of the loops lancet. The inner tower is wholly of one date, apparently late in the Early English period.

It is said that Tretower was a residence of the Welsh Lords of Brecknock before the Norman era. If so they were attracted by the dry gravel tump, covered on three sides by a morass. The Norman occupants seem to have constructed a square tower or

keep on the knoll, having, on one side, a base-court, probably also walled in. Late in the reign of Henry III, the Norman keep was gutted, and a central stone tower built, and the triangular base-court enclosed by a curtain and mural towers.

CRICKHOWEL CASTLE.

This castle stands in the suburb of the town of Crickhowel, between it and the Usk, on the left bank of that river, and about a furlong from the parish church.

Its principal and most interesting feature is a large conical mound, wholly artificial, about 50 ft. high, and on its table top 60 ft. diameter north and south, and 50 ft. east and west. This mound has been surrounded by a ditch, traces of which remain on the east, south, and west sides. Towards the north it is encroached upon by a pond and some cottages. Appended to the mound, on its east side, and outside of its ditch, is an enclosure of irregular shape, roughly rectangular, but rounded towards the north-west, and including about two acres. It is contained within a low bank, the exterior slope of which has been scarped, and seems to have descended into an exterior ditch. This was the base-court or ward of the castle, the mound being the keep. On the south face of this ward, where the bank would have abutted upon the ditch of the mound, are the remains of two conjoined towers, one rectangular and one round. The loop-like windows of the former are evidently of Decorated date, and the two towers seem of the same age. Upon the north-east corner of the ward, on the counter-scarp of the ditch of the mound, is part of a round tower, which, with some heaps of earth about it, seems to be the remains of the gate-house of the keep, which also was probably connected with a protected staircase ascending the mound, the way up which must have been on this side. These are the only buildings actually remaining upon the enceinte of the ward, but it is evident that a wall was

carried round its edge, of which the bank probably contains and conceals the foundation. Buck's drawing, taken in 1741, shows this curtain, and upon its three angles three drum-towers, of which one covered the outer entrance, and is opposite to the gate-house of the keep. The summit of the mound is much broken up, and there are traces of the foundations of buildings which formerly stood here, and which seem to have been contained within a circular or polygonal shell which formed the keep.

It is evident that Crickhowel, like Caerleon, Cardiff, Abergavenny, and Builth, was a moated mound with appended base-court, upon which the Normans, on seizing the estate, constructed a castle. The earliest masonry was probably of the date of Henry II, but enlarged and rebuilt in the reign of Henry III.

BLAEN-LLYFNI, or Blaen-Llevenny Castle, stands above the Llyfni river, a tributary to Llangorse Lake. It was posted to guard the important pass of the Bwlch, above and a little within which it stands. It was in plan a parallelogram, contained within four curtain walls with towers at the angles, and apparently a gate-house towards the north-east. Part of the north wall is standing, but the remainder is a heap of ruins. The castle occupied a natural tump; about 20 ft. above the outer level and around it is a ditch, in parts wet. The castle stands on a slope, which, towards the north, is very steep and very strong. It was built by, and long belonged to, the Norman lords of Brecknock; and on the occurrence of an attainder or minority was held by the Crown; hence it is not only mentioned in local story, but occurs from time to time in the records of the realm. It seems of the age of Henry III, or perhaps somewhat earlier. In Buck's time, 1741, much of the curtain remained and parts of the tower.¹

G. T. C.

¹ For some historical notes appended elsewhere we are indebted to Mr. R. W. Banks, and for the illustration of Tretower Castle to Mr. G. E. Robinson.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

TRETOWER COURT.¹

THIS is a good manor-house of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, of the time of Edward III, more perfect than usual; that is to say, less altered; but it is in a very dilapidated state. There are some alterations of the Elizabethan period, but not so many as usual. The house, which is slightly fortified, appears to have been built as a residence in lieu of the adjoining Castle. It encloses a quadrangular courtyard; and on the side next the road is the gatehouse, which is unusually perfect, and has good machicoulis over the gate, and three apertures in them for pouring down water upon the front of the wooden doors, and upon any fagots that might be piled up against them for the purpose of burning them, which was one of the usual modes of attack in the middle ages. Over the gate is a chamber of some importance, which, in a fortress, would have been the portcullis chamber for the windlass, but there are no portcullis grooves here, so that there was no portcullis.

¹ “*Tretour*, a smaulle Village standing on a litle Brooke, and within half a Mile of *Wiske*. Ther is a prety Castel longging now to the King, and therby also in the Village is a fair Place of Henry Vehan, Esquier.” (Leland’s *Itinerary*, v, 72.) The first of the Vaughans of Tretower was the son of the gallant Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine, who, with his father-in-law, Sir David Gam, was knighted on the field of Agincourt. Other members of the family were—“Thomas Vaughan, who in the reign of Henry VI was attainted for his attachment to the house of York; Sir Roger Vaughan, who, fighting in the same cause, was killed in the great battle of Danesmoor, near Banbury; and Sir Thomas Vaughan, chamberlain to the young Edward V, who, with the Lords Grey and Rivers, was beheaded at Pontefract by Richard III.” The last member was Charles Vaughan, Esq., who at the end of the last century sold the Court to Mr. William Parry, to whose family it now belongs.

The gateway is in the middle of the front next the road, and on the top of the wall is the *allure*, or walk upon the wall leading to the chamber, which probably was only a guard-chamber.

On the opposite side of the quadrangle is the hall, the roof of which is nearly perfect, and a very good timber roof of the period. At the left end of the hall, in crossing from the gate, the beam of the music gallery remains, the usual three doors under it have been destroyed, and a rough stone wall is built up to support the beam and the modern chambers made above, but enough remains to show that there must have been the usual three doors to the buttery and pantry on either side, and the passage to the kitchen between them. The kitchen itself remains with its fireplace at that corner of the building, and a window with the old wooden shutters; it has since been glazed. Over the buttery and pantry would be the guest-chamber, but it is too much altered and mutilated to be made out. At the upper end of the hall is the part called the lord's end; at the other, being the servants' end, were *the screens*, a passage in front of the three doors, separated by a screen from the hall itself. At the lord's end, as usual, the height of the hall is divided into two storeys called the cellar and the solar, which afterwards became the dining-room and the drawing-room.

On the right hand side of the court-yard, and connected at one end with the lord's chambers, are a series of bed-rooms on the first floor, with an open passage in front of them with stairs at the further end. Under the bed-rooms are store-rooms, of which there are remains. The open staircase is at the further corner and leads up both to the open passage and to the allure on the wall in front, and so on to the guard-chamber over the gate. On the opposite side, or the left on entering the gate, are the stables, of which there are remains, and over these are the servants' apartments. There are some alterations in windows

and other things of the time of Elizabeth, and some probably earlier, but they do not affect the ground plan, as they were wooden partitions only.

It is to be hoped that the owner of this interesting old house will be advised *not* to attempt to *restore* it, but only make necessary repairs, and remove the quantity of rubble-stone that now blocks up the passages and the staircases. If only cleared out, the original house would come out wonderfully perfect.

I. H. PARKER, C.B.

MAELOR SAESNEG.

THE small part of Flintshire which is called Maelor Saesneg, or English Maelor, has changed hands oftener than is the common lot of border lands. In Sir John Price's *Description of Cambria* (Dr. Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 5), it is stated that that country "was of old time compassed almost about with the Irish seas, and the rivers Dee and Severn". Ptolemy's chart, as given by Dr. Horsley, tends to confirm this ; and Giraldus (lib. ii, cap. xi) speaks to the same effect as regards the northern river.

It would seem, therefore, that the Dee was the original boundary, and that this district, which is ten miles east and west, seven miles and a half north and south, and contains 30,105¹ acres, belonged originally to Britannia Flavia. Before the arrival of the Romans the Cornavii² seized Cheshire and Shropshire, and made Uriconium³ their chief town.

One of the peculiarities of Roman occupation in Britain,⁴ as in Palestine, was their maintenance of the

¹ This includes the 295 acres in Erbistock belonging to English Maelor. (Ordnance Survey, Chester.)

² See Whitaker's *History of Manchester*, lib. i, p. 102.

³ Uriconium Cornaviorum. (Ptolemy.)

⁴ Warrington's *History of Wales*, i, p. 22.

various national dynasties. Cunedda Wledig,¹ who was Sovereign of the Strathclyde Britons, began to reign about A.D. 328, and died in 389. He inherited from his mother,² Gwawl or Julia, the sister of Helena, large possessions in Wales; and in Hugh Thomas' *Welsh Heroes* it is said that "About the year A.D. 370, the Emperor Maximinian sent his cousin Kynedda Wledic with his eleven sons to drive the Irish-Scots³ and Picts out of North Wales, where they had lately settled themselves." In this they were quite successful, and they themselves settled in the country, part of which is the Maelor Saesneg now spoken of.

In the *Myvyrian Archaiology* (p. 68, No. 68), the following triplet is assigned to Taliesin, who lived A.D. 520-570 :—

"Pieu y bet yn y Clidur
Tra uw ni bu eitulur
Bet Ebediv am Maelur";

and is translated by Dr. Owen Pughe in his *Dictionary*, *sub voce Eiddelwr*:—

"He whose grave is in the sheltering slope.
Whilst he was he was no slender person.
It is the grave of Ebediv the son of Maelor."

Another Welsh scholar⁴ would rather translate it as follows :—

"Whose is the grave in Clydwr?
Whilst he lived he was no weakling.
'Tis the grave of Ebediv in Maelor."

If Maelor is to be taken according to Dr. O. Pughe's version, as a man's name, it would refer to the "son of

¹ "Gwledig (in certain positions Wledig) is the chief ruler of a *gwlad* (country), and may be translated king, sovereign, as the case may be. Gildas seems to translate Gwledig by Aurelius and Aurelianus, *e. g.*, Aurelius Conan = Cynan Wledig; Ambrosius Aurelianus = Emrys Gwelidig." (D. S. E.)

² "This was the second of the three times that Wales went by women." (Powel, p. xiv.)

³ "Y Gwydhyl Phichtiaid", the mingled nations of Irish-Scots and Picts. (Gildas, quoted by Dr. Powel.)

⁴ I am indebted to the Editor for this.

Gwran,¹ son to Cunedha, who had Maeloron, that is the two Maelors : Maelor Gymraeg, called Bromfield, and Maelor Saesneg", and his name would be derived from his lands. On the other hand, if it be the district that is referred to, we are left to identify Ebediv. And here we must notice that, although the name of Gwran occurs so frequently as one of the eleven sons of Cunedda, it is omitted in the pedigrees,² and in the extract given above it comes in curiously as a marginal note. Perhaps the explanation is that the title of Gwran, which means a lord, or ruler, was given to the one of Cunedda's sons who most distinguished himself, and who received as a portion the lands afterwards bestowed on his son Meilir. That these should be considered as one, though divided by the Dee, would be owing to the position of Bangor, which stretched its arms east and west, and also to their being the border between the mountain country still unsubdued and the smoother forest land.

The word Maelawr,³ however, is explained by Owen Pughe to mean a place of traffic, a mart, or market, and he adds "there are districts so called in the Marches of Wales which were neutral grounds, where trade was carried on."

In Whittaker's *History of Manchester*, p. 355, we are told that "Markets were first introduced into Britain by the Romans, and are therefore distinguished by the Roman appellation of Marchnads among the Welsh". This last word Rieland⁴ interprets also as market.

Whatever may have been the occasion or the date of the subdivision of the district into Gymraeg and Saesneg, the latter must have been so called because on the Saxon side of the natural boundary of the Dee, though it is plain that an influence was at work to

¹ Powel's *Caradoc*, p. xv. (R. Clavell, 1697.)

² Grafton's *Chron.*, i, 71.

³ There is a Mylor at the entrance of Falmouth Harbour, and Meylir in Germany.

⁴ Armoric, *marchad*; Heb. *macar*=to sell, and *mechir*=to change, a price, the value of a thing.

preserve the district to Cambria, from the fact that the British names of places still remain, ending abruptly at the Cheshire and Shropshire borders; and also, because the families of British descent remained in possession of their ancient lands. The *Clydwr*, of Taliesin, may probably still be identified in the name of the two hamlets called the Cly, now written "Cloy", (one of which is in Bangor parish, the other in Overton), and proceeding on the same line, in the name Pen-clay, Pen 'lle¹ (Penley); and, still further, in *Cly*-ley, which is close adjoining to Bettisfield (the *Domesday* "Beddesfeld").² Whether Cly is to be derived from clawdd (an embankment) we know not, but must be content with the fact that a line of country, indicated by Taliesin in the sixth century, may still be tracked by the old names in our own day, reaching across a great part of Maelor Saesneg. Along this line there also occur the *Scrape* Wood by Gredington, which has been derived from Ysgraph (that by which you cross) and Rhyd-y-cyffin near Penley, which means the ford of the boundary. The father of the man referred to in Taliesin's lines may still be commemorated among the old names at Penley, where we meet with Carn y Wren—Gwran's tumulus or grave. Further east in Maelor the same name occurs three times: there is Wren's Park in Bronington, Wren's Nest by Croxton, and Wren's Park again in Willington. On one side of this last is the Lord's Hill, and on the other the Par-bet and the Par-Carisan, in each of which the first syllable is doubtless the Welsh parc (park), while the remainder of the two words may be respectively baidd (a boar), and issa (lower). There has been also a Velin Wren (Gwran's Mill), though the name is now lost.³

¹ "Pendyleigh". (*Welsh Records*, Chester Series, 15 Richard II.)

² In this form, and especially in that of *Llys* (Bedydd), we seem to have a clearer connection with the "Ebediv" of the triplet, whose "field" and "court" are here mentioned, as there his "grave".—EDITOR.

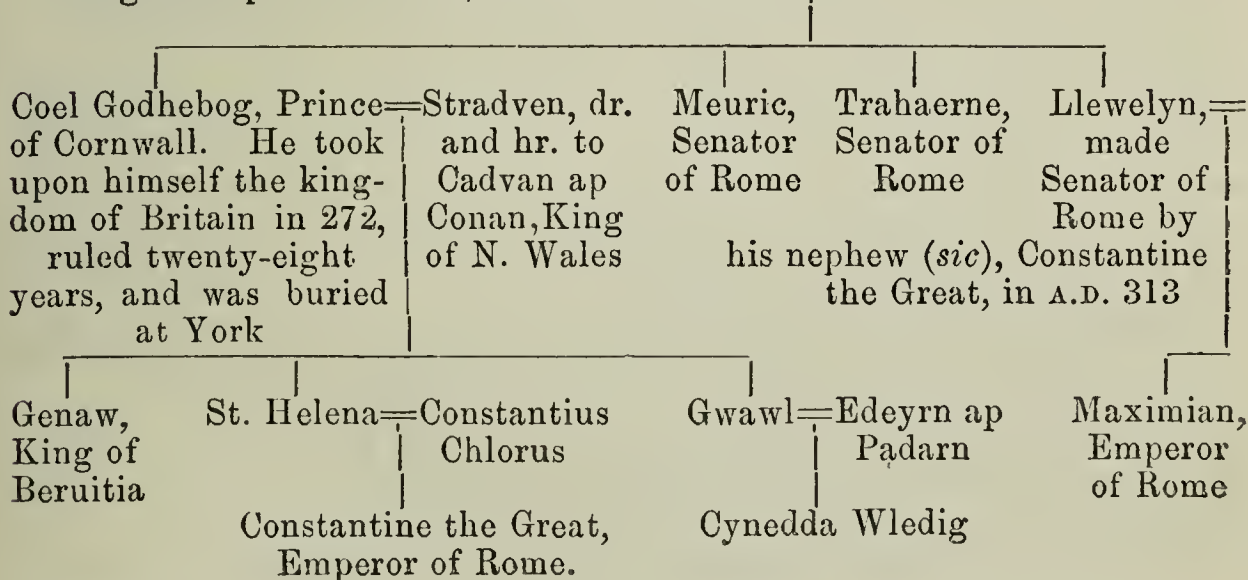
³ "'Aen' is a common prefix in Irish names. 'Gwr' also occurs frequently in the list of kings in the Pictish chronicles. These

In Roberts' *Chronicle of the Kings of Britain*, p. 306, it is quoted from the *Triads* that "Cunedda's family was reckoned one of the three holy families of Britain, and that he was the first British king who granted lands and privileges to the church". As son of Gwawl or Julia, the sister of Helena, he was first cousin to Constantine the Great¹ (Grafton's *Chronicle*, i, 71). A tradition still exists in Maelor that the church received its first endowments there; nor is this difficult to believe when we find the great house of Bangor so early established, and Cunedda, the first benefactor of the church, possessed of the district.

When we recollect that the earliest records of Bangor Monachorum only refer to its destruction, we cannot wonder that so little is known about it. There seems no valid reason for doubting that it is the Banchorium or Bovium of the Itineraries, and its name must therefore be referred to pre-Christian times. Whatever we may think of Pennant's derivation of the word Dee from Duw (divine), and of Milton's line "Where Deva spreads her wizard stream", the primitive veneration for rivers and wells, as well as the actual name Ban-cor, would

names, moreover, are said to be not only those of men, but of divisions of land." (*Celtic Scotland*, i, p. 208.) Now join these two, and you get the eponym "Gwran". Add to "aen" the suffix "mer" (common under different forms along this border-land), and you get "Aenmere" or "Hanmer", and so another connection with Cunedda Wledig and his times.—EDITOR.

¹ Tegvran ap Dehevraint, Prince of Cornwall=



prepare us to find traces of Druidical¹ settlements ; and it is still commonly said that there was a large Gorsedd at Coedyrallt at the confluence of the Ceiriog and the Dee, Aberceiriog. We can have little doubt that there was another at Bangor, to which the Marchwiall triplets may refer. Bangor (Ban and Côr) has been translated sometimes monastery and sometimes college. At the time the word was in common use, convent and college formed but one establishment, so the word is more extensive in meaning than either taken separately. In ancient writings Côr is often applied to a religious house of any kind—hence Bangor,² “a most celebrated religious house”.

When the new rectory house was being built in 1868, a small stone sided room was found below the foundations, about 8 ft. long by 6 ft. deep. It had an entrance on the east side, and was filled with rubbish. The whole was left undisturbed ; there were no marks on the stones.³ The name of Bancorn-burg, that Bede gives to it, most probably implies that Bangor was a British or Roman city. The names of three gates are still preserved ; Porth Hwgan to the north-west, Porth Clais to the south, and High-gate to the east. It appears that the memory of the fourth gate had not died out in 1699, when Edward Lhuyd⁴

¹ Everything we know positively about the Druids is derived from Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*, vi, 3-23. In cap. xiii we read : “Disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur ; et nunc qui diligentius eam rem cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo, discendi causâ, proficiscuntur.” See Harcourt’s *Doctrine of the Deluge*, ii, p. 137. “Mr. Wilford was assured by the Brahmins that a great intercourse anciently subsisted between India and the countries in the west, and that the British Isles are described in the Puranas, one of them being called Breta-st’-han, or the place of religious duty ; but the general name was Tricatachel, or the mountain with three peaks.”

² “In point of meaning, *pen-côr* and *ban-côr* come to much the same thing, but *pen* and *ban* are distinct words.” (D. S. E.)

³ Something of the same kind is to be seen at Lewes in Sussex. See also Camden, ii, p. 813, on the “Stone chests at Kerrig Druidion.”

⁴ E. Lhuyd’s Notes (Bodleian, Rollinson, b. 464, fol. 62), “a dhy-

visited Bangor, for he writes; "They say that the fourth gate was in Dwn-gre". This is to the north-east. The high ground¹ comes within 60 yards of the river at this point, which is half a mile from Bangor Bridge, and the *Graig*-lane may be tracked from here along the Shocklach Meadows, in the direction of Deva. Ffordd Lydan (the broad street) must have entered the city by the High-gate, being the continuation of the Street Lydan. This name still remains in Hanmer Parish, and E. Lhuyd also mentions Broadways Bridge² there, being the one where the street passed into and through Worthenbury Parish. The road from the Porth Clais would be towards Hen Dinas, which is near Oswestry. Near Porth Hwgan there is now a Watery lane, which may have been the Street Yr Hwch leading to Caergwrle and Varæ. Camden, who died in 1623, quotes from a MS. history of Mr. Robert Vaughan's, "we find now no footsteps of the old city except the rubbish of the two principal gates". Roman coins and pavements were found here in Leland's time, and have been often found since. The change to Christian from Druidical supremacy necessarily eludes our observation. It was the result of the early preaching of missionaries from the east; among whom, with no mean grounds of probability, we may reckon St. Paul himself. British Christianity having triumphed over Druidism took possession of its Pen Côr.³ Many names of places still remaining refer to these times.

The Gunges (see Noak's *Guide to Worcestershire*, p. 170), "At Grimley cum Hallow, belonging to the Monastery of Worcester, on the west bank of Severn,

wadvody pedweryde porth yn Dwngre." He mentions also "Twm-path yr eith, the name of a small patch".

¹ Dungray may be derived from *tan y graig*, or *din gaerau*, and either would seem very suitable. The river is now both deep and swift at that place, with high banks.

² E. Lhuyd *ut supra*.

³ See Bale's Dictionary, where, however, this house is confounded with its offshoot, Benchor in Ireland (see Archbishop Usher's *Religion of the Ancient Irish*, c. vi, p. 46), just as William of Malmesbury confounds it with Bangor in Caernarvonshire.

there was in the river the gulf, gorges, or Weir pond for fish".

Bryn Rogog (yr ogof), the hill of the cell.

Erw Glossya (erw y clwys), the slang of the cloister.

Linder (Aminim), lynder, lined with pools of water.

Lletion, lodgings. Cf. Heb. xiii, 2.

Bryn Hylan,¹ the bank of the *Holy place*.

Cae Crosser. There is a Croesaur in Carnarvonshire. Crosser, Crossbearer, and Croes hir, a long cross.

Among the *Enwa Krywys*, E. Lhuyd gives (1) Kroes y Street; (2) Maes y groes; (3) Kroes Wladys; as well as the name Tir y pren—land of the tree.

Leland says "the abbey stood on Ynglyshe Mailor, on the hither and south side of the Dee", and "the abbay stoode in a faire valley, and Dee ran by it"; and again, "Dee syn chaunging the Botom rennith now thoroug the mydle betwyxt thes two gates". The older bed of the river here referred to may plainly be traced below the high bank called the Vron, near which is the gate called Porth *Hwgan*, which may either be from the name of a man, or else porth y gân—gate of song. The southern gate, Porth Clais,² which may mean either Glebe gate or singing gate, is 1½ mile from the other, and near to the Althrey. From the position of these gates, of which the remains were to be seen early in the seventeenth century, we are able to conclude that the site of the abbey was on those meadows which stretch to the west of the present Bangor. Leland (who died in 1552) writes: "It is plough'd gro(und now) where the Abbay was by the space of a good Walsch myle, and they plough up bones of the Monkes, and in Remembraunce (were digged up Pecis of theyr Clothes in Sepulturs)".

¹ From *glân*=holy, pure, clean; cf. *Yspryd Glân*=Holy Ghost, *Ysgrythyr Lân*=Holy Writ. *Hy* is a common prefix, and signifies much the same as the Greek *êv*. *Bryn Hylan* might apply to Christian or Druidical times.

² *Clas dir* is *terra ecclesiastica*. *Clais* (*clas*) also signifies a song or music. *Clessyddiaith* is used for the warbling of birds. In Irish *clas*=melody. *Clais cheadal*=psalm-singing.

At what date the river changed its bed we cannot tell, but in *Domesday*, Ey-ton¹ (island town) includes the whole of the valley there. This Scandinavian word in the middle of British ones would lead to the conclusion that the space between the gates became an island after the abbey was destroyed, as Leland implies. It has been suggested that the formation of the present eastern channel of the Dee, in order to strengthen their position, may have been one of the occupations of the monks. At present the townships of Ey-ton and Ry-ton (groeton=gravelly ground) are separated in the meadows by a broad ditch called the Fosse, which was evidently made in order to bring water down from the upper bed of the river.

The present bridge by Bangor Church was repaired, as a date upon it shows, A.D. 1636, and a little below it may be seen, when the water is low, some piles in the bed of the channel. These, it may be supposed, point to a still earlier bridge. On the other hand, if we suppose that part of the river always to have run in the present course, it may have been from that smaller branch that the name of Bovium was acquired; a curious coincidence in any case, and singularly appropriate as indicating in Bangor the Oxford² of the British Church. Whenever the river changed its main course, the present bed would soon be enlarged, and the Fosse might be made to drain entirely the upper channel.

In trying to fix a probable date for the Christianizing of this great monastery, we must remember that until the Decian Persecution, about A.D. 250, there were no monks, but only ascetics, in the church; and from that time to the reign of Constantine, monachism was confined to the hermits living in cells, in deserts, and desolate places. Pachomius was the first to bring monks, in Egypt, to live together in

¹ Cf. Camden, i, 82. *Ged-n-ey*=God's Island.

² The first syllable of Oxford is derived by some from *wysg* (W.), and so "river-ford".

societies. With the Druidical¹ bias still present, and with the same causes at work, it is probable that British monasticism was developed *pari passu* with that in Egypt. In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vi, 1628, there is a reference to Hanmer's *Chronicle of Ireland*, p. 52, in which this passage occurs: "Bernard in his *Life of Malachias* reports this college or abbey to have been head or principal abbey of all the monasteries in Europe", and we may well conclude that it was a strong hive that could throw off a swarm to Bangor Vawr in A.D. 516, and to Banchor in Ireland in 520, besides others still to be mentioned nearer home. As the Benedictines were introduced into Britain by Augustine, the Bangor monks must have been men of a primitive type, and upon this point as well as upon their numbers, Bede² (who lived in the century that witnessed the destruction of the monastery) says: "In Monasterio Bancor, tantus fertur fuisse numerus monachorum ut cum in septem portiones esset cum præpositis sibi rectoribus monasterium divisum, nulla harum portio minus quam trecentos homines haberet, *qui omnes de labore manuum suarum vivere solebant*." All monks anciently maintained themselves by their own labour, for it was the opinion "operantem monachum uno demone pulsari; otiosum vero innumeris spiritibus devastari".

Among those who are generally said to have belonged to this house are, Morgan, better known by the translated form of his name, Pelagius, who was born in Britain about 350; so also, according to Leland, was Gildas (Albanus), who died in 512. Dinoh,³ the last

¹ Gildas mentions this tendency, and on account of it the decoration of churches was forbidden. What was the meaning of decorating with wick-elm on Whit Sunday, which was the custom till lately?

² Bede's *Hist. Anglor.*, lib. ii, cap. 2.

³ The accounts given of Dunawd (ffur), son of Pabo post Prydain, a distinguished warrior among the North Britons, of his son Deiniol (Wyn), and his grandson Deiniol Vâb, are very contradictory. That "Dunawd founded Bangor Monastery" means probably that it was

abbot, who, together with seven British bishops, withstood Augustine, has his name preserved in the dedication of three churches in the immediate neighbourhood. Bangor, Marchwiall, and Worthenbury. Bangor was destroyed¹ about A.D. 607, by Æthelfrid, King of Northumbria; and Bede relates how the 1,200 monks who went, after fasting three days, to pray for success, were first attacked² and put to the sword by the pagan; of all their number only fifty escaping.³ A large quantity of bones were found some years ago in carting sand from a bank a little below Porth Hwgan, on the north

largely endowed during his abbacy by Cyngen ab Cadell, Prince of Powis. It is his death probably that took place in A.D. 544. He is commemorated on Sept. 7th, and Bangor is said to be dedicated to him. Deiniol (Wyn) went from Bangor Iscoed, and founded Bangor Vawr in 516, and was afterwards its first Bishop. He is commemorated on Dec. 10th, and Worthenbury Church is said to be dedicated to him. Deiniol Vâb is stated to have been a member of Bangor Isycoed, and is perhaps the Dinoth of St. Bede. On the destruction of his house he retired to Bangor Vawr, where he succeeded his father as Abbot. He was founder of Llanddeiniol Vâb in Anglesey, Nov. 23. The Bangor and Worthenbury wakes are kept on the first Sunday after Sept. 22. Founder's Day at Marchwiall, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is Sept. 11th.

¹ Sharon Turner (*Anglo-Saxons*, i, p. 322) quotes the following from Humph. Lhuyd's *Comm. Frag. Brit. Descript.*, p. 58:—"Its monastic library, which is mentioned as a large one, the collection of ages, the repository of the most precious monuments of the ancient Britons, was consumed." With this may be compared Macray's *Annals of the Bodleian Library*, p. 12.

² It has been disputed whether this happened near Bangor, Caer-gwrle, or Chester. There is a Maes-yr-ing=field of agony, near Worthenbury; and Bryn Yocin (qu. Yr Ochain=the groaning?) near Rosset.

³ Giraldus (lib. ii, cap. 4), speaking of Enhli (A. S. Bardsey), says: "The Bangor Massacre, in 607, is supposed to have contributed to the population of this island, the fugitives and other pious Britons having fled there." As a new derivation of the name of Shrewsbury (Blakeway's *Salop*, iv, ii, 19), "Oliver Mathews says, after they had escaped the cruel Pagan murtheringe enemies, and had bin in the towne a tyme, and there had kept and shrowded themselves from there mortall enemies, they turned y^e name from Pen Gwerne Powis to Shrewsbury, because they there kept and shrowded themselves," etc. The blood-stained MS. in St. David's College Library, Lampeter, once said to have been carried off by one of the fifty (!) is now decided to be of the thirteenth century or fourteenth.

side of the old river-bed. The name that is written "Further Gain Forward", is supposed to represent Fordd Eurgain=Eurgain's Road. She was a saint who lived in the sixth century. Cae Ambers is, perhaps, Ambrosius. (See Camden, vol. i, p. 13.) Some other well known names may be given :

The Althrey [allt=a steep place, and threy=the town], a homestead on the slope. (See Camden, i, p. 200, "alta ripa".

Darland [torlan yr afon=the river's bank].

Gilfitch Vechan [Gilfach fechan=the little nook].

Fyred [offeiriad], Bangor=Bangor, priest's land.

Herdire [Hir-dir=the long field, hên dir=old land, or hên dref=old residence].

Staniarth [? estyniarth], from estyn=to stretch, and garth, a head or projection : cf. Peniarth, Llwydiarth. See in Pennant's *Tour*, i, p. 300, "Stanyards".

Whrydler berward [This last is perhaps burgh-ward =towards the burgh].

Cae Crymbal [cf. Crimbals near West Felton].

Ten Argu [Tŷ-n-argae=the house near the Weir].

Cavene [Cae-main=narrow field ; Cae Meini=full of the great stones ; or Cavnau=the troughs, with which compare Tal-y-Cafn, on the Conwy near Caerhun].

Quillett in Nant Elan.

Cae Peroath [Cae Pervedd=Middle field].

„ Frannass.

„ Dugens.

Taty Hany.

Teriogne [tir-yockin=a man's name, Jockin's land].

Bryn y myrtha [myrddyn=an old ruin, house or hovel].

Erw Ethaff [Erw Eithaf=the farthest acre or piece].

Cae Hardd [qu. C. Haidd=Barley field].

„ Llandroit.

Some of the old names in Overton and Worthenbury, both of which were formerly included in Bangor, are—

Three a penny [tre'r-pandy=the hamlet of the fulling mill].

Knol-ton.

Carreg y Francoed=the stone of the Frenchmen or Normans.

Gwern-haylod [gwern heulog or heulaidd=the sunny alder bed].

Maesgwaylod (field of the hollow), Maes Lewis, and Cloy. These three were formerly the names of townships.

Llan y Cefn ; Bryn Hova ; Argoed ; Cae Diah=field of vengeance ; y Gwyrddymp is the British name for Worthenbury. In *Domesday* it is called Hurdinberie.

Gwyrdd-'em is an emerald.

Mullsford is, perhaps, ymyl-ffordd=by the Roman road. Brough-ton. There are traces of a *burgh* opposite the gate of Threapwood Vicarage. Wallington (as well as Willington higher up) may be from Guetheling (Watling) Street.

Maes yr Ing=field of agony.

At Erbistock (part of which, though on the west side of the Dee, is in Maelor Saesneg) a tradition remains of a cell of Bangor having once existed. It may be that *Kil-hên-dre* (the *cell* rather than the recess) may still preserve the memory of it.

M. H. LEE.

THE CASTLES OF GROSMONT, SKENFRITH, AND WHITECASTLE.

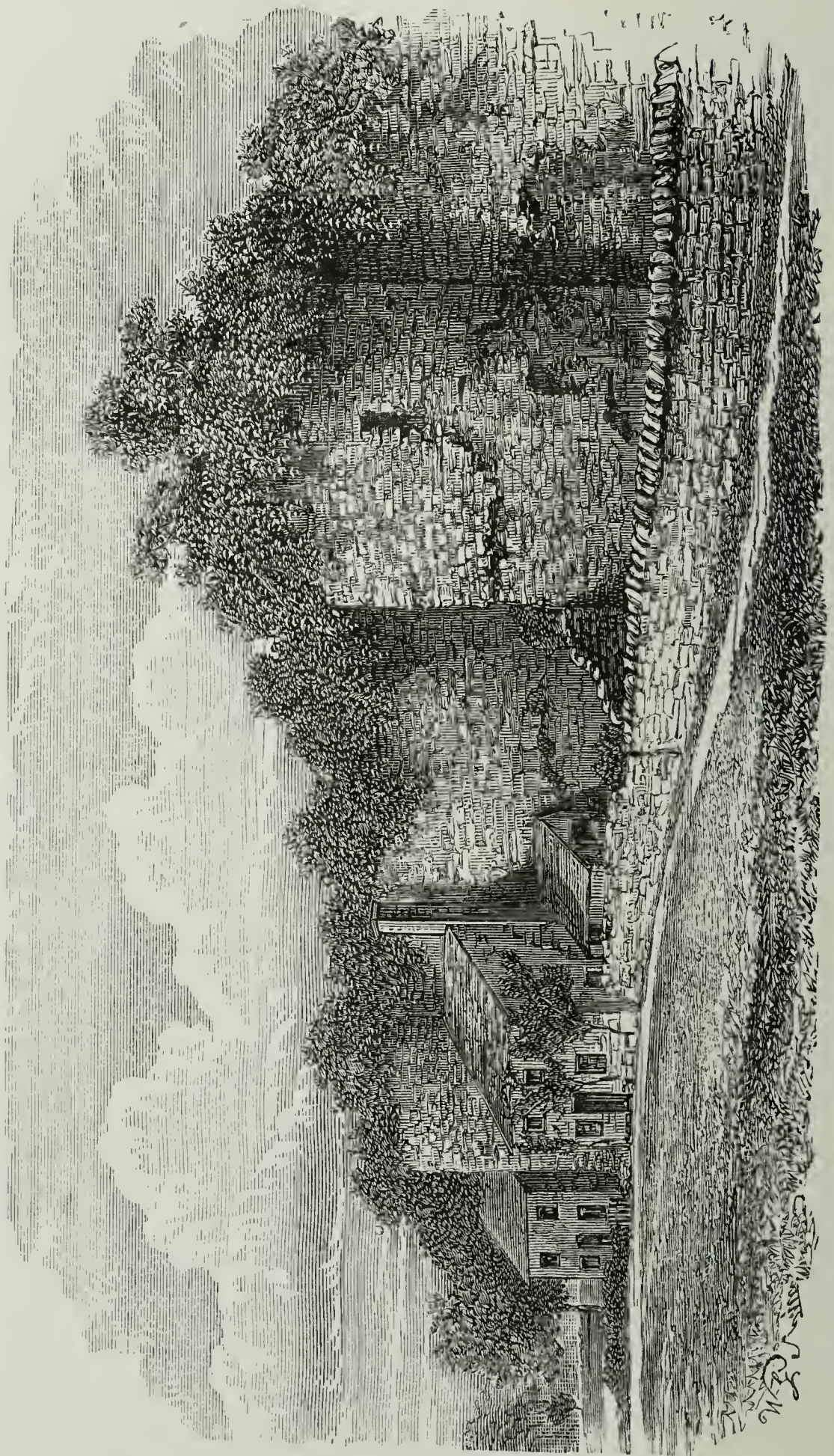
THE sight of a ruined castle naturally excites an inquiry who its builder was, who its early possessors, and at what period it was built. If written documents do not afford an answer, as is often the case, nothing remains but an examination of the mode of construction or the details of the work which have survived the wear of time. We may thus arrive at an approximate notion when it was built, and infer that its builder may have been the then dominant lord marcher of the district in

which it stands. Such is not the case of the three associated castles of Grosmont, Skenfrith (more properly read, perhaps, as it is once written, Eskenefrith¹), and Llantelio, afterwards known as Blanche Castle or Whitecastle; for although we can only guess who the builders were, the ruins which remain, and the frequent mention of them in our records from time to time, afford information enough for an outline of their history and decline. A resident in the district may well be familiar with every feature of the edifice, and so recognise much which escaped the eye of a passing visitor who now attempts, with the aid of the ground-plans given in Coxe's *Monmouthshire*, to trace his recollection of the situation and general appearance of each castle. Such a survey ought to be only a temporary one, and to give place at an early date to a more exact account by one who has made the castles of England and Wales his constant study, and obtained a justly earned fame as the only English writer competent to deal with the subject.

When the castles were built is unknown; but the necessity of a series of fortifications along the line of the Monnow, in connection with the fortresses which guard the valley of the Usk, must have suggested itself to the early Norman invaders as the only means of keeping their communication with Herefordshire open, and of repressing the frequent forays of the Welsh over the border; so Grosmont and Skenfrith, with the addition of Monmouth Castle, completed the defence of the Monnow, and with their ally, Whitecastle, in their rear, maintained a communication with Abergavenny and the Usk.

Refraining from any conjectures as to the prior possessors, and whether the present edifices replaced earlier and ruder fortresses, we find that in the early part of King John's reign the three castles were in the custody of Hubert de Burgh, at that time Warden of the Marches, with one hundred men under his command,

¹ Originalia Rolls, 38 Henry III.



SKENFRITH CASTLE.

and also Sheriff of Herefordshire,¹ and that on his giving up their custody he received from the Exchequer twenty marks on account of his expenses in fortifying them. On the 16 December, 1206, the King, on receipt of a fine from William de Braose the elder, granted the three castles to him and his heirs by the service of two knights' fees, as Hubert had previously held them.² The flight and exile of William de Braose determined his tenure, and again left the Castle at the King's disposal. On the 1st December, 1215, he committed the custody of Grosmont Castle to John of Monmouth during the King's pleasure; and on the 20th August in the following year notified to the knights, free tenants, and others of the honor of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and Llantelio, that he had recognised the right which John of Monmouth claimed to the three castles.³

An examination of the plan and construction lead to the conclusion that the castles of which we see the ruins were built when mention is thus made of them, although Grosmont may have been in a great measure rebuilt, and certainly received important additions, during the reign of Henry III.

SKENFRITH is probably the oldest structure of the three, for its builder seems to have had in his mind, when he planned it, one of those early fortresses which consisted of a central keep surrounded by a moat and wooden palisading, of which M. De Caumont gives several examples. The low curtain-walls, built in strong rubble-work, of Skénfrith Castle remain for the most part entire, in the form of a trapezium, with cylindrical or drum-towers at each angle, and a semicircular bas-

¹ Dugdale's *Bar.*, vol. i, p. 693.

² "William de Braose gave to the King eighty marks, three great horses (*dextrarios*), five coursers (*chacuros*), twenty-four hounds (*sensas*), and two greyhounds (*leporarios*), to have seisin of his castles of Grosmont, Skinfrith, and Lantley, in the county of Monmouth." (Blunt's *Tenures*, p. 134, in *Arch. Camb.*, 1864, p. 334.)—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

³ Close Rolls, vol. i, pp. 63, 65, 239; Patent Rolls, pp. 57, 160, 194; Charter Rolls, p. 160.

tion in the west wall facing the village. They enclose a space in length 160 feet, and in breadth 170 feet at the north, and 84 feet at the south wall. A breach in the north wall has obliterated all traces of the entrance-gate. The only apertures in the outer walls are œillets or loopholes on the ground-floor. A way runs round the curtain-wall from tower to tower ; and there are holes outside which suggest the notion that when the Castle was besieged recourse was had to the usual contrivance of inserting in the upper part of the walls wooden beams to support a wooden hoarding in advance of the walls, and enable the besieged as well to fire under cover from the rampart as to throw down stones and other missiles on those who approached the foot of the walls. A moat surrounds the walls. It was readily supplied with water from the Monnow which runs by the eastern wall. Near the centre of the court, on a slightly raised mound, stands the keep, a small circular tower with window-openings in the upper storeys, rising somewhat in height above the curtain-walls. The entrance to it was on the first floor, and was probably arrived at by a flight of wooden steps removable in case of attack.

WHITECASTLE probably took its earlier name of Llantelilio from the neighbouring church of Llantelilio Cressenny. Situated on an eminence, and surrounded by a very deep moat, 286 yards in circumference,¹ and extensive outworks on the north and south, it formed the largest and strongest fortress of the three. On the north is a large court containing one or two acres, and enclosed, as far as the Castle moat, by strong walls defended by three drum-towers and a square tower. Referring to the ground-plan, there appears to have been a long covered gateway in the east wall, which formed the entrance to it, and led by a drawbridge into the Castle or inner ward ; but unfortunately the brief

¹ The measurements given by Coxe have been adopted, as they are probably accurate, although wholly at variance with the scale of feet beneath the ground-plans.

stay of the party on the spot, on the recent visit of the Association, did not permit a careful examination to be made of the outer ward, and so it cannot now be stated whether any or what traces of the gateway remain. The walls of the court terminate on either side abruptly, near the counterscarp of the Castle moat, suggesting that a strong fence of wooden piles, interlaced with hawthorn and boughs of other trees, formed a connecting defence along the brink of the moat from wall to wall. Such a mode of defence was common. As an instance it may be mentioned that as late as the early part of the reign of Henry III the city of Hereford was partly enclosed by such a fence of wood obtained from the royal forest of Trevill and Haie of Hereford.¹ The depth of the Castle moat is from 14 to 18 feet, and its width from 40 to 70 feet. The walls of the Castle are built on a plateau above the escarpment. Those who climbed up the steep ascent, and so entered the Castle gate, can form a notion how difficult it must have been for an assailant to approach the foot of the walls when defended from within, whether to undermine or scale them, or to break down the postern door, without first filling up the moat with bundles of fagots, and making use of some of the modes of covered approach common to mediæval warfare. The walls of the inner court, or Castle proper, enclose an oval space, and are defended by six drum-towers, of which two flank the chief gateway; two are placed in the centre of the curtain-wall, on either side; and two in the angles of the south front; thus commanding the approach and the moat from tower to tower. They rise slightly above the curtain, and are about 60 feet high. The staircase to the top of the central tower on the west side still remains, and a temporary platform has been placed on the summit, from which a good view of the inner and outer courts is obtained. A way runs along the summit of the walls, and it is apparent that

¹ Close Rolls, 7 Henry III, vol. i, p. 564.

a projecting wooden hoarding must here likewise have formed an important mode of defence from the ramparts, as there are no openings in the outer walls of the curtain and towers, save the loopholes on the ground-floor. Under cover of the western tower of the south front, and protected on the other side by embrasures in the curtain, was the postern-gate. The walls show traces of stone buildings for the use of the garrison, but no part of the buildings remains. The extent of the outwork on the south, mentioned by Coxe, cannot easily be traced. It was probably defended by a ditch and fence.

GROSMONT CASTLE, situated on an eminence of some height immediately above the Monnow, and near enough to lend a helping hand, in case of need, to the Castle of Ewyas Harold at the entrance of the valley of the river Dore, which hereabouts runs into Monnow, commanded a good prospect in the direction of Hereford, bounded on the south by the range of hills running eastward from Kentchurch Park, and overlooking the royal forest of Trevill,—a tract of 2,300 acres of wood and open land which extended from Kingston to Kilpeck, and adjoined the possessions of Dore Abbey.¹ A very deep, dry moat, the excavations of which were thrown up to increase the height of the counterscarp, surrounds the Castle. Unfortunately an excessive growth of ivy so obscures the ruins as to prevent an accurate examination of them. The area within the walls is 120 feet in length and 70 feet in breadth. The entrance was on the south, probably by a drawbridge, protected by a barbican or outworks, some traces of the foundations of which are still visible. The hall and chief apartments within appear to have been to the right of the entrance. The best view of the Castle is obtained from the south-west. Two fine round towers rise to a considerable height from the bottom of the moat in the western wall. The nearest is constructed in ashlar masonry with occasional bands or string-

¹ Close Rolls, 15 John, vol. i, p. 164.

courses, which probably correspond with the different storeys within, and has a marked resemblance in its construction to the keep of Tretower. But the principal feature in the ruins is the elegant and carefully wrought chimney-shaft in the north wall, "consisting of an octagonal shaft with a canopy and a crest at the top, and narrow openings with trefoil-heads. It is probably of the time of Edward I",¹ a period which coincides with its ownership by Edmund Earl of Lancaster. The rooms with which the chimney communicated were built outside of the curtain-wall, and probably formed part of a square tower added to the original building; but the traces of the foundation are too obscure to enable a certain opinion to be formed of its extent or shape. The chimney-shaft was connected with two plain but well wrought stone fire-places which still remain fixed against the north side of the curtain-wall. The rooms to which they belong, although small, were chief apartments. Small as it is in extent, Grosmont seems to have formed the occasional residence of the successive owners of the three castles.

The entries in the records afford grounds for conjecturing that John of Monmouth's custody ended on the death of King John, and that soon after the accession of Henry III, Reginald de Braose took possession of the castles under a general grant to him of all the lands which his late father, William de Braose, held when he left the late King's service; for it appears that John de Braose, the son of Reginald's eldest brother, and in ward successively to his uncles, Giles and Reginald, instituted proceedings in the King's court against Reginald, as tenant, for the recovery of these and other castles to which, but for his grandfather's forfeiture, he would have been heir. What the result of his suit was does not appear; but on the 8th December, 1218, judgment was given by the King's court that Hubert de Burgh, Justiciary, should have seisin of the three

¹ Parker's *Domestic Architecture*, vol. ii, p. 90, where a good drawing is given of the chimney.

castles by default of Reginald, against whom he claimed them ; and on the 26th January following Hugh de Mortimer, John of Monmouth, and others, were ordered to aid the Sheriff of Herefordshire in giving possession of them to Hubert.¹ On the death of the Regent, William the great Earl Mareschal, in May in that year, Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, and Hubert, were appointed in his stead as tutors during the King's minority ; and on the Bishop's intended departure for the Holy Land, in 1222, Hubert became sole Regent of the kingdom.

There are no fabric-rolls relative to the castles ; but there are entries and a remark of Matthew Paris which justify the conclusion that Hubert placed the castles in an efficient state of defence, and made considerable alterations in the Castle of Grosmont. In July 1226 the Sheriff of the county of Hereford was directed to send to the Constable of Skenfrith four thousand arrows to be deposited in the Castle ; and on the 29th March, 1227, Hugh de Kilpeck was ordered to let Hubert have fifty oak trees in the forest of Trevill, for the purpose of erecting his edifices at Grosmont.² It is difficult to account for the fact that while Hubert was in the plenitude of his power, John de Braose had, on the 25th April, 1228, a grant from the King, who had recently attained his majority, of the lordships of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and Llantelio, with the castles and advowsons of churches belonging to them, to be held by the service of one knight's fee,³ for subsequent events seem to show that Hubert still retained his right to them. But John's tenure, if he had seisin, was short, for he died at his Castle of Brembre in 1231.

It is foreign to the purpose to do more than refer to such portions of Hubert's eventful life as throw a light on the subject. Raised to the highest pinnacle of power

¹ Close Rolls, 3 Henry III, vol. i, pp. 404-5, 386 ; Dugdale's *Bar.*, vol. i, p. 699.

² Close Rolls, 10 and 11 Henry III, vol. ii, pp. 129, 179.

³ Charter Rolls, 12 Henry III.

to which a subject could attain, brother-in-law of the King of Scotland, Earl of Kent, and Chief Justiciary for life, exercising his great powers for his country's honour, and anxious to free his sovereign alike from the baneful influence of foreign counsellors and from papal aggression, Hubert became an object of enmity to his former colleague, the Bishop of Winchester, who gained an increasing influence over the King, and at last succeeded, in 1232, in inducing him to deprive Hubert of his office, earldom, and all the grants and lands with which he had been rewarded for his great services. The castles were thereupon granted to Peter de Rivaux, a nephew of the Bishop, and, like him, a Poitevin, who had previously been advanced to the office of High Treasurer.¹ In the following year, Richard Earl Mareschal, apprised of the treacherous designs of the Bishop and his Poitevin followers against him, and proscribed as a traitor, fled with other noblemen equally discontented with the management of the affairs of the kingdom into Wales, and entering into a league with Prince Llewelyn took up arms against the King, who assembled an army at Gloucester, and proceeding in the direction of Hereford, invaded the lands of the Earl Mareschal.² He, like a wary soldier, had withdrawn the flocks and provisions before the King's arrival, and so want of provisions induced the King to turn out of his way to the Castle of Grosmont. After the King had stayed there some days, having learned from their scouts that the King passed the night within the Castle, and that the larger part of his army lay without the walls in tents, the main body of the English and Welsh confederates, the Earl Mareschal (who had still a respect for the King's person) remaining behind, hastened on the 11th November, before break of day, to Grosmont, and suddenly attacking the King's forces asleep in their tents, drove them, half-naked, before them, and carried

¹ Carte, *History of England*, vol. ii, p. 44; Charter Rolls, 17th Henry III.

² Mat. Paris, *Hist. Angl.*, vol. ii, p. 362, Rolls ed.

away about five hundred horses, with the pack-saddles and much baggage, whereupon the King quitted Grosmont and returned to Gloucester.

The discontent against the rule of the Poitevins becoming general, the Bishop was, on the sitting of Parliament in April 1234, sent away from court to his diocese, and Peter de Rivaux was removed from his high office, and ordered to give up all the castles in his custody. At the end of May peace was concluded between the King and the confederates, and Hubert de Burgh, who had a few months before escaped from his prison at Devizes into Wales, recovered his honours and estates with his master's favour. In June, Waleran de Ties was sent to take possession of Grosmont, Skenfrith, Whitecastle, and other fortresses in the marches of Wales still in Peter de Rivaux's hands; and orders were sent to the Sheriff of Herefordshire, with the aid of certain lords marchers, to assist in the reduction of these castles.¹ In the grant restoring to Hubert all his estates, 13 Nov. 1234, there is an express reservation to the King of the castles of Skenfrith, Grosmont, and Blanche Castle, with all the cattle and stock on those lordships;² but it is probable that this reservation was never acted upon, for when Hubert again incurred his sovereign's displeasure in 1239, and was prosecuted, in a series of articles, for alleged misgovernment when he was in power, he resigned into the King's hands, as the price of peace and pardon, these three castles and the Castle of Hatfield Peverell. Matthew Paris,³ mentioning the fact, adds that Hubert had laid out an infinite sum in money in rebuilding these castles; but all this magnanimous Hubert patiently bore.

On Hubert's surrender of them, the castles probably remained for some time in the King's hands.⁴ On the 13th February, 1254, the King granted to his son,

¹ Carte's *History of England*, vol. ii, pp. 51, 53.

² Dugdale, *Bar.*, vol. i, p. 698.

³ *Hist. Angl.*, vol. ii, p. 427; Dugdale, *Bar.*, vol. i, p. 699.

⁴ Rot. Original., 38 Henry III.

Prince Edward, and the heirs of his body, the kingdom of Ireland, the county of Chester, his conquests in North Wales, and three castles, to wit, Grosmont, Skenfrith, and another castle, with the honor and their appurtenances, and other castles and possessions in England, Wales, and the Channel Islands, but so that the same should never be separated from the crown of England.¹ On the Prince's surrender, in 1266, the three castles, the honor and Castle of Monmouth, and the honor of Lancaster, were granted by the King to his second son Edmund, who received a confirmation of this grant on the accession of Edward I; and another grant (20 Edward II) of Monmouth and the three castles for his life, with remainder to his three sons in succession.² On the death of Edmund, in 1291, the King assigned Monmouth and the three castles, with all the lands which his brother Edmund held beyond the river Severn, to William Hathewy until the King's further orders; and in 1296, Henry, Edmund's second son, doing his homage, had livery of the castles and other possessions so assigned.³

Henry was afterwards created Earl of Leicester, and in the succeeding reign, on Queen Isabel's return from France, in 1326, with the avowed intention of dethroning the King, he joined the Queen's cause, and was sent by her, during her stay at Hereford, into Wales to discover the King's retreat, and take him prisoner. To intelligence of Leicester's secession we may attribute the King's order to Richard and John Wroth to seize and take into the King's hands all the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, of Henry of Lancaster (a title which Leicester then assumed), in the land of Grosmont.⁴ The King's capture, imprisonment, and death, followed too soon for the execution of this order. On the 28th December, 1333, this Henry Earl of Lan-

¹ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i, p. 501, 2nd ed.

² Charter Rolls, 51 Henry III, and 1 and 20 Edward I.

³ Rot. Original., 20 and 25 Edward I.

⁴ Ibid., 20 Edward II; Dugdale, *Bar.*, vol. i, pp. 783-4.

caster granted the three castles, with other possessions, to his eldest son Henry, who in 1351 was created Duke of Lancaster, and died in 1361, leaving only two daughters, viz., Maude, first the wife of Ralph Stafford, and secondly of William Count of Holland and Zealand; and Blanche, the wife of John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond. Monmouth and the three castles, on the partition of his estates,¹ fell to the lot of Maude; and on her death on Palm Sunday 1363, without issue, devolved in right of his wife Blanche, her sister and heir, on the Earl of Richmond, who thereupon was advanced to the title of Duke of Lancaster in Parliament on the 13th November following. There is no ground for supposing that John of Gaunt made Grosmont his residence. When he retired from court, on the accession of King Richard II, he intended to have made the Castle of Hereford his chief residence, having for that purpose begged a store of timber from the gentlemen of that county for the repairing and fortifying thereof, and he was not a little troubled that the King took that castle from him, and thereupon he went to his Castle of Kenilworth.² On the succession of his son, Henry of Bolingbroke, to the throne, the three castles merged in the possessions of the crown, and ultimately became part of the Duchy of Lancaster. On the occasion of the insurrection of Owen Glyndwr, provision was made for fortifying and garrisoning many castles in Wales and the marches, including Crickhowel, Tretower, Abergavenny, Ewyas Harold, Caerlleon, and Usk; but no mention is made of any of the three castles.³ The omission of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and Whitecastle, leads to the inference that they had suffered from neglect, and were not in a state of repair sufficient for a garrison; but this is a matter of uncertainty. It may, therefore, be well to conclude with Leland's account⁴ of the ruins

¹ Rot. Original., 20 and 25 Edward III.

² Dugdale, *Bar.*, vol. ii, pp. 114 et seq.

³ Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. viii, p. 325.

⁴ *Itinerary*, vols. iii, iv, fo. 176A.

about 1538 : “The Castle of Skenfrith standeth 5 miles above Monmouth towne, on Mone river, on the very ripe of it (*secundum decursum fluvii*); and in times past, by all likelihood, the river did goe about the Castle dike. Much of the utter ward of this Castle yet standeth. The site of it somewhat lowe. There is a stone bridge over Mone a little above the Castle.

“The Castle of Grossemount standeth a 3 miles above Skenfrith, on the right hand of Mone (*secundum decursum fluvii*), half a mile from the ripe. It standeth strongly on a rocky hill, drye ditched, and a village of the same name by it. Most part of the Castle walles yet stand.

“The third castle of the lordship of Tirty, or 3 townes, is called Whitecastle, 3 miles flat south from Grossemounte. This Castle standeth on a hill, and is drye motid. It is made almost of great slate stones, and is the greatest of the three.”

We add to his account the notes which R. Symonds made in his *Diary*¹ a century later : “Cas Gwyn, or white castle : Marquis of Worcester owes it : ruined. Gresmond : idem owes it : ruined. Skenfrith : idem owes it : ruined. These three last were belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaster.”

R. W. B.

Obituary.

JOHN JOHNES, ESQ., M.A., OF DOLAUCOTHY.—It is our painful office, on this occasion, to chronicle the death, by an assassin's hand, of Mr. Johnes of Dolaucothy. Descended from John ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas of the princely stock of Dinefawr, he was born in 1800, the eldest son of John Johnes, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Carmarthen, High Sheriff in 1803; educated at Lampeter and Carmarthen Grammar Schools; graduated B.A. at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1826, and M.A. in 1829; called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831; appointed Judge of the County Court, 1847; Recorder of Carmarthen, 1851; Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County, 1853. Having discharged these and several other public duties with eminent faithfulness and ability, he retired from public life in 1872. To archæologists he was more especially known

¹ Symonds' *Diary* (Camden Society), p. 206.

as the possessor of many valuable remains of Roman occupation and influence, discovered on his own grounds and their immediate neighbourhood; to his countrymen as an enlightened and patriotic Welshman; to his multitudinous friends as a conscientious, kind-hearted, and learned man.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE Editor is indebted to Mr. R. W. Banks for the following historical notices of the castles described by Mr. G. T. Clark, pp. 276-84:

BLAEN LLYFNI, CRICKHOWEL, AND TRETOWER CASTLES.—Close Rolls, vol. i, 1 Henry III, p. 316. King to Regd. de Braose and Walter de Lacy. Peter Fitz Herbert has returned to our fealty and service; to give him such seisin of the Castle of *Blaenlevenny*, and all other his lands in the honor of Brecon, which you occupied during the war, as he had in the beginning of the war, and of which he was disseized on occasion of the war. Oxford, 24 July.

15 John, p. 137. King to Engelian de Cygony. Let Cadwallon, when he has given security that he will serve us well and faithfully, have full seisin of one knight's fee near *Blenleuelin*, which Wm. de Braose took away from him. Cranbourne, 7 July.

In Stat. 22 Edward IV, cap. i, "A repeal of all former statutes made touching the excess of apparel", is a proviso that the present Act "shall not be prejudicial to the liberty of wearing cloth and fur (purple and cloth of gold only excepted) of Sir Thos. Mountgomerie, Sir Thos. Burgh, *Sir Thos. Vaughan*, Sir John Don, Sir Wm. Parrie, Sir Thos. Deseit Legier, Sir Thos. Bourghcher, Sir Thos. Grey, nor of Master Oliver, the King's Secretary."

Inquis. p. m., 3 Edward II, No. 39. John Fitz Reginald to Agnes his wife. "Crick-houwell maner'."

Inquis. p. m., 6 Edward III, Nos. 49 and 99. Emeric Pauncevot. "Crickhowell maner'."

Ditto, 34 Edw. III, No. 86. Roger de Mortimer. "Kirkhowell". A manor in Somerset was held of the *honor* of Kirkhowell, Inquis. 4 Edward III, p. 30.

Crickhowel is mentioned in Inquisitions *temp.* Richard II, and *post.*

On the occasion of the insurrection of Owen Glyndwr, the King (8 Sept., 4 Henry IV) granted the custody of Cryghoell to John Pauncefot, and the custody of the Castle of Tretower to Sir James Berkley, Knt., who appears through his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Bloet, Knt., to have become entitled to the manors of Raglan, Talgarth, Straddewy, etc., and to have received a confirmation of the town and Castle of Raglan from the King in 1 Henry IV.

Patent Roll, 3 Edward IV, Part I, m. 10. Grant of ample liberties to William Lord Herbert within the castles and lordships of "Craghowell and *Trevetour*", and that all his tenants shall have common of pasture in Reynold Forest.

R. W. B.

LLANNOR INSCRIBED STONES.—We are glad to report that these stones, described in volume 1848, p. 201, and stated in volume 1859, p. 234, to have been subsequently buried out of sight, have lately been re-discovered through the exertions of the Rev. O. Ll. Williams, Rector of Bodfean.

WREXHAM ART TREASURES' EXHIBITION.—This Exhibition has been one of peculiar interest to Welshmen, not only for its own intrinsic merits as a rich collection of works of art of great beauty and value, but also for its rare MSS., and its paintings of scenes and persons illustrative of Welsh history. We wish some permanent memorial of it might be preserved in the shape of a book of photographs of the eminent men and notable places there depicted.

UNDER the title of *Y Cymmrodor* we are promised, in November, the first half-yearly part of *The Transactions of the Cymmrodorion Society of London*, under the editorship of the Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe. Each Part will be made up of three divisions, with a separate pagination. The first to embody the transactions of the Cymmrodorion with those of kindred societies, historical notices of *Eisteddfodau* and of current matters bearing upon the literature, philology, and antiquities of the Cymry; notes on national music, and critiques on books and other Celtic publications. The second will be devoted to the printing of valuable Welsh MSS. The third will consist of reprints of rare and interesting works, chiefly in English, connected with the language, literature, and history of Wales. The Society has a wide and useful field before it; and we trust it will not belie the name it has assumed. Among the earliest reprints promised, we are glad to see Salesbury's exceedingly rare *Welsh-English Dictionary*, and Moses Williams' *Catalogue of Welsh Books*, which last formed the groundwork of that most useful work, *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, whilst the former will develop the peculiarities of both the English and Welsh languages in the sixteenth century. If Dr. Thomas Williams of Trefriw's Dictionary should be taken up for the second division, the *Cymmrodor* will indeed do a useful work, and we will wish it "all good luck".

Lapidarium Walliæ. BY PROFESSOR WESTWOOD.—The first Part of this most important work is now ready, and may be had of the Rev. E. L. Barnwell of Melksham, on payment of 10s. 6d., up to the end of November. After that date the price will be 15s. The present Part, a handsome quarto, illustrated with twenty-two tinted plates, embraces all the incised stones in the county of Glamorgan, and will not pay its cost unless the impression of 250 is sold.

Part II is being prepared for the press, and will be issued to members and others on the same terms as Part I. Application to be made to Mr. Barnwell.

Reviews.

CELTIC SCOTLAND: A HISTORY OF ANCIENT ALBAN. By WILLIAM F. SKENE, Author of *The Four Ancient Books of Wales*. Vol. i.—History and Ethnology. Edinburgh: Edmondston and Douglas, 1876.

WHEN a Celtic scholar of such eminence as Mr. Skene brings the fruits of his long experience, and the results of his special study, to bear upon the history of his own Alban, we are prepared to expect a work of more than usual interest and value; and in this expectation we are not disappointed.

His principal aim in this first volume, he tells us in his brief Preface, "has been to endeavour to ascertain the true facts of its early civil history"; and in order to this end he devotes an introductory chapter to a definition of the country intended under the name, a description of its physical features, a summary of the five distinct periods of its early history, during the first three of which it was purely Celtic; a critical examination of the authorities, and a brief outline of the plan of the work; the first volume of which treats of the ethnology and civil history of the different races which occupied it. The second will deal with the early Celtic church and its influence on the language and culture of the people; whilst the third and last volume will discuss the early land-tenures and social condition of its Celtic inhabitants.

In his definition of the country, Mr. Skene lays down the following three "propositions as lying at the very threshold of Scottish history: 1, that Scotia, prior to the tenth century, was Ireland, and Ireland alone; 2, that when applied to Scotland, it was considered a new name superinduced upon the older designation of Alban or Albania; and 3, that the Scotia of the three succeeding centuries was limited to the districts between the Forth, the Spey, and Drumalban."

The three purely Celtic periods of the kingdom he defines as:—First, the three centuries and a half during which the native tribes of Scotland were under the influence of the Roman power; at one time struggling for independent existence, at another subject to their authority, and awaking to those impressions of civilisation and of social organisation, the fruits of which they subsequently displayed. Second, the succeeding period, of rather longer duration, in which the native and foreign races in the country first struggled for the succession to their dominant authority in the island, and then contended among themselves for the possession of its fairest portions. The third period commenced with the establishment of the Scottish monarchy in the ninth century, and lasted for two centuries and a half, till the Scottish dynasty became extinct in the person of Malcolm II. Down to this date the history of the four kingdoms of Dalriada, Scone, Alban, and Scotia, which comprised the Celtic population, is treated in so many distinct chapters, fol-

lowed by one which traces, through the fourth period, the renewed struggle between the different races that ended in the recognition of the royal authority of the Scoto-Saxon dynasty; and through the fifth period, the rapid amalgamation of the different provinces, and the spread of the Saxon race and of feudal institutions; terminating in the death of Alexander III in 1286, the last of the native dynasties of her monarchs.

The materials out of which previous writers have compiled their histories are then discussed, and "a critical discrimination of their relative value, and an analysis of their contents", have led to the conclusion that "they labour under the twofold defect, first, of an uncritical use of the materials which are authentic; and second, of the combination with these materials of others which are undoubtedly spurious". Among these last he enumerates Richard of Cirencester's work, *De Situ Britannicæ* (which is described as an impudent forgery), the Welsh Historical Triads, Hanes Taliesin, and the Iolo MSS. A careful distinction is also made between the value of the *Annals of the Four Masters* and the earlier ones of Tighernac, Inisfallen, and Ulster.

Having thus cleared the way, Mr. Skene proceeds to discuss, in Chapter I, the earliest notices of the British Isles, the invasion of Julius Cæsar, and the successive steps in the advance of the Romans to the Firths of Forth and Clyde. Chapter II treats of the Roman province in Scotland, and introduces us to the Caledonii and Mæatae, whose manners and customs (p. 80) bear a striking resemblance to those of the Britons as described by Cæsar, p. 32,—a point of importance not lost sight of in the ethnological chapter. Another point of special interest is the theory which he starts, "that the true Valentia was that part of the province most exposed to the attacks of the Scots, and afterwards called Wales." This theory is supported with much ingenuity, on the ground of the institution of the new military office of *Comes Britanniarum*, the title of the bodies of infantry placed under his command, and the order of the provinces enumerated in the *Notitia*. Without endorsing this opinion, we would draw attention to the footnote on p. 103, in which this last argument is summarised, as a good specimen of the free handling, yet clear and reasonable method, in which Mr. Skene treats the whole subject. Chapter III, entitled "Britain after the Romans", discusses that very obscure portion of the history which intervened between the departure of the Roman soldiers and the coming of the Roman missionaries; and contains a full and elaborate account of the four races which then occupied the island, and carried on the struggle for the supremacy, viz., the indigenous Britons and Picts, and the foreign Scots and Saxons or Angles. By the "Britons" are meant those Celtic inhabitants who had been brought into more or less subjection to the Romans, and had adopted their manners and customs, but not their language. By the "Picts", an aggregation of native tribes, differing from the Britons only in being "larger in body and limb, and less xanthous"; divided geographically into

three groups, and showing indications of a "different degree of civilisation and of advancement in social organisation". The chapter, however, which will be read with the most general interest is the fourth, which inquires into "the ethnology of Britain". In this, tradition and legend, Greek and Roman writers, the evidence of archæology, topography, and philology, are all put into the witness-box and examined; and the verdict arrived at is,—1, that the Picts represented the Cruithnigh of Ireland, the Silurians of South Wales, the tin-workers of Cornwall and the Scilly Isles; 2, that they form the connecting link with the Basques or Iberians; 3, that to them belonged the dolico-cephalic or neolithic type of skulls found in the long sepulchral barrows; and that, 4, their language shows no evidence of a concurrent Cymric element, but does contain some affinities to the Cornish dialect.

A volume of such interest and importance will obtain, we trust, as surely as it merits, a wide and careful study.

THE BANGOR DIOCESAN DIRECTORY. Edited by the REV. WILLIAM HUGHES. Bangor: Douglas Brothers. 1876.

THE plan of this little book is good. In a series of ten chapters it treats of the Cathedral, bishops, clergy, parishes, new and restored churches, grammar schools, Diocesan societies, and other matters relating to the diocese of Bangor. But we regret that the execution is not equal to the promise; as it is marred not only by occasional slovenliness of style, but by great carelessness in the correction of the proof sheets. Because, however, we wish well to the design, and hope to see it in time realised in a better arranged and more accurately written handbook of diocesan information, we will point out not only its favourable points, but also some of its more serious defects. In doing so we will confine ourselves to the first two chapters, which are those of most interest to the antiquary and archæologist.

Chapter I touches briefly on the foundation of the See, and on the history of the Cathedral. On this subject appropriate and exhaustive extracts are made from Browne Willis's *Survey*, Pennant's *Tours in Wales*, and Sir Gilbert Scott's *Reports*; so that we have in it a compendious and useful summary of the chief features of the Cathedral in the past, supplemented and completed by an account of the recent reopening. Unfortunately, however, the very first page shows such marks of want of care as may tempt the reader to do injustice to the rest of it. Such expressions as "Extract from Pennant's,"—"one religious community began to claim superiority over the other," for others; and the illustration of Bangor as "a name not peculiar to our own country," by instances of its occurrence in Ireland, Scotland, and by "two places in Wales," as if Wales were not our country. Bleuddyn and Severeus are not the usual, nor probably the correct, way of spelling those names; and the visit of the latter in company with Germanus did not occur in 499 but in A.D. 477.

Chapter II gives a chronological list, with biographical sketches, of the bishops from the foundation of the See to the present time; those to 1720 being reprinted from Browne Willis; the subsequent one is amplified in some instances from the earlier *Diocesan Directory* published at Tremadoc, 1866. We are specially glad to see the reprint of so scarce and valuable a work as Browne Willis; but we trust that in any future issue a more careful supervision of the proof sheets will be exercised, as the printer's errors are really too numerous to transcribe. We would further suggest that some notice should be introduced of such bishops as "Marcois", who died in 942 (*Celtic Review*), and "Madoc Min", who treacherously caused the death of Llewelyn ap Seisyllt and his son Gruffydd (*Myv. Arch.* ii, p. 515); that the account of the Pontifical should be supplemented by the more recent description given in the Library Catalogue lately issued; and that as the appendices are not transcribed, the reference to them should be omitted.

The editor has been misled by the *Gwyddoriadur* when he states in his note, p. 21, that Giraldus Cambrensis refused to accept the see, "because he had elected to go with Archbishop Baldwin to preach the Crusades". The Archbishop and Giraldus had taken their tour in 1188, whereas the vacancy in the see did not occur till 1190. Again, it is not actually correct to state, as in note on p. 43, "that no mitre was conferred upon any Welshman by the House of Hanover until the appointment of Bishop Hughes in 1870", inasmuch as Bishop Wynne of St. Asaph was appointed by George I in 1715, Bishop Thomas to the same see in 1743. The effigy of Gruffydd ap Dafydd Goch is not in Dolwyddelen but in Bettwsycoed Church; and the Bishop Morgan, by whom Bishop Humphreys was ordained, was not the celebrated William Morgan, translator of the Bible, who died in 1604, but Bishop Robert Morgan.

We will not close this notice without an expression of satisfaction that a move has been made towards a diocesan book for Bangor, and a hope that the day may come when a worthy history of the diocese shall be published. Towards that end we need not remind our readers how large a source of information is contained in the volumes of our own *Journal*.

THE ARCHÆOLOGY OF ROME. By JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B., Hon. M.A. Oxon., F.S.A. Lond., etc. Vol. II. The Forum Romanum and the Via Sacra. Oxford: James Parker and Co. London: John Murray. 1876.

It would be difficult to say whom Mr. Parker has laid under the greater obligation,—whether those archæologists who have visited the spots he illustrates and describes so vividly, or those more numerous ones who have watched his proceedings from a distance, and are now enabled, in their far-off homes, to realise so accurately the several scenes. His object, he tells us in the Preface to the *Via Sacra*, has been "to explain in a popular manner the true history of

the city of Rome"; and this he has striven to do "by the eye rather than by the ear", acting on the well known principle that

"Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus."

For this end he has employed photography for the purposes of illustration, judging most correctly, that next to seeing the objects themselves, this is by far the most accurate and satisfactory method of representing them; for photography not only renders with softness and truth the exact appearance, but nothing is too minute or trifling to escape its delineation; so that even the thickness of the mortar between the joints in a course of masonry, to say nothing of the thickness of the bricks themselves, is faithfully recorded; and these are important points in the calculation of the period to which the masonry belongs. By this means, and a careful comparison of part with part, we are presented with a series of constructions which carry us back from the "new city" to buildings of the time of the empire, and to works like the Cloaca Maxima of the early kings. As specimens of the admirable illustrations we would especially mention those of the sculptures on the wall of the Comitium (xiv, xv, xvi), those of the inscription of Augustus at Ancyra (xxviii, xxix), and those of the Arch of Titus (xli, xlii).

Whilst we regret very sincerely the causes which compelled Mr. Parker to spend his winters at Rome, we cordially congratulate him on the excellent use he has made of the opportunity, and we thank him for the boon he has conferred upon his brother archæologists.

WYNNSTAY AND THE WYNNS: a Volume of Varieties put together by the Author of *The Gossipping Guide to Wales*. Oswestry: Woodall and Venables. 1876.

THE title of this *brochure* aptly describes its nature and contents. It is a "Volume of Varieties", commencing with the pedigree of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, and a sketch of the family history; but mainly taken up with an account of the chief incidents in the life of the present Baronet, from his birth to his recent return from his Mediterranean cruise. In the former portion there is a copious interspersing of anecdote and gossip, which makes it read pleasantly enough. The latter portion is "put together" from the abundant newspaper accounts of the banquets and other events there fully recorded. The interest of the work is much enhanced by several good illustrations in wood, lithography, and collotype, of members of the family and their chief houses of residence, as Wynnstay, Llangedwin, and Glanllyn; and there is added a list of the valuable MSS. which were unfortunately destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1858, the loss of which has made such a grievous gap in the materials for the local and general history of the Principality. The book is nicely got up, and will be valued by the many friends of the genial Baronet, who will be glad of this memento of "the Prince in Wales".

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

A B E R G A V E N N Y

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1876,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

THE Local Committee, by whom, in conjunction with Mr. ROBINSON, the General Secretary for South Wales, the arrangements of the Meeting were carried out, consisted of the following Members :

CHAIRMAN.

A. D. BERRINGTON, ESQ., Pant y Goitre.

Lord Henry Somerset, M.P.
Lord Raglan, Cefn Tilla
Lord Tredegar, Tredegar Park
Col. the Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P.,
Ruperra Castle
Capt. Amiel, The Chapel
Manley Ashwin, Esq., Old Bank House
Crawshay Bailey, Esq., Maindiff Court
Sir J. R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., Glanusk
Park
E. D. Batt, Esq., The Cloisters
W. F. Batt, Esq., Cae Kenvy
Rowland Bent, Esq., Coldbrook Park
Edgar Brewer, Esq., Llanellen
Col. Byrde, Goytre House
Rev. Bury Capel, St. Mary's
Capt. Carnegy, Ty Rholben
Ven. Archdeacon Crawley, Bryngwyn
Alfred Crawshay, Esq., Llansantfraed,
Bwlch
Rev. R. J. Duncan, Grosmont
Rev. J. Farquhar, M.A., Llanthewy
Skirrid
R. Baker Gabb, Esq., The Chain
Henry Hall, Esq., Llwyndû
J. A. Herbert, Esq., Llanarth Court
J. C. Hill, Esq., The Brooks
Rev. A. F. Hogan, Llandeilo, Pertholey

Rev. G. Howell, Llangattock, Crick-
howell
J. Humfrey, Esq., Llanwenarth House
Sir H. M. Jackson, Bart., M.P., Llan-
tillio Court
John James, Esq., Llansoar
Basil Jayne, Esq., Pant y Bailey
David Lawrence, Esq., Llangibby
Castle
Lient.-Col. M'Donnell, Plas Newydd,
Usk
George Moore, Esq., Abergavenny
Rev. H. Peake, Trinity
Rev. W. Pinney, Llanvetherine
W. W. Phillipps, Esq., The Grange,
Raglan
Richard Rees, Esq., The Firs
Lient.-Col. Relph, Beech Hill, Usk
J. A. Rolls, Esq., The Hendre
J. Lilburn Rosher, Esq., Trewyn
Rev. H. P. Somerset, Raglan
E. Y. Steele, Esq., Frogmore House
S. H. Steele, Esq., M.D., Dyne House
J. B. Walford, Esq., Hill Grange
Major Wheeley, The Pentre
F. C. H. Williams, Esq., Nantoer
Rev. Thos. Williams, M.A., Peppard
Rectory

Treasurer.

Manley Ashwin, Esq., Abergavenny.

Secretaries.

D. M. M'Cullough, Esq., M.D., Larchfield.
A. T. D. Berrington, Esq., Pant y Goitre.

ABERGAVENNY MEETING.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14TH.

THE General Committee having met at half-past eight in the Assembly Rooms, proceeded to discuss and amend the Report, which was then approved and ordered to be submitted to the General Meeting. It was also decided that Carnarvon should be proposed for the place of meeting in 1877.

At nine P.M., Professor Babington, Chairman of the Committee, having read a letter from the outgoing President, the Bishop of St. David's, expressive of his regret at being prevented by diocesan engagements from attending in person to resign the chair to his old friend and fellow-worker, called upon Mr. Freeman, the new President, to take the chair.

The President then called upon Mr. Robinson, one of the General Secretaries, to read the following Report :

REPORT.

"In holding this, its thirty-first Annual Meeting, in Abergavenny and its vicinity,—a country intimately associated with the border-warfare of successive races, where Gaedhil, Cymro and Roman, Saxon and Norman, have in turn measured their strength, and left in the nomenclature of the hills and streams, in camp and castle, enduring monuments of their presence and occupation,—on this especial occasion your Committee desire to congratulate the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association upon having for its President one so distinguished in the field of historical research as the historian of the Norman conquest, an apt successor to the colleague with whom he has told so well the story of St. David's Cathedral.

"During the past year the progress of the Association has been of the most satisfactory description. The increase in the number of subscribers which your Committee have had to chronicle on previous occasions, is still fully maintained, and the muster-roll of members now far exceeds that of any previous period ; and while congratulating you upon this constant and steady growth, your Committee trust it may be accepted as an indication that the objects of this and kindred societies are becoming more widely appreciated. Conscious of the ever widening circle of public sympathy, your Committee would impress upon the members the necessity for their individual and collective action in the preservation of the ancient

monuments which may, in a sense, be considered as committed to our care ; using such endeavour to implant and foster in others the knowledge of, and regard for, them ; persuaded that in the wider and better appreciation of them lies a greater security for their future preservation than in any measure emanating from imperial sources.

“Your Committee rejoice to draw attention to the list of important works which, in different fields of archæological lore, are being issued from the press by members of the Association. First in the list we would name the long expected work on the *Inscribed Stones of Wales*, by Professor Westwood, one of the earliest and most steadfast contributors to your Journal, the first Part of which appears contemporaneously with this our Meeting. Next we would enumerate the forthcoming *Lectures on Celtic Philology*, which so competent a scholar as John Rhys has far advanced in the press,—a book which promises to supply a vacuum in the scientific treatment of the modern Celtic languages. Then, again, he who has written so ably of the *Four Ancient Books of Wales* has now taken in hand to discuss the history, ethnology, the religion and language, of his own ancient Alban, under the title of *Celtic Scotland*. In the field of mediæval Welsh romance we have had the good fortune to receive the completed volume of the *Seint Greal*, the first of a series which the Rev. Canon Williams of Rhydycroesau has undertaken to edit on that subject, and which he proposes to follow up, without delay, with the *Gests of Charlemagne*; and your Committee regret that this work is not more abundantly supported by Welshmen in general. The nearly completed volume by Canon G. T. O. Bridgeman, on the *Princes of South Wales*, whose careful treatment cannot fail to throw much light on so interesting a subject, completes a series on which the Association may be justly congratulated.

“In a Society founded so many years as our own, it must be that from time to time some of its members should be removed. During the past year your Committee have had to chronicle the loss of some of its oldest and most valued members. The nature and extent of this loss can best be estimated when we mention the names of Sir Gardner Wilkinson ; Mr. R. R. Brash ; Sir J. H. Scourfield, the genial President of this Association in 1864 ; Mr. Thos. Jones, the learned Librarian of the Cheetham Society ; Dr. T. T. Griffith ; the Dean (Vincent) of Bangor ; Canon W. Beach Thomas of St. David’s, and others ; some of whom, by their labours in the field, and their contributions to our own and other journals, have rendered to archæology in general services which it is difficult to overrate.

“Your Committee have to propose the following noblemen and gentlemen for confirmation as members of the Association :

“NORTH WALES.

“Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Halkin Castle
Londonderry, the Most Noble the Marquis of, K.P., Plas
Machynlleth

Cunliffe, Lady, of Acton, Denbighshire
 Dunlop, Alexander Mylne, Esq., Brynmawr, Merionethshire
 Edwards, Miss Wynne, Rhuddlan, Flintshire
 Haslam, W. G., Esq., Menai Bridge, Anglesey
 Jones, Rev. C. F., M.A., Rhuabon
 Meyrick, Sir George, Bart., Bodorgan, Anglesey
 Oakley, William Edward, Esq., Plas Tanybwllch, Merionethshire
 Torre, Rev. W. F. W., M.A., Buckley Vicarage, Flintshire
 Williams, Rev. D., Llandyrnog Rectory, Denbigh
 Williams, Robt. ap Hugh, Esq., M.A., Bodelwyddan, Flintshire

“ SOUTH WALES.

“ Philipps-Scourfield, Sir Owen Henry, M.A., Bart., Williamston, Haverfordwest
 Evans, Rev. Thomas, Goytre Rectory, Abergavenny
 Davis, Joseph D., Esq., Ty Draw, Treherbert, Pontypridd
 Thomas, Owen, Esq., Altyfrau, Llanelly
 Rees, G. Arthur, Esq., Diolyn, Llandovery
 Wilkins, Charles, Esq., Springfield, Merthyr
 Williams, Rev. John (Glanmor), Ebbw Vale.

“ ENGLAND AND THE MARCHES.

“ Hughes, Rev. W., Victoria Park, Chester
 Owen, T. Morgan, Esq., M.A., Abergavenny
 Powell, Thomas, Esq., M.A., The College, Fairwater, Taunton.

“ Your Committee bespeak the attendance of the Members at the ‘ Business Meeting ’ on Thursday morning next, to consider and revise the present code of bye-laws with a view to republication, and for other important business connected with the future conduct of the Association.

“ Your Committee propose that His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G., and the Most Noble the Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., be made Patrons of the Society. And that the following be added to the list of Vice-Presidents :—

“ Professor Westwood, M.A., F.L.S.
 Hugh R. Hughes, Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire
 Rev. Chancellor Allen, M.A.
 J. W. Nicholl Carne, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A.
 Robert Oliver Jones, Esq., Fonmôn Castle.

“ The retiring members of the Committee are Rev. Edward Powell Nicholl, M.A., J. Lewis, Esq., J. O. Westwood, Esq., M.A., F.L.S. ; and in place of them the following names are proposed for appointment :—J. Y. W. Lloyd, Esq. ; M. C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A. ; Rev. M. H. Lee.

“Your Committee propose the following changes among the Local Secretaries :—

“*Denbighshire.* Rev. T. J. Hughes, *vice* Rev. T. Williams

Carmarthenshire. Rev. Benjamin Williams, *vice* Rev. R. H. Morris

Monmouthshire. Edward Hamer, Esq., *vice* J. E. Lee, Esq.”

The adoption of this Report having been moved by Professor Babington, seconded by Chancellor Allen, and supported by the Treasurer, was carried unanimously, and it was ordered to be printed.

The President then delivered the following inaugural address :

“I take possession of this chair to which the favour of the Association has called me, with feelings of deep satisfaction on every ground but one. Chosen to be your President for the year on which we have just entered, I should have been well pleased if I could have been, not only in office but in actual bodily presence, the successor of him who was your President during the year which has just come to an end. I feel that, if I were ever to be your President at all, I could not be President in any other year with the same fitness as in the year in which I am the immediate successor of the present Bishop of St. David's. A close friendship of five and thirty years is in any case no small matter ; but it becomes something even deeper than usual when a man sees preeminent powers which he himself recognized so long ago, at last fully acknowledged by the world in general, when he sees a great post at last filled by the man whom he has himself, years ago, marked out as the one fitting man to fill it. I can hardly remember how long it is since I first found out that the present Bishop of St. David's was the right man to succeed the great Prelate whom he has succeeded. In those days indeed I might have been well pleased to quicken the succession by placing the last illustrious occupant of that see on the loftier throne to which more than one of his predecessors had been moved. My way, long ago, to find room for Jones in the chair of Thirlwall, would have been to place Thirlwall in the chair of Augustine, of Chicheley. If the whole of my scheme has not been carried out, part of it at least has been. One man at least has been set in the place which is fittest for him : one place at least, the chair, has been filled by the man who is the fittest of all men to fill it. But, in the presence of this Association, I feel a special tie between myself and Bishop Jones, beyond the ties either of private friendship or of admiration for his public character. If I have ever been of any use to this Association, you must thank Bishop Jones for it. It was under his guidance that I first made my way into the Principality of Wales and its Marches. It was, above all things, under his guidance that I first made my way to the most venerable spot within that Principality. It was with him that I first explored the wonderful remains of the place of which he is now the chief shepherd, the place of which he and I were in former years the joint historians. It was too under his guidance that I found my way

to the first meeting of this Association that I ever attended. This is now seven and twenty years ago, when he and I were alike young beginners. Six and twenty years after that meeting, he, in his new character, was your President. I was his guest in the palace in which I was so well pleased at last to see him as its master. At that meeting it was that, with a degree of surprise greater perhaps than any that I had ever felt at any other moment of my life, I found myself chosen to be his successor in the presidency of this Association. Nothing could have been more unexpected; yet, as I just now said, if I were to be chosen at all, I felt that the right year for me to be chosen was that in which I should follow him. As it was through him that I gained my first knowledge of Wales, and my first introduction to the body which is devoted to the history and antiquities of Wales, as it is mainly in fellowship with him that I am at all known as a contributor to the history and antiquities of Wales, I felt that I could at no time so fittingly succeed to your chair as at the moment when he left it. And I may say with truth that it is a real disappointment to me that he is not here in person for me to take my place as his actual personal successor. That the Bishop of St. David's is not here in person this evening I deeply regret. I am sure that every one here present deeply regrets. That so it is, as it is no fault of mine, neither is it any fault of his. I know that his interest in this Association would have brought him hither if higher duties did not lead him elsewhere. I believe that our old-standing friendship would have made it as pleasant for him to meet me here as his successor as it would have been pleasant for me to meet him here as my predecessor. That he is not here to-day is owing to the fact that he is needed in his own diocese for the discharge of episcopal duties, the times of which were fixed before the time of this Meeting was fixed. We then, and I most of all, have simply to regret what we cannot alter. It would have given me yet greater pleasure could I have taken this chair as the immediate personal successor of my friend of so many years, the honoured Bishop of that great diocese which is his own by so many ties; but as it is, my connexion with this Association has been so long and so pleasant, I have seen so many memorable spots in its company, I have made so many valued friends in the course of its meetings, that though the presence of one friend more would have made this day brighter, still I feel it to be a day of no common brightness when I am called on, for the first time, to take my place as the year's President of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

“I feel that, in your choice of me as your President for the year, you have done a somewhat daring act; you have taken somewhat of a leap in the dark; you have made an experiment which nothing but success can justify. For the first time you have chosen as your President one who has absolutely no connexion whatever, by property, residence, or any other tie, with the place of meeting. I did indeed live for five years as a stranger in a corner of this county of

Monmouth, far away from the place in which we are now met; but I do not own a rood of land in any part of Monmouthshire, I have no family connexion with the district, I hold no office in the district. This is indeed by no means my first visit to Abergavenny; but it is the first visit that I have paid to Abergavenny in any character but that of a passing traveller, an admirer of the scenery, a student of the antiquities, of this lovely and historic land. You have, in short, for the first time since the Association has been in being, placed at its head a working member of the Association on no ground except that he is a working member of the Association. Last year a happy combination of circumstances allowed you to make a choice of that kind which is the best of all. In the Bishop of St. David's you found one who united the highest local position with all the personal qualifications which could be wished for in the President of a learned body, and especially of this particular learned body. In choosing me you have dispensed with all local, official, or genealogical qualifications. You have chosen a President who has no claim but that he has striven to do something for historic learning in general, and for the objects of this Association in particular. Such a choice is a novelty: it is an experiment: it is a risk. I am not uttering words of course; I am not following any conventional formulæ; I am speaking from my inmost heart when I say that I feel it as a real and a great honour that such a choice should have been just risked in my person. But this lays on me only the heavier responsibility. It is for me to do what I can to make that rash experiment a successful one; to show that the risk, though dangerous, is not desperate. I shall be well pleased indeed if I can so guide the Association through the present week of meeting as to make you willing to continue the same principle of selection in the person of others. I stand in the face of this Meeting as your first chief risen from the ranks, your first President chosen simply because the Association is good enough to think that in past times he has done it some service. I should be well pleased if I am able so to bear myself in the post in which you have placed me that I may next year be able to leave the chair to make way for some one of my friends and fellow-workers whom I see around me, for some one chosen on the same grounds which can alone have led you to choose me.

“But I feel that my election to the chair of the Association during the present year has a meaning of greater importance than anything which personally touches myself. I find myself not only President of an Archæological Society—that is a post not wholly new to me,—but President of a Cambrian Archæological Society. A body which by its very name proclaims itself to be a Cambrian, a British, body has put at its head perhaps the least Cambrian or British man that it could have found. No one has less claim than I to be looked on as a true Briton. Some people have been well disposed or ill disposed enough to look on me as the ideal Saxon. I do not indeed suppose that every one of your former Presidents

could claim to be of unmixed British blood ; but they have all been Britons, if not by birth, at least by adoption. If they have not all sprung of the blood of Cadwallader or of Roderick the Great, they have most of them had what in these degenerate times may be looked on as more valuable, a firm hold on a greater or less portion of the soil of Cadwallader and of Roderick the Great. I, on the other hand, have nothing to do with either the blood or the soil of any of the worthies of Wales. If I am to describe myself, I can hardly do so without bringing in the names of some of the bitterest enemies of the Briton. My blood, so far as I can trace any, belongs to the realm of Offa ; my land, such little as I own, lies in the realm of Cenwealh and Ine. I live, I would fain believe, hard by the site of one of the fights in which the West-Saxon tore away another portion of British ground from its British owners. You have, of your own free choice, set for this year a purely English head upon a British body. That this can have been done, and done unanimously, is, I hope, a sign of feelings which I trust are not confined to this Association. I look on it as a sign that the struggles of ages that have long passed away are now purely matters of history, a sign that Briton and English look on their fellow-workers of the other stock as fellow-workers in a field common to both. That you should have put me at your head I look on as a great instance of this common good feeling between races that once were enemies ; and I prize it and rejoice in it accordingly. Here, on British soil, in a meeting of a British body, I feel that it is I who am the Welshman. I am the *wealh*, the stranger, the man of strange speech who has come from a strange land. But during the seven-and-twenty years that I have had more or less to do with the Cambrian land and this Cambrian Association, I do not remember that the stranger has ever had any reason to complain of his treatment in the land in which he has sojourned. In this Association at least I have always found the right hand of fellowship held out to me as kindly and as warmly as if I had been in every way one of yourselves, British by blood and dwelling-place, instead of being, as I am, purely Mercian by birth, purely West-Saxon in feeling. I feel it as no slight sign that the enmities of old days are passed away, that men of all races within this island can study the history of all parts of their common country, when I, who feel it as my highest reward if I am deemed to be the successful champion of Godwine and of Harold, find myself placed at the head of a body whose business it is to explore the history of the land and the race which gave birth to Caradoc the son of Gruffydd and Gruffydd the son of Llywelyn. But perhaps, for the very reason that I am in this way a stranger among you, for the very reason that I look on British history and British affairs with the eyes of an outsider and not with the eyes of a native, I may be all the better fitted to speak on the particular subject on which I wish to insist in this my inaugural address as your President. It is a subject on which I touched last year at Caermarthen. I wish to insist on it more fully, more

strongly, here at Abergavenny. That subject is the high importance of the history of Wales as part of the general history of Britain, and the extreme need of supplying better helps than can be found at present for those who wish to study the history of Wales as part of the history of Britain. I might sum up what I have to say in a very short sentence—there is no really good history of Wales, and there ought to be one. Because I look at British matters from the outside, I am perhaps all the better able to see the real relation of British matters to other matters. Having given more or less of attention, the attention of an outsider, to them for a good many years, I can say with truth that I have constantly found, both the importance of a knowledge of Welsh history and the extreme difficulty of really getting at Welsh history. Let me speak to all who hear me, British and English, as reasonable men. I will assume that, on both sides alike, you can endure to hear plain facts. The people of by far the greater part of this Isle of Britain, are not, and have not been for ages, Britons, but Englishmen. Through the greater part of this island the Briton has been swept away; he has either fallen before the sword of the Teutonic invader or he has found shelter among his brethren in those parts of the island whose history forms our special subject. Believe me, the Englishman is an Englishman; his blood, his speech, his institutions, are all English; we—I speak for myself and for my own fellows—brought all these things with us from the banks of the Elbe and the Weser; we did not find them here on the banks of the Thames and the Severn. Do not—I speak to my British hearers—be deluded by false friends. I once read a book that went about with great zeal to prove that Englishmen were Welshmen; but then it went about further to prove, with no less zeal, that Welshmen were Jews. Give the Saxon his due; you will hardly call him an enemy beside such a friend as this. Assuredly Englishmen are not Welshmen; but Englishmen and Welshmen are alike kinsfolk of the common Aryan stock, and no man of that stock can calmly sit by and see any of his kinsfolk turned into Jews. Our English tongue is not your British tongue; it is not derived from your British tongue; it has received only the slightest of infusions from your British tongue. But British and English alike are but widely separated dialects of that one common speech which the common forefathers of Britons and Englishmen spoke when they both set forth from their common home in the far east. Our English institutions are not the institutions of the Briton or of the Roman; they are not borrowed from the institutions of the Briton or of the Roman; they are our own unborrowed heritage which we—I speak as one of the stock of the invaders—brought from our earlier home in those voyages across the German Sea, of which the keels of Hengest made the first. The institutions of the Angle and the Saxon are the heritage of the Angle and the Saxon, as the institutions of the Briton are the heritage of the Briton, as the institutions of the Roman are the heritage of the Roman. But then the heritage of the Angle and

the Saxon, the heritage of the Briton, and the heritage of the Roman are all but parts of one greater heritage, the common heritage of the Aryan stock. They are the heritage of those early days when the common forefathers of Briton, Englishman, and Roman worked out for themselves those first great steps in religious, social, and political life of which the whole history of Aryan Europe and her colonies has been the outcome. If we look at the history of Wales simply as part of the history of the great Celtic race, it is no slight share of interest and importance which attaches to it in that character only. It is the history of part of one of the great branches of the Aryan family, of that branch which, to all appearance, was the first to make its way into Western Europe. The history of the Celtic race is no small part of the history of Europe. It is the history of a race which now, as a people keeping its own character, speaking its own language, abides only in certain parts of Gaul and of the British Islands. But it is the history of a race which in its early days spread far beyond those boundaries. We must not forget that the Celt, though he has adopted the speech of one set of conquerors and the name of another, still forms the essence of one of the great nations of Europe. The Frenchman has borrowed his speech from Rome and his name from Germany ; but he remains essentially a Celt all the same. So again, we must not forget how large a part of what has long been Italy once was Gaul—how far along the Hadriatic coast Cæsar had to march before he came to the petty stream which parted his own province from the native land which he invaded. Along the Danube again, far away into Illyricum, the Celt once spread ; his ambassadors came face to face with Alexander, and told him that the only thing they feared was lest the sky should fall on them. In the mingled population of Spain again, the Celt formed one great element, though here undoubtedly the Celtic element was in strictness a mere infusion. As France, after all her changes, still remains essentially Celtic, so Spain, after all her changes, the coming of the Celt himself among them, still remains essentially Iberian. The history of a race which once held so great a place in Europe, which, though now in a manner under a veil, fills no small place in Europe still, is truly no small part of European history. And the part of this great Celtic history which immediately concerns us, Britons and Englishmen, in this isle of Britain, is the history of that part of our island which still is Wales, and of those other parts of it which were once Wales but are Wales no longer. How important a part they form of the general history of Britain I shall try to show presently. From one point of view the history and ethnology of Wales puts on a wider, a more European, interest. That the Celt formed the first wave of Aryan migration towards the west there can be no reasonable doubt. But, if he was the first settler of the Aryan stock, he was assuredly not the first settler of the stock of man. We have just now seen that one of the great nations of Europe traces the main essence of its national being to a race

earlier than the Celt, to the non-Aryan Iberian. What if the race which undoubtedly held Spain, and which still survives in the modern Spaniard, the race which once held no small part of Gaul, Italy, Sicily, and the other great Mediterranean islands, had also a place in our own islands? What if remnants of that race abide among us still? What if it should turn out that, as one part of the inhabitants of Britain undoubtedly consists of Celts who have put on a Teutonic garb, so another part should consist of Iberians who have put on a Celtic garb? The question is startling. We have so long taken for granted that in this island whatever is not Celtic is Teutonic, and that whatever is not Teutonic is Celtic, that we almost stand aghast at the thought that there may be among us a considerable portion of ourselves and of our neighbours who do not belong to the Aryan stock at all. The question, I say, is a startling one, startling alike to the Celt and the Teuton, to the Briton and the Englishman; but it must be looked in the face. It is a doctrine which is put forth by men whose sayings are assuredly not infallible, but whose sayings are assuredly weighty, and who are at least entitled to have what they say carefully weighed and fully answered. For my own part, when I look through the local nomenclature of this island, when I see that whatever in nomenclature is not Celtic is Teutonic, and that whatever is not Teutonic is Celtic—the French names of a dozen or so of abbeys and castles of late foundation matter not for our purpose—when I think of the extreme difficulties which surround the theory that a large Iberian population would forsake their own tongue and adopt the Celtic tongue, I feel great difficulty in accepting the doctrine which tells us that a large part of the inhabitants of Wales and its marches are not of Celtic but of Iberian descent. Yet I only feel the difficulties both ways, without feeling myself, at present at least, entitled to give any positive judgement, or even opinion, either way. I point out this question as one which concerns alike the history of Wales and the general history of Europe, as a question which is in some sort a contribution made by the history of Wales to the general history of Europe. It would be strange, and not altogether pleasant, if the Silures and their famous Caradoc can be shown to be not Britons, not Aryans at all, but remnants of an earlier people who had at most adopted the tongue of Celtic conquerors. But, strange and unpleasant as the question may be, it is one which has to be answered; it is, I venture to say, the most important question which at this moment concerns the student of Celtic history and Celtic language.

“Here then is one great question which directly concerns the Celt himself and his position among the nations of Europe. The aspects in which Welsh history specially presents itself to me are naturally somewhat different. To me the history of Wales presents itself as an object of interest, because it is really an important part of the history of England. When I say this, I wish to take in both the special history of the local Wales, the land which the

Briton still holds as his own, and the general relation of the Briton, the earlier inhabitant of the island, to the Englishman, its later inhabitant. I speak as an Englishman, as one of the race who in one part of our island has slaughtered and driven out the Briton, who in another part has assimilated the Briton and taught him to put on the outer garb, the name and the speech of Englishmen, while in a third part of the island we can sit down after so many ages, as equal and friendly neighbours with men of the elder stock, and can trace out the invasions and the battle-fields of our forefathers without any feeling of enmity springing up from the strifes of a thousand years ago. But I say that, in whatever character the Briton and the Englishman have in so many ages come face to face, whether in the days of mere slaughter and driving out, the days of heathen conquest, whether in the days of assimilation, the days of Christian conquest, or in the happier days since conquest has passed away, since we have forgotten old wrongs, and can sit down as subjects of a common sovereign, citizens of a common country—in all these forms and stages I say that the history of the Englishman is imperfect without some knowledge of the Briton with whom in so many characters he had to do. Even in the days of mere slaughter and havoc, we cannot rightly record that slaughter and havoc, unless we know against whom and against what manner of men that slaughter and havoc were waged. We stand beneath the desolate walls of Anderida or beside the mighty ditches of Old Sarum, and we call up the days of English victory over the Briton. We stand by the no less mighty ditches of Badbury, the *Mons Badonicus* of Arthur, and we think how for a while the tide was turned, how the advance of the West-Saxon invader was checked by the sword of the British champion. But in either case our knowledge is imperfect unless it takes in the history of the combatants on either side. It is almost a truism to say that we Englishmen cannot understand the history of our own conquest of the land which we changed from Britain into England, unless we know something of the Briton against whom the Englishman had to strive. Yet more, when conquest still goes on, but when conquest has ceased to mean mere merciless slaughter and havoc, when we see Ine on the West-Saxon throne putting forth his laws for his British as well as his West-Saxon subjects, we see still more plainly that, unless we well know who those his British subjects were, what was their state, what was their relation to the English king and his English subjects, we cannot set before us the full picture of Ine and his realm. Even in those parts of England from which the Briton has most thoroughly vanished, he has still left his memory behind him in the names of the great cities and the great natural objects of the whole land. While London on the Thames still remains London on the Thames, we cannot forget that the land through which the Thames flows, the land on which London stands, was once the land of men who spoke a Celtic tongue. When we pass on from the ages of mere slaughter to the ages of milder conquest,

from the lands whence the Briton utterly passed away to the lands where he was taught to put on the likeness of his conqueror, the Briton and his memories are still living things. I cannot go far around my own West-Saxon home without memories pressing upon me at every step, not only of the West-Saxon who still is there, but of the Briton who was there before the West-Saxon came. The Briton has truly left his mark upon the land where our hills are *Pens*, our dales are *Combes*, where the mouth of a pass among the hills is still guarded by a *Lydeard*. I look out on the boundary of my own land and my own parish, and I find that it is the boundary which was fixed by the victory of Ceawlin, one year short of thirteen hundred years ago. I live in what then was Wales; I cross the Axe, one of the hundred streams bearing that primæval Celtic name, to pass into what then was England. I climb the *Pen* behind my own house to look forth over the mound which commemorates one of those ancient days of slaughter, to gaze where the sacred Tor, the mount of the Archangel, overhangs the Isle of Avalon. I see that mount sheltering the most venerable spot in Britain, that common sanctuary of Briton and Englishman, where, if our Eadmunds and our Eadgar once lay, men deemed that your Arthur lay beside them. Go further west still, and we reach that long stern peninsula, the land of Cornwall, the land of West-Wales, which even eight hundred years back was parcelled out among English landowners, but where the stubborn Celtic speech lived on for ages later, where, though the Celtic speech at last is gone, the land is Celtic in all else. I say then that of the history of England, above all of the history of Wessex, the history of the Briton who was slaughtered in the days of heathen conquest and assimilated in the days of Christian conquest, the history of the enemy who fell before the sword of Cerdic, of the subject who was embraced within the protection of the laws of Ine, forms an essential part, without which the history of the ruling race itself is lacking in one essential element.

“In truth, I suspect that we do not always take into account how very remarkable a phænomenon in European history the separate existence of Wales, and the abiding life of the Welsh language, really is. Even the modern Principality is no inconsiderable part of the island. If we add on those parts of the island which were reckoned as Welsh within comparatively recent times, Cornwall and Strathclyde, it makes a very considerable part of the island indeed. Wales, as it is, is a much greater relative part of Britain than Breton-speaking Brittany is of Gaul, or than the Basque lands are of Spain. The existence of ‘that stubborn British tongue which has survived two conquests’, the fact that, in spite of the coming of Claudius and the coming of Hengest, an appreciable part of Britain still speaks the tongue of Caradoc and Boadicea, is a fact which has no real parallel in Western Europe. If a part of the Lesser Britain still speaks Celtic, it is mainly due to the language being at least kept up, if not actually brought

in afresh, by the influx of colonists from the Greater Britain. The Basque tongue, has indeed lived through many more successive conquests than the Welsh has; but, as I just now said, the area of the Basque tongue is relatively far less considerable than the area of the Welsh tongue. That the Celt of Britain still keeps his name and his language, while the Celt of Gaul has lost his, is one of the endless points of difference between the Teutonic conquest of Britain and the Teutonic conquest of the continental provinces of Rome. Those differences arise from a crowd of circumstances, a crowd of differences between the Briton and any other class of Roman subjects, between the English and any other class of Teutonic invaders. On their differences and their causes I cannot again enter now; for my present purpose it is enough that there are such differences, that the Teutonic conquest of Britain was something wholly unlike the Teutonic conquest of Gaul or Spain. To understand their differences, it is needful to understand the position of the Briton who withstood the invasion no less than the position of his English invader. That is to say again, Welsh history is needed for the full understanding of English history. But the main difference of all is that the Angle and the Saxon met with an amount of real national resistance such as the Goth and the Frank never met with. The English conquest of Britain was no sudden blow; it was a work which went on for centuries, a work which in truth never was brought to a full end at all. Go to Wareham, go to Wallingford, go, it may be to the Saxon shore itself, to the earthworks which fence in the older and the younger Camulodunum—see there the works which, not the Roman, but the Briton when the Roman had forsaken him, reared to stop the advance of English conquest. No such barriers were reared by Celtic or Iberian hands to stem the advance of Chlodwig or of Athaulf.

“Again, when we narrow our view from the general history of the Briton in this island to the particular history of that part of our island which we call Wales, the same rule holds good. The history of Wales is an essential part of the history of England. For many centuries dealings with Wales formed a very considerable part of the business of every English ruler. It does not concern us here what was the nature of those dealings, whether they were agreeable or profitable to either side. The point is that there were constant dealings of some kind, and that therefore, without a knowledge of the land and people with whom those dealings are carried on, our English history is imperfect. We cannot write the history of the later West-Saxon rule, we cannot tell the tale of the Norman conquest or of the Norman and Angevin kings, without coming across Welsh wars and Welsh alliances at every moment. In the life of Harold, we can no more leave out the mountain campaign against Gruffydd than we can leave out the campaign of Stamfordbridge or the campaign of Hastings. In the early Norman times, the establishment of the three great border earldoms, the occupation of so great a part of South Wales by Norman, English, and Flemish

settlers, are among the chief events of the general history of the island. It is on British soil, or more truly in British waters, that the English historian takes his last farewell of the home of Godwine, when Harold, the son of Harold king of the English, appears for a moment in the fleet of Magnus off the coast of Anglesey. Through the whole of the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries Welsh affairs form no small part of the material with which the English historian has to deal. Nor do those affairs always take the shape of warfare on British ground. The Welsh princes, as all but the highest vassals of the English crown, often play an important part in English politics. Nor can Englishmen refuse the meed of honour to the allies of British race who fought by the side of Earl Simon on the day of martyrdom at Evesham. In later times, after the final conquest of North-Wales, the revolts, the warfare, the hairbreadth scapes, of British champions, play no small part both in the romantic and the real history of England. And when we find Wales striving to play the part of Scotland, striving, like Scotland, to form alliances with France against England, the affairs of the British principality put on somewhat of an European interest. At last, when a dynasty of British descent is seated on the English throne, the full political incorporation of Wales and England is brought about. But still the old British land does not lose its separate being. Wales still plays an important part in many a political and religious movement, and every such political and religious movement becomes tinged on British soil with a local character of its own. Welsh Jacobitism and Welsh Methodism may at first sight seem to have very little in common with one another; they may even seem to be forces absolutely opposed to one another. Yet I think that, if we look below the surface, we shall see that both are, in different and even opposite ways, expression of the abiding life of the British people.

“But, if a man wishes to master Welsh history, either for its own sake or as a source of illustration for English history, how is he to begin his studies? I speak from my own experience. In writing the English history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, I have had constantly to deal, if not with Welsh history as such, yet with the Welsh side of English history. I cannot write the history of Harold without writing a good deal of the history of Gruffydd. And I have felt at every step the extreme difficulty of dealing with the history of Gruffydd or with any other piece of Welsh history. I have felt it all the more because, though I do not know much, I do know a little, about the matter. To one who knows absolutely nothing the course is easier. To such an one one Welsh name is as good as another; it does not greatly matter who this particular person is, or where that particular place is. Now with this state of things I cannot put up. I am not satisfied simply to copy a Welsh name without attaching some meaning to it. I have, with some pains, learned to distinguish the two most famous Gruffydds; but I am still a little at sea among my Mere-

dydds. Moreover I have seen enough of the country to know that Llandaff and Saint David's are not the same place, and to know moreover that Saint David's is not situated either at Abergwili or at Lampeter. Then again as to the language, I do not understand Welsh: I could not put together a single Welsh sentence; and it must be a very simple Welsh sentence indeed, a sentence without verbs or grammar, of which I could understand every word. But I have picked up enough Welsh words to make the look of a Welsh sentence not quite so strange to me as it is to most of my countrymen. How strange that is I need hardly say. I have been seriously asked whether the Welsh tongue is not closely akin to the German, and also whether it is not closely akin to the Hebrew. This last notion, at which I have already glanced, is I believe not wholly without votaries in Wales itself. In England it may have been fostered by the strange belief of most Englishmen that Welsh is written without vowels. But I believe that both delusions spring from nothing in the world but the fact that Welsh, German, and Hebrew have all kept that guttural sound which English has lost. Most Englishmen too would stare at being told that the mysterious *ll* which so appalls them is just as much English as Welsh. An Englishman ought to be able to say *hlaford*, and he who can say *hlaford* ought to be able to say *Llanfihangel*, and even to say *Llanelly*. I trust that I can at least make some approach to the right sound; but I know that in all such cases the danger is lest the stranger should utter the unfamiliar sound somewhat more fiercely than the native does. Now, without expecting Englishmen in general to understand Welsh, I think that they should at least know the relation in which a tongue spoken in our own island stands both to English and to other tongues. And this knowledge is certainly not reached even by those who fancy that Welsh is closely allied to German, still less by those who fancy that it is closely allied to Hebrew. Anyone who knows his Grimm's Law will at least not go wrong on such points as these. But then I am sorry to find that a great many people in all parts do not know their Grimm's Law. For my own part, I find that I know so many Welsh words that the chances are that there will not be many sentences together without my knowing some words. To look then at a Welsh book is not utterly strange to me. Though I could not understand a Welsh book by itself, yet, if I have either the Prayer-Book or the *Brut-y-Tywysogion* with the English translation side by side, I can pretty often make out which word is which. I am at least better off with my British than I was last year with my Slave, when I tried to learn enough to say 'Good morning' and broke down before I got to the end of 'Good'. I am thus not so utterly cut off from even the native sources of Welsh history as most of my countrymen are. But for that very reason, because I do know a little, I am not satisfied with my ignorance. I wish to know something more. To hammer out a piece of Welsh is not much harder for me than to hammer out several forms, both of Romance and Teutonic, which

I have not specially learned. But in hammering out my Romance and my Teutonic I can commonly get guides. Where can I get any guides in hammering out my Welsh?

“The plain truth is that there is no really critical history of Wales. The original authorities, at least for my own period, if not very numerous, are at least very good. We have the Latin *Annales Cambriæ* and the earlier and more trustworthy form of the *Brut-y-Tywysogion*. For times somewhat earlier than mine we have the Welsh laws, civil and ecclesiastical. Everything bearing on this last head has, I need not say, been gathered together and critically examined by the late Mr. Haddan. But when I get out of the reach of Mr. Haddan’s help, I can really find no critical help at all. I can do nothing but take the few original writers and make what I can out of them for myself. Now this is a position in which one who has to use the history of one country as subsidiary to that of another ought not to be placed. I ought not to be left to grapple with the native authorities by myself. I ought to have some one to guide me. Such guides I can commonly find when I have incidentally to deal with the history of any other European country. I cannot find it when I have incidentally to deal with the history of Wales. I wish for, and I cannot find, a guide to Welsh matters such as the guides whom I can find to German and English, and even Scottish, matters. At every stage of my own work I have found the need ; at every stage I have had to deal with Welsh matters ; at every stage, except where Mr. Haddan could help me, I have had to seek in vain for critical help. I have often felt myself specially drawn to the Welsh side of my subject ; but I feel that, from no fault of my own, I have treated the Welsh side of my subject very imperfectly. This is a state of things which ought not to be ; it is a position in which an English historian who wishes to do justice to the Welsh side of his subject ought not to be placed.

“We want then a critical history of Wales. We want a critical treatment of all subjects bearing upon Welsh history. We want, in short, to have the history of Wales treated as the history of most other parts of Europe has already been treated. Why should this not be done? The subject, as I have tried to show, is fully worthy of being taken in hand by an historian of the highest order. It is worthy of such treatment in itself as part of European history ; it is worthy of it, if it were only in its bearings on English history. But who is to do it? Years ago I dreamed of one man doing it, who of all men assuredly could best have done it ; but he now has quite other things to do. It might have been done by your late President ; it certainly will not be done by your present President. The man to do it must be a Welshman ; but he must not be a mere Welshman ; he must be a man who is a Welshman and something more. He must be a man who can rise above all *pseudo-national* prejudices and traditions, a man who understands evidence, a man who can distinguish truth from falsehood, who can distinguish

history from legend, and both from sheer invention. He must be a man who thoroughly knows the language, the history, the customs, and, not least, the geography and topography of his own people; but he must be one who also knows in no small degree the languages, the history, and the rest, of other people as well. The work cannot be done by a stranger, who will never be thoroughly able to enter into the life and feelings of the people. But neither can it be done by a mere native, by one who has no knowledge or thought beyond his own people; for such an one cannot really understand his own people, inasmuch as he cannot compare them and place them in their proper relations towards other people. We have Welshmen who know their own Welsh tongue, both in itself and in its relations to other tongues. Why should we not also have Welshmen who know their own Welsh history, both in itself and in its relation to other histories? In the nine and twenty years of the existence of this Association, surely many materials must have been gathered together to help such an historian in his work. Surely among the members of this Association there must be found some one who can at least make a beginning. We cannot expect perfection at once. He would be a mighty genius indeed who could at once produce on a neglected subject a work which would not need much revision, much correction, at the hands both of himself and of others. But any history of Wales written on critical principles and with adequate knowledge of general history would be a great step in advance. However imperfect that first step might be, it would be the indispensable groundwork of anything that might come after. It would be entitled to all the honours which belong to the real beginning of anything. Surely there must be some one among us who unites the two needful qualities, the particular and the general knowledge, at least in such a degree as to make a beginning. Let him cast away prejudices and fables; let him look truth fairly in the face, and so deal with the history of his country. That he will make many enemies I do not doubt, because in all times and places the critical search after historic truth always does make many enemies. There are those who have a vested interest in error, who seek to veil error, ignorance, and prejudice under the veil of a false patriotism; for their enmity he must be ready. But, if he makes many enemies, he will make many and better friends. He will win the respect and gratitude of all to whom truth is dear, to whom real historical knowledge is precious; he will do a good work for truth; he will do a good work for his own land and people, even though it should chance so to be that he may be best appreciated beyond the bounds of his own land and people. Is there any one here, any one among us who are brought together by a common care for the history and antiquities of this part of our island, who feels the call to undertake such a task as I have shadowed out? If there be, let him arise and gird up his loins, and go to his work forthwith, and may all good luck go with him."

Mr. I. H. Parker, C.B., in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his learned address, remarked that no other man in England could have dealt with the subject as he had done. Whilst the usual histories were in the shape of books made out of other books, Mr. Freeman brought archæology to bear on book-learning; and he had not only shewn them clearly how the history of the country ought to be written, but he had given them a sample which he believed no other man living could do.

Mr. Howell W. Lloyd, in seconding the motion, fully agreed that the history of Wales yet remained to be written, but wished to pay a tribute to the work of the Rev. Thomas Price of Cwm Dû (“Carnhuanawc”), who had written a critical history of Wales in Welsh, which he for one should like to see translated into English. He also doubted the feasibility of the history being written by one man, and referring to some of the ancient Triads, particularly to the story of Hû Gadarn, which he believed to refer to Noah and the flood, would like to ask where the history should begin?

The President, in acknowledging the vote, spoke of the history written by Miss Jane Williams, which he described as negatively good; going to the right sources, and containing no folly. But something stronger than that is wanted, and he trusted that some one might be found to write it, undeterred by the difficulty of the prospect.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH.

At 9.30 A.M. a large party of some eighty members and their friends started from the Angel Hotel on the first excursion of the week, for Llanthony. On the way a halt was made at the curious little church of Llandeilo Bertholey, of which a description was given by the President in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1854, and the chief features of which were pointed out on this occasion by Mr. Parker. The church consisted originally of a long and narrow continuous nave and chancel, with a tower on the north side and a porch on the south. Chantryes were added afterwards on both the north and south sides; and subsequently they were enlarged into aisles, extending on the south to the east end, but on the north side curtailed by a curious little Perpendicular chapel or oratory with a groined roof and a moulded elliptic arch opening into the chancel. The doorstep of the porch is formed of the old altar-slab, the five crosses on which still remain on its upper surface; and *in situ* still survive the broken remains of the holy water-stoup. A large squint opens from the north aisle, and near it apparently a smaller one which may have done duty before the enlargement of the aisle. These aisles are connected with the chancel by a curious wooden flat arch of the time of Henry VIII or later. The roof is of the barrel or Somersetshire type; and the general character of the church is that of the fourteenth century.

The ruins of the Priory of Llanthony formed the great attraction of the day; and as its history has been well and fully told by the Rev. George Roberts, M.A., late vicar of Monmouth, in the first volume of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1846, p. 201 seq.; and its architectural features minutely described by our President in the volume for 1855, p. 82 seq., we refer our members to those volumes.

At the evening meeting, after Mr. Parker had given a *résumé* of the day's excursion, Professor Westwood was called upon to give an address on inscribed stones, which he prefaced with an account of those different forms of the letters of the alphabet found in early manuscripts and on stones, which have received the names of capital, rustic, uncial, minuscule, and cursive, a knowledge of the peculiarities of each of which was essential to the proper reading of the inscriptions. Among the manuscript forms he instanced especially the Utrecht Psalter, the Alexandrine Bible in the British Museum, and others, as exhibiting the different kinds of letters. Among the latter he further described the character of Oghams and Runes, and referred specially to bilingual inscriptions in the Principality written in pure or debased Roman and Oghamic letters.

The President then called upon Mr. Rhys, who, having expressed his obligation to Mr. Aaron Roberts, Mr. Davies of Llannon, and others, who had assisted him in his researches, spoke of the Llanwinio, Llansaint, and Goodrich Stones, more particularly in their philological bearing. At Goodrich Court, on the previous day, he had succeeded in discovering the missing Tregaron Stone described by Sir S. R. Meyrick in his *History of Cardiganshire*, and by him, it would seem, removed from its proper to its present site. The inscription, which had been supposed to be "*Botanina Maenhir*", Mr. Rhys read as "*Potentina Malher*", *i. e.*, "*Mulier*".

The Rev. Thomas Williams, of Rotherfield Peppard, then gave an interesting and exhaustive oral address on the Lords of Abergavenny, which will be printed in the Journal. He also urged the importance of clergy keeping a *Parochiale*, or record of all historical facts relating to their parishes, and expressed a hope that this visit of the Association to Abergavenny would give a fresh impetus to the study of Monmouthshire antiquities.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16.

The first halt was at the little village church of Llanvetherine, about four miles from Abergavenny, attractive chiefly for its sepulchral effigy, which has already been described and figured in the Journal (1847, p. 248). It was found about a century ago, whilst making a vault in the chancel, and then removed to the outside of the church, where it now lies. It represents a priest clad in alb, chasuble, tunic, and stole; the right hand raised in blessing, the left resting on a book upon the breast, along which and the label runs

the inscription, s' VETTERINVS. The position of this inscription is remarkable, and has given rise to much doubt as to its genuineness and antiquity, as there is another inscription along the border to IACOB PSONA, as given in the woodcut referred to above; but the name has since been much injured, and is now illegible. The form of the letters, however, is similar in both cases, and it may have been intended to commemorate some beneficent rector, and at the same time to honour the patron saint or founder, Gwytherin; just as in dedications we often find several names combined, as, for instance, in the mother church of Llandaff, SS. Dubricius, Teilo, and Oudoceus. In the exterior of the south wall of the chancel there is a recess for a tomb or an effigy; but it is too short for the one in question, and it may have been occupied by the floriated cross which now forms the seat of the south window. Two comparatively modern effigies standing inside against the east wall, although rudely carved, are interesting as shewing in stone the costume and fashion of their period. They are memorial to a former rector of the name of Powell, who died in 16—, and other members of his family. There is a small chamber in the north side, which was once lighted by a narrow loop, and over it were the stairs that led to a former rood-loft. The east window is of the usual Herefordshire type of the neighbourhood, and is noticeable for its tracery.

Our next point was "White Castle", of which, with its associated castles of Skenfrith and Grosmont (which were also visited in the course of the day), an excellent account is given elsewhere in this Number, from the pen of one of our members; and we therefore pass on at once to Skenfrith Church, a building of many dates, and containing several features of interest. It consists of a chancel with south chantry, a nave with north and south aisles, and a tower at the west end, encasing a wooden belfry, of the Montgomeryshire and Radnorshire type. The tower-arch and the west end of the north aisle are of the transition period of the middle of the twelfth century; the eastern portion belongs to the Decorated of the fourteenth century; and the south side, of domestic Perpendicular character, was added about the end of the succeeding century. To the same date may be assigned the barrel-roof of the nave. A floriated cross of simple design, in the floor of the north aisle, represents the earlier burials; whilst those of Elizabethan date are well set forth by a handsome altar-tomb with incised effigies of John Morgan (1557) and Anne his wife (1564), whose four sons on the south side, and four daughters on the north, are introduced in the character of weepers. Some Jacobean woodwork in a large pew in this aisle is of singularly good character and workmanship, and there are fragments of stained glass of the fourteenth century in one of the chancel-windows. The altar-cloth is made out of a cope of the fourteenth century, and has upon it figures of the Virgin and Apostles, with cherubim and the double-headed eagle in the groundwork. This cope, said by local tradition to have been the gift of

King John, may have been presented by John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond, to whom, by virtue of his wife Blanche (the daughter of Henry of Lancaster), the castles of Skenfrith, Grosmont, and Whitecastle, devolved in 1363; and in this case the eagle would indicate that it was of foreign workmanship. The alms-dish, which is of delf-ware, bears upon it a representation of the Temptation of our first parents. Among so many features of interest let us hope that the last which has been threatened, by way of addition, may not find a place, and that the present generation of Skenfrith churchmanship is not to be represented by another coat of white-wash.

As the castles of Skenfrith and Grosmont are described elsewhere, we need only state here that the chief features of Grosmont Castle were pointed out by Mr. I. H. Parker, C.B., who drew special attention to its beautiful little chimney, with its elegant openwork and coronal, which forms so frequent a subject of architectural as well as picturesque illustration; and we pass on, under the guidance of the President, to the church, which is a large cruciform edifice with a central octagonal tower surmounted by a spire. The fine choir, which has just been restored in the true sense of the word, under the direction of Mr. J. P. Seddon, is an excellent specimen of the purest thirteenth century work, with raised lancets of singular beauty on either side; the lantern-arches of the tower appear to be of the same date, although the tower itself is of the fourteenth century, and is set off with squinches, but is devoid of a stringcourse. The chapel on the south side, known as Queen Eleanor's, contains some early crosses which were brought to light during the reconstruction, one of them especially showing very early interlaced ornamentation. The north transept has a good Herefordshire window in its east side; and from both transepts there opens out, westward, a large arch, as if they had been intended to open into aisles that were never completed, and both of them retain their piscinæ. The nave, which, like the transepts, is still unrestored, has pillars and arches of the fourteenth century; but its west end is of earlier character, as if it had been spared during the rebuilding. The great west window has flowing tracery approaching the Perpendicular, and was inserted subsequently. The aisles are very narrow, and the north side has no other windows than a dormer high up in the roof, which was intended to give light to the rood-loft that ran across the eastern bay. A large, unfinished effigy, which has been removed from the churchyard into the nave, is stated to be that of John of Kent (Sion Kent), about whose identity and life there has been much controversy; but it can hardly be his, as the effigy was evidently intended for a military personage, whereas John of Kent is believed to have been an ecclesiastic, eminent beyond his contemporaries for his knowledge of the arts and sciences of his day.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

The programme for this day divided the members into two parties, one section going to Tretower and Llanfihangel Cwm Du; the other remaining at Abergavenny partly for business, and partly for the examination of the local antiquities. The business comprised the revision of the Laws of the Association, and the preparation of the new ones, which will be found appended to the Report. Afterwards Mrs. Bellamy hospitably entertained the members to luncheon in the Castle, after which an inspection was made of the ruins. These are of considerable extent, and judging from the plan given in Coxe's *Monmouthshire* take the form of an irregular triangle. The principal entrance was between a square and a round tower at the north-west angle; and at the south-west angle, but outside the wall, is the moated mound on which stood an earlier British fort. The whole occupies a slightly elevated plateau near the junction (*aber*) of the Gavenny and the Usk. The luxuriance of the ivy concealed the masonry and architectural features; but in general character and date it appeared to correspond with the neighbouring castles of Grosmont, Skenfrith, and Whitecastle. An accurate ground-plan and description of the Castle are much desiderated, and would form a useful contribution to our pages.

Following the line of the town wall, and passing through the Tudor gate, with its beautiful bird's-eye view of the windings of the Usk, a visit was paid to the Grammar School founded by Henry VIII, located in the old parish church of St. John's, and endowed with a portion of the property of the suppressed Benedictine priory, the church of which was at the same time substituted for the parish church. This priory was founded in the reign of Henry I, by Hameline de Balun or Baladun, the first Norman lord of Abergavenny, and it stood outside the wall, by the east gate. At the dissolution the establishment consisted of a prior and only four monks; and the possessions of the monastery, valued at £80 per annum, were granted to James Gunter, Esq., from whom they have passed by marriage, through the Milbournes of Wonaston and the Swinner-tones of Butters-ton, to Charles Kemeyes Tynte, Esq.

The church (St. Mary's), which appears to have been erected in the early part of the fourteenth century, was "cruciform with a central tower, eastwards of which was the monk's choir with its twenty-four stalls of carved oak, twelve on each side, which remain to the present time"; and Richard Symonds, in his *Diary*, states that at the time of his visit, in 1645, there was "a very faire roode loft and old organs." The transepts were extended eastward by the erection of aisles opening into the choir, and these aisles seem to have been used as burial-places, first of the lords of Abergavenny, and subsequently of other great and notable personages of the district; the south aisle having acquired the name of the Herbert

Chapel, and the north that of the Lewis Aisle or Chapel. The very extensive alterations and repairs carried out in 1828 have greatly altered the appearance of the church, and left but few of its architectural features untouched; nor does aught remain of its stained glass; but it is exceedingly rich in its monuments. An admirable *Account* of these, with photographic illustrations, has been printed for the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association by Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., the learned President, to whose courtesy we are indebted for the present summary. These monuments, which are in the form of recessed or altar-tombs, with recumbent effigies, have been at different times greatly injured, and it is difficult to determine whether the various parts which have been subsequently refitted really belonged to them or formed a portion of the reredos of some destroyed altar, as many of the figures of saints and holy persons which now adorn them have special allusion to the Virgin Mary, in whose name the church is dedicated. They are remarkable on three grounds,—1st, as forming a most instructive series of monumental effigies from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries, exhibiting the characteristics of the several periods, and the successive changes in the armour and costumes of the time; 2nd, they afford beautiful examples of the material and workmanship employed, some being wrought in wood, others in stone and alabaster; 3rd, they have a historical interest as the monuments of distinguished personages connected both with the special locality and with the general history of the country. They have been identified respectively by Mr. Octavius Morgan as—

1. A knightly effigy carved in oak, and habited in full armour. George de Cantelupe, Lord of Abergavenny, born 1253; died 1273.

2. Recumbent effigy of a knight in armour; sculptured in free-stone, and placed in a window-recess. Sir William Hastings, half-brother of Lawrence de Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny. Died in 1349.

3. A similar monument on an altar-tomb under the archway that divides the Herbert Chapel from the choir. Lawrence de Hastings, died 1348, the last of the Lords of Abergavenny, buried here.

4. An alabaster altar-tomb richly wrought, with the panels filled with statuettes, and supporting effigies of a knight and his lady. Sir William ap Thomas, the ancestor of all the noble families of the Herberts, died in 1446; and the Lady Gwladys, his second wife, the daughter of Sir David Gam, and widow of Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine. She died in 1454.

5. Rich alabaster altar-tomb between the chapel and choir; similar to the preceding, but much injured. Sir Richard Herbert of Coldbrook, second son of Sir William ap Thomas and Margaret his wife, sister of the renowned Sir Rhys ap Thomas.

6. Alabaster altar-tomb with panelled figures under croqueted canopies supporting the effigy, around which runs the inscription, "Hic jacet Richardus Herbert de Ewyas miles qui obiit nono die anno regni regis Henrici octavi 2º cujus a'i'a propitiatur Jes. Amen."

7. Much damaged altar tomb of freestone with recumbent female effigy; stated by Symonds to have been a Neville, but now assigned to Eva, daughter of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and wife of William de Braose, the last Lord of Abergavenny of that name; she died in 1246.

8. A monument similar to the last, but less injured: A female figure with a shield of arms on the breast, Eva de Cantelupe, daughter and co-heiress of William de Braose, and wife of William de Cantelupe, Lord of Abergavenny; she died in 1257.

9. Altar tomb and effigy of Andrew Powell, a Judge on the Brecon circuit, 1615-1635, and Margaret his wife, daughter of Matthew Herbert; died 1641.

10. Altar tomb with effigy of David Lewis, D.C.L., a native of Abergavenny, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, 1541, Principal of New Inn Hall, and D.C.L., 1545; Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, 1558; nominated by Queen Elizabeth first Principal of Jesus College, 1571; died 1584.

Besides these monuments there are also memorial brasses of the early part of the seventeenth century, especially a portrait of one Mr. Maurice Hughes, vicar and schoolmaster of Abergavenny, who died in 1631; and another to a member of the Herbert family—a mother and her infant. But the most curious relic of the past is a fine figure of Jesse carved in oak, and in a reclining position, from the body of which rises a branch, illustrative of the genealogy of our Lord. Such a representation in wood is remarkably rare, though it is not uncommon in glass, and even in stone, the finest instance of the latter being the reredos of Christ Church Priory, Hants. The same subject is depicted in the east windows of Llanrhaiadr near Denbigh, and of Disserth in Flintshire.

The other Members who had elected to go on the excursion to Tretower, made their first halt at the great Maenhir in Court-y-Gollen grounds, a large rugged pillar of old red sandstone, between thirteen and fourteen feet high. The next point was Tretower Castle, over which and the adjoining Court the party were fortunate in having the guidance of Mr. Parker, whose account of the Court, together with one of the Castle supplied by Mr. G. T. Clark, will be found in another part of this number.

On leaving Tretower, one portion of the Members proceeded onwards to Llanfihangel-Cwmdru to inspect the Church and the Catacus Stone, which has been already described in the *Journal*, 1852, p. 272, and 1871, p. 261. The rest were hospitably entertained by Sir J. R. Bailey, and afterwards proceeded to inspect the Turpilian Stone (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p. 271, and 1871, 158).

At the Evening Meeting Professor Babington was called upon to give the *resumé* of the previous day's excursion to Llanvetherine, White-castle, Skenfrith, and Grosmont; and this was supplemented by some remarks by Mr. Thomas; Colonel Francis who mentioned a peculiarity in the construction of the oeillets at White-castle, whereby two archers were enabled to fire at once; Mr. Barn-

well, arguing from the characteristics of early castle building, claimed for Skenfrith an earlier date than Whitecastle; and Mr. Williams of Peppard explained the appearance of the Cecil arms on the Morgan tomb in Skenfrith Church, by a marriage connection between the two families. Professor Westwood described the Cope, which now forms the altar cloth, and stated that the figures most likely represented the Assumption of the Virgin.

Mr. Moggridge next gave a *resumé* of the excursion to Tretower, and drew a comparison between the Castle and those on the Scotch borders.

Mr. Rhys then spoke of the Catacus and Turpilian Stones in their linguistic and philological aspects, showing that as in those words we had Catwg and Teyrnog; so in Triluni we had the genitive of our Trillo, as in Dunocati that of Dingad. Apropos of the form IC IACIT, he started the question whether the Romans pronounced the H, as it is never pronounced by them now, and it never occurs in Welsh words borrowed from the Latin. The Ogham inscription was also noticed.

Mr. Rhys being then called upon by the President to give an Address on the Welsh names for metals, traced in a learned and interesting manner the history and meaning of such words as arian (silver), aur (gold), ellyn (a razor), haiarn (iron), pres (brass), and efydd (the old Welsh word for it), and remarked that the Welsh had no word for tin, other than the borrowed form Alcam. The Greek and Latin, old Welsh and Irish, Celtic and Teutonic languages were all brought to bear upon the subject, and skilfully martialled, and the President, in thanking the speaker, complimented him highly on the learning and ability displayed, and urged him to persevere in a study which he was making peculiarly his own.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18.

The little Church of Bettws Newydd was our first halting place to-day. The churchyard contains some magnificent yew trees, one of which has a girth of thirty feet six inches, and a fine young tree growing within its decayed bole. The church is divided into chancel and nave by a handsome rood loft, which is approached by a staircase in the south wall. Contrary to the general rule it is quite plain on the chancel side, but is richly carved on the western or nave face. The church has lately undergone restoration, and was, like the churchyard, in nice order; but a protest was raised by some of the Members against the system of denudation, which now so often leaves the walls bare and cold, and gives no room for painting and ornamental colouring.

The Castle at Usk formed our next point. Its ruins occupy an eminence overlooking the town, and follow in their outline the conformation of the site. The absence of Mr. Clark was greatly

felt here, as at other castles during our Meeting, and we had to content ourselves with such a hurried inspection as was possible in so short a period. Coxe's account is very brief and throws but little light upon its peculiar features; he supplies, however, a ground plan, and gives an illustration of the keep. Professor Babington briefly described the chief points, but we hope a more complete description will be ere long forthcoming. An outline of its general history, based mainly on Coxe, was given by the Rev. S. C. Baker, the vicar, who traced its devolution through the De Clares, De Burghs, Mortimers, and others to the Duke of Beaufort, its present owner.

Mr. Falconer (Judge of the Glamorganshire County Court) being invited to make some remarks respecting the castle and borough of Usk, said that he had not attended with a view to make any address. It had been stated that Richard III had been born in Usk Castle; he himself had no doubt, according to the best authorities, he was born at Fotheringay. The authority for Usk, as the birth-place, is Churchyard. The first edition of his *Worthines of Wales* was printed in 1587. Richard III was born in 1452, and died in 1485. The verses are—

“A castle there in Oske doth yet remaine,
A seate where kings and princes have been borne.”

Then there is a marginal note, “King Edward fourth and his children (as some affirme) and King Richard the third were borne here.” Speed's *History of Great Britain*, 1611, states—“Richard the third, son of Richard, Duke of York, born at Fotheringay Castle, in the county of Northhampton.” Sandford (Lancaster Herald at Arms), 1683, in his *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, p. 405, says—“Among the sons of Richard, Duke of York, and Cecily Nevill his wife, this Richard was the eighth and youngest, born at Fotheringay Castle, in the County of Northhampton, his father's Manor House.” Most probably, very distinct and contemporaneous evidence may be attainable on this point. As respected the borough of Usk, the tenements there were held by “Tenure in Burgage (Coke, *Littleton*, p. 109), that is where the the tenants of tenements within an ancient borough hold of their lord, each of them to pay yearly an annual rent.” Such rents are still payable in many instances to the Duke of Beaufort. There exists a rent roll of such rents which were paid to Elizabeth Herbert, the heiress of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who married Sir Charles Somerset, K.G., son of Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, K.G. (See *Calendar of State Papers*, Henry VIII, vol. i, No. 5,180).¹

¹ The following are notes from the *Calendar of State Papers*, temp. Henry VIII, 18 May, 1509. Thomas ap Robert to be receiver-general of the lordships or manors of Uske, Kaerleon, and Trillick, in Wales; constable of Tregruke, bedell and coroner of Edlogan. “5 Sep. 1509, John ap Morgan to be keeper of Carlion Park, in the lordship of Usk, parcel of the earl-

The President gave a description of the church. The peculiar position of the tower at the east end gave the clue to its history, as it had once stood at the junction of the monastic choir and the parish church. The "Religious" in this case were Benedictine Nuns, established before A.D. 1236, and at the Dissolution their endowment was granted (36 Henry VIII) to Roger Williams, and their portion of the church had been pulled down. The parochial portion, however, remained, but the chancel, which had occupied the easternmost of the four bays, as indicated by the remains of the rood screen, had been transferred to the space beneath the tower. The Norman arches of the tower belonged to the earliest work; but the church had been rebuilt in the thirteenth century, and there had been later alterations of perpendicular character, especially the groined porches at the north and west with their stoups and shrines. A curious Welsh inscription, engraved it would seem by one not well acquainted with the language, and of which several versions and translations have been attempted, exercised once more the ingenuity of the Welsh scholars present, but no satisfactory rendering could be made of it. The Priory grounds, and the opportunity of inspecting the eastern end of the church were, on the present occasion, closed to the Association; an act of churlishness which met with a richly deserved rebuke at the hands of the President.

The little church of Llangwm with its beautiful rood loft was next visited, where, through the forethought of Mr. Price the Vicar, Mr. Seddon, the architect employed upon the restoration of the rood loft and nave, attended to illustrate and explain the details and beauties of both the one and the other. A paper on this subject will be printed in the Journal.

Raglan Church, which has lately been handsomely restored, contains some interesting monuments of members of the Somerset family, which show unmistakably in stone the hard usage to which they had been subjected in the flesh in the troubled times of the Commonwealth.

The beautiful ruins of the Castle formed a suitable close to the excursions of the Association for 1876. Built at long distant periods,—the moated keep about the beginning of the twelfth cen-

dom of March." "1 Feb. 1510, William Edwardes to be approver of the lordships of Uske, Caleon, and Trellek, and beadle of Usk during pleasure." "12 Mar. 1511, Thomas Roberts and John Pergent to be auditors of the lands of William, late Earl of Huntingdon, in Somerset and Dorset, the barony of Kemmes, the manors of Uske, Carlion, and Narbath." "10th Oct. 1511, Thomas Palmer to be coroner of the lordships of Usk, Llybenyth, and Trelek; constable of Caerleon Castle; approver, beadle, castle-reeve, and court-clerk, of the lordship of Usk." "6 May, 1514, grant to Charles Earl of Worcester, and Henry Somerset, Lord Herbert, his heir, in survivorship, of the offices of steward of the lordships of Uske, Kaerleon, and Trillek, Wales, and of the constable of the Castle of Usk on the death or surrender of Sir William Morgan."

tury, the main portion in the latter half of the fifteenth century, and the last additions but a little while before its final surrender to the Parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax, to whom its gallant and loyal defender, the Marquis of Worcester, surrendered it on the 19th of August 1646. The useful ground-plan supplied on the spot, by indicating the different parts and features of the ruins, added vastly to the pleasure and interest of the inspection, while some historic notices of its successive owners were given by the Rev. T. Williams of Peppard.

At the evening meeting, the usual *resumé* having been dispensed with, the Rev. D. R. Thomas read his paper (elsewhere printed in the volume) on the "Myths and Legends of Wales, an Attempt to explain them"; and this was followed by some incongruous anecdotes of Twm Sion Cati, by Mr. Moggridge.

The President having suggested that the connection between the anecdotes and the paper might be sought in the myth of Hermes, congratulated Mr. Thomas on the thoroughly scientific way in which he had treated the subject, the way that Professor Max Müller or Mr. Coxe would themselves have rejoiced to treat it. He hoped that he might be the man he had spoken of in his opening address, and urged him to go on and write not only the legendary but the actual history of Wales. He added that if he had had the pleasure, whilst occupying that chair, of stirring up two such native men as Mr. Rhys for language, and Mr. Thomas for mythology, he should be well pleased.

The President then called up the Rev. John Davies to read a paper on "Sir John Oldcastle", which elicited some difference of opinion as to the power of the Star Chamber and the mode of its exercise. Other papers, owing to want of time, had to be taken as read.

A vote of thanks to the late President, the Bishop of St. David's, was then moved by Professor Babington, who dwelt upon his active personal interest in the Carmarthen Meeting; seconded by Mr. Barnwell, who also spoke of his past editorial services; and supported by the President. It was cordially and unanimously passed, and the Secretary was commissioned to convey the same.

Rev. Prebendary Davies, in proposing a vote of thanks to the contributors to the Museum, referred to the exhibition of art-treasures at Wrexham, and suggested that it might be regarded as an out-come of the excellent Museum gathered together on the occasion of the Association Meeting two years ago.

Mr. Robinson, in seconding it, drew attention to the many local drawings exhibited in the room.

In proposing a vote of thanks to the Local Committee, and especially to Dr. M'Cullough and Mr. A. T. D. Berrington, the Secretaries, Mr. R. W. Banks hoped that this Meeting would help to resuscitate interest in the antiquities of the county, and alluded to the fund of information bearing upon them to be found in the volumes of the Journal, especially in the President's notes on the churches, and Mr. J. E. Lee's account of Caerleon.

Mr. H. W. Lloyd seconded the motion.

Dr. M'Cullough, in acknowledging the vote, spoke of the services rendered by the Rev. W. G. Davies as Curator of the Museum.

The Secretary then announced that Carnarvon had been fixed upon for the Annual Meeting in 1877, and briefly outlined the various points of archæological interest in which the town and neighbourhood abounded.

The President, in formally closing the Meeting, congratulated the members on the very pleasant week they had spent at Abergavenny, and hoped they would be led by it to meet again at Carnarvon next year.

THE MUSEUM.

A CONSIDERABLE collection of antiquities, of different periods and character, was exhibited in the Museum in the Assembly Rooms, of which a full catalogue has already been locally printed. We therefore limit ourselves to those objects which were either found in the district, or help to throw light upon its past history.

Four celts found in digging a watercourse near the Grwyney River
Upper Paper Mills, 1860. Archdeacon Davies.

Romano-British pottery from a cistvaen discovered Jan. 19, 1848,
in Mr. Saunders' Nursery Ground on the Hereford Road, Abergavenny. In the cistvaen, Anderson, the workman, found five vases, each resting in a patera, and occupying the four angles, with the larger one in the centre. Inside this larger one was found a dark, pasty substance; and surrounding the patera, charred bones to the depth of about two inches. The patera is of Samian ware, and stamped with the letters IVLLIN, probably the name of the potter, Julius of Lindum (Lincoln).

Mr. W. Saunders.

Cinerary urn containing bones, more recently found in the grounds of George Moore, Esq., about three hundred yards from where the above were found. The thick fragments are portions of a larger urn in which this urn was placed. George Moore, Esq.

Neck of a Roman amphora dug up in 1874, six feet under the surface of the road, near the Castle Gate, Abergavenny.

Mr. John Morgan.

Roman brick, LEG. II. A.V.G. It measures 9 inches by 8 inches, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

A. D. Berrington, Esq.

Neck and handle of a Roman amphora found in digging a sewer by the Sun Inn, Abergavenny, 1866.

Mr. H. J. Edmunds.

Bone needle and pins from Caerleon; bronze pin from ditto.

Roman stylus found in Castle Street, Abergavenny.

Bronze celt found at Raglan.

Rev. Thomas Jones.

Proofs of the plates of the Glamorganshire Inscribed Stones, for Part I of *Lapidarium Walliæ*. Prof. I. O. Westwood, F.L.S.

Herr Hubner's *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*. Berlin, 1876.

Rubbings of the Llanwinio Stone (now at Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire);¹ Victorinus Stone (R. Inst. Museum, Swansea); Gordianus Stone (Nottage Court).

Sketches of the Vennisetli Stone (Llansaint); Maximino Stone (Port Talbot); Cantusus Stone, a palimpsest of the last.

Col. Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Rubbings of the Curcagni Stone (Gellidywyll); Catacus (Cwmdru); Samson and Howellt Stones (Llantwit Major); Turpilli Stone (Glanusk Park); Catgug and another fragment (Wareham).

G. E. Robinson.

Rubbings of the Eneviri and Potenina Stones at Goodrich Court, and the Corbagni at Pantdeuddwr.

J. Rhys.

Also rubbings of Llansaint and Llanwinio¹ Stones, by Rev. Aaron Roberts; and a model of the latter, together with sketches of Meini Hirion in Llannon Church.

Rev. D. H. Davies.

The old Corporate Seal of Abergavenny. Inscription, "The Common Seale of Bergavenny." Presented by the late Vicar to the Town Commissioners. It is of the time of Charles II, and has the town arms, a fleur-de-lis finely engraved in the centre.

Mr. J. Rutherford.

Two old three-handled cups dug up at Derwen Cottage, formerly "The Spitty House", near Abergavenny.

C. Davies, Esq.

Another [Tyg] from same place. F. C. Hanbury Williams, Esq.

Abergavenny copper halfpenny of James Powell, 1795.

Abergavenny brass farthing of Edward Lewis, 1667; and another of Philip Morgan, 1671.

Rev. Thomas Jones.

Ring of fine gold with an uncut sapphire, found at Grosmont.

Gold clasp, seventeenth century, found at Caerleon.

Gold noble of Edward III, found at Whitecastle.

Cavalier sword dug up near Whitecastle.

Flint pistol, time of the Commonwealth, found in cleaning the pond at Llanfair Rectory.

Culverin ball found near the Spitty Kennels.

F. C. Hanbury Williams, Esq.

Exquisitely carved statuette, in boxwood, of Charity, found in a ditch near Raglan.

Rev. Thomas Williams.

"Lazy tongs" for catching dogs, from Clodock Church, Herefordshire.

Rev. C. L. Eagles.

A bell-metal tripod, dated 1684, with the old legend, "Pitty the Pore."

Mr. Evans, Penpergwm.

The speech of Charles Baker, martyred at Usk, 1679, originally copied by himself whilst in prison, and afterwards delivered from the scaffold.

¹ This is the stone asked for, p. 246 *supra*.

- Old copy of Henry V's letter to his father, King Henry IV, after the battle with Owen Glendower near Grosmont, written at Hereford the night of the battle.
- Collection of old deeds from Henry VII to George II, showing the handwriting, seals, etc., of each reign.
- Curious letter written by Henry Baker to the Dowager Lady Mary Abergavenny, on the 19th April, 1670, praying for the renewal of lease of lands called "Great Byfield", etc., at Abergavenny, which had been in the Baker family for eighty years, and hoping for "Reasonable tearmes by reason of the Cheapness of corne and scarcitie of money."
- Valuation of Bailey-Baker House, Groffields, etc., in 1794.
- Way-bill, dated October 1795, showing the waggons which then travelled from Brecknock through Abergavenny to London.
- Old map of Monmouthshire, and map showing ancient British and Roman roads and stations in the neighbourhood of Abergavenny.
- Translation of lease to William Herbert of the site of the Priory of Abergavenny, dated 29th Henry VIII.
- Translated copy of a charter granted to the town of Bergavenny by Charles I.
- Copy of Rules and Orders of a Society of Tradesmen and Gentlemen Farmers, held at the "London Apprentice", Abergavenny, "Calculated to raise a Stock or Fund for the benefit of the members thereof." (1807.)
- Copy of Rules and Regulations of the Abergavenny Association for the Preservation of Game. (1813.)
- Copy of Rules and Orders of a Society of Women held at the "Old Duke", Abergavenny. (1814.)
- R. Baker Gabb, Esq.
- Enlarged copy from an original draught of Abergavenny, taken on the spot by Mr. Thomas Williams, servant to Sir Edward Williams, Colonel of the Militia, 1766. Executed by Miss E. Pritchard. This drawing shows the position of the four gates.
- Rev. Thomas Williams.
- Grant of supporters to the arms of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams as Knight of the Bath, with the official seal and autograph of Austis, Garter King at Arms.
- Appointment of Sir Charles Hanbury Williams as Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Herefordshire, fifteenth year of George II.
- F. C. Hanbury Williams, Esq.
- A manuscript collection of Cardiganshire and Breconshire pedigrees. Date about 1600.
- First part of a MS. of the descents of the tribe of Elystan Glodrydd. Date about 1600.
- Manuscript pedigree of Morgan of Llangattock Lingoed.
- Rev. Thomas Williams.
- Copy of a fresco discovered in restoring the church of Llanarth, near Abergavenny, in 1846.
- Drawings of fragments of a rood-screen in Llanelidan Church, Denbighshire.

Rubbing of a brass of the Gethin family, descended from Robert ap Rhys ap Meredydd, chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey, founder of the Voelas and Rhiwlas families in Merionethshire. Vide *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July 1876.

Engravings of the Nannau and Meivod Oaks, with descriptions in Welsh by Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart., of Nannau, the father of the late Baronet.

Rubbing of the inscription to Llewelyn ab Seisyllt on the Voelas Stone near Pentre Voelas, Denbighshire.

H. W. Lloyd, Esq.

Drawings of the fonts of Pembrey, Kidwelly, Llangendeirne, and St. Ishmael's, Carmarthenshire, as they stood in 1846.

Colonel Grant Francis, F.S.A.

Drawings of Patrishow Church; site of St. Michael's on the Great Skirrid; VETTERINVS Effigy; Werndu; Court y Gollen maenhir, etc.

LAWS OF THE CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

IN order to examine, preserve, and illustrate, the ancient monuments and remains of the history, language, manners, customs, and arts, of Wales and the Marches.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their *election* is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker, or to either of the General Secretaries.

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of subscribing members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to subscribing and honorary members gratuitously, and to corresponding members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expenses incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the Meeting as possible.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

25. Any subscribing member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

August 17th, 1876.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,
Chairman of the Committee.

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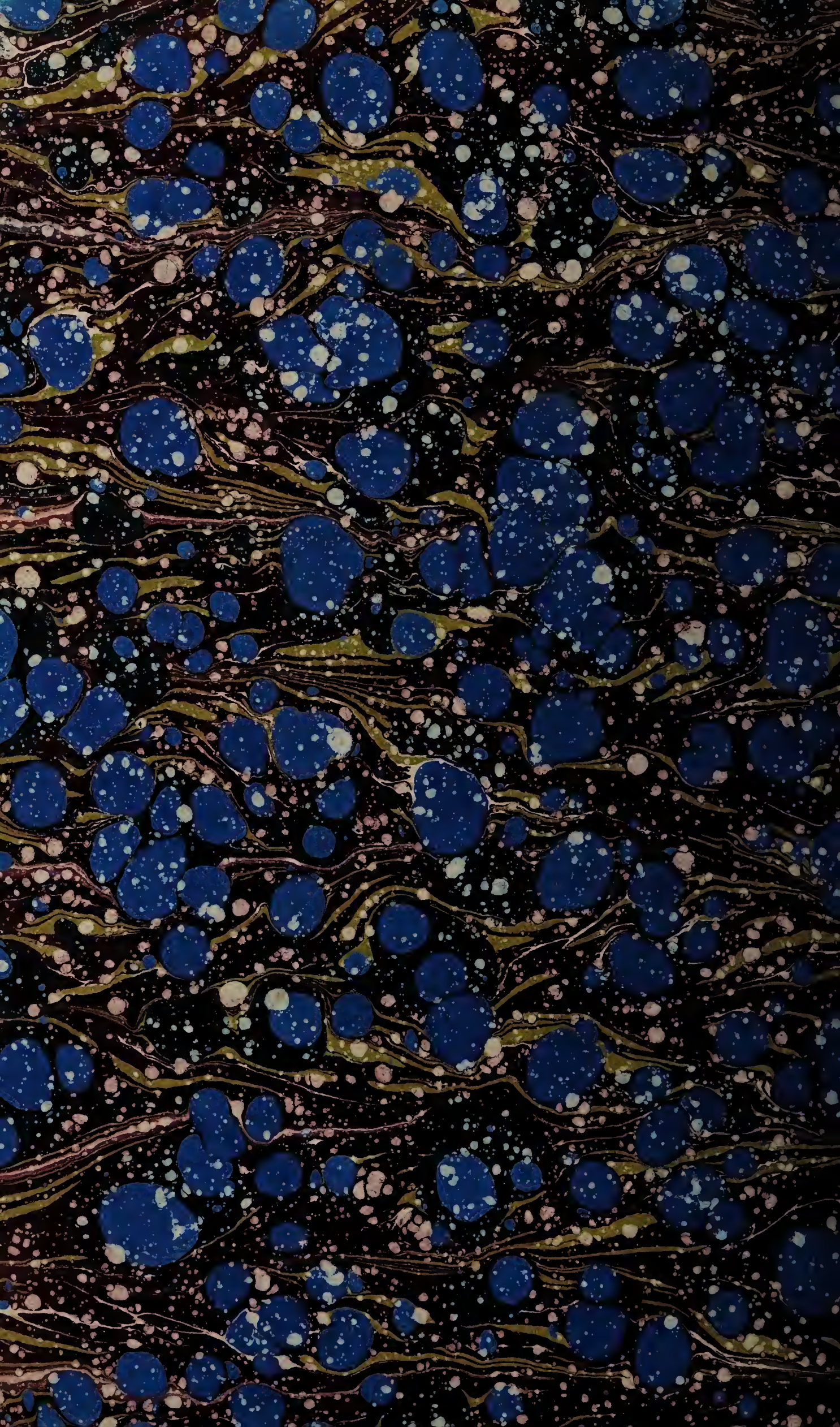
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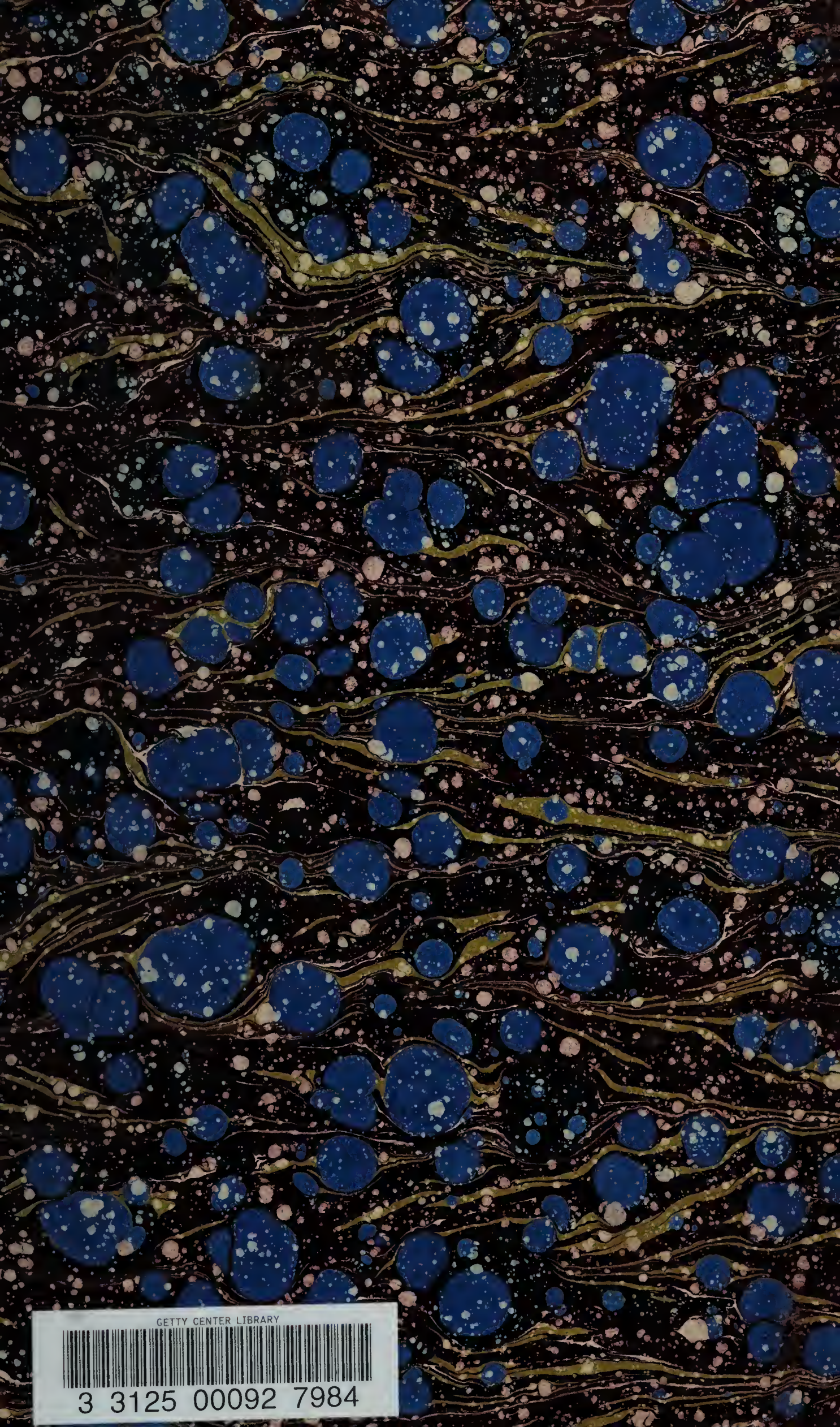
 ERRATA.

- Page 15, last note, *for* Brock *read* Buck.
 „ 18, last line but two, *for* 1360 *read* 1347.
 „ 94, n., *for* 1277 *read* 1273.

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